The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE "FOUR-HUNDRED-MILLION BILL"—THE IMPORTATION OF CHINESE—PASSAGE OF THE ARMY AND FORTIFICATION BILLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—To-day being District day in the House, the House took advantage of it to enter upon a general debate upon District affairs. A bill introduced to build a new bridge across the eastern branch of the Potomac, in place of one condemned as dangerous, was killed by striking out the enacting clause. There seemed to be a general disposition to refuse to act upon any bills making appropriations for the district until the inquiry by the Judiciary Committee into the legal relations between the District of Columbia and the General Government is concluded. The bill making an advance appropriation for the school teachers was considered, without a vote, and went over as unfinished business. In the discussion of the bill, the House adopted a very significant amendment, proposed by Mr. Merriam, of New-York, providing that a tax shall be levied upon personal property, including bank stock, for the full amount to be provided by the bill. No tax is now levied on personal property in the District. It was shown that since the war 40,000 colored people have come here whose children have to be educated, and that there are about 14,000 Government clerks, very few of whom pay taxes, whose children attend the public schools.

Mr. Merriam, of New-York, will, on Monday, propose as an amendment to the Four-Hundred-Million bill the following section, which has received the approval of many of the leading men in Congress:

> That the permanent amount of legal-tender notes shall be $400,000,000. That $25,000,000 of said $400,000,000 shall be held in the Treasury as a special reserve, never to be issued until thirty days after a proclamation by the President of the United States, showing that the revenues of Government are inadequate to meet the maturing obligations of the Government, when the Treasurer of the United States shall draw on the $25,000,000 reserve to the amount necessary to pay such obligations, and for no other purpose. That as soon as the increased revenues shall justify, the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately restore the full amount withdrawn to the special reserve fund, there to remain until another proclamation of the President that its use is again required. That the legal tenders now issued in excess of $375,000,000 shall be placed in the $25,000,000 special reserve before May 1, whether from revenues or from sales of gold.

THE SUMNER EULOGY.

Senator Schurz has been invited to deliver the eulogy upon Charles Sumner in Faneuil Hall, and has accepted.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The subject of Chinese immigration was brought before the Senate to-day by Mr. Hager, who presented the preamble and resolution of the California Legislature, setting forth the evils of the Chinese influx there, and asking Congress to take steps to have the treaty with that nation modified so as to discourage the further immigration of Chinese. Mr. Hager, in presenting the resolution, spoke at some length in favor of action to prevent this immigration, and referred to instances of immorality among them, and the inability of other labor to compete with that of the Chinese. He offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to advise with the President with the view to opening negotiations for the modification of the Burlingame treaty, but upon an objection raised by Mr. Hamlin that the President alone had the treaty-making power, the resolution was laid over.

THE ARMY BILL PASSED.

The Army Appropriation bill was passed by the Senate to-day. No important amendments besides those proposed by the Committee on Appropriations were made. The amendment of Mr. Stevenson, offered yesterday, giving the Court of Claims jurisdiction over all claims from Southern loyalists arising from the war, and abolishing the Southern Claims Commission, was laid on the table to-day, without further debate. Gen. Logan opposed the clause providing that the army should hereafter consist of not more than 25,000 men, and moved to strike out that proviso, but the motion was rejected by a large majority. He then made an effort to reduce the number of officers to correspond with the reduced number of men, but the Senate would not agree thereto.

THE GREAT INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

The bill introduced early in the session by Senator Gordon, of Georgia, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to indorse the bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal to the extent of $80,000 per mile, was reported adversely to-day in the Senate, and the committee discharged from its further consideration. A similar bill was introduced by Mr. Wright a few days ago and referred to the Committee on Transportation Routes, but Mr. Wright's bill differs from Mr. Gordon's as it contemplates aid not only to that route but to the James River and Kanawha and Niagara Ship Canals. The latter bill, it is said, will meet with more favor by reason of its union of more extensive interests.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

The Senate passed the Fortifications Appropriation bill to-day, after making but one amendment, which was to the effect that the appropriations therein named should be for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875. The total amount appropriated by the bill is $904,000, being less than one-half of the sum appropriated for the present fiscal year. It appropriates $25,000 for Fort Trumbull, New-London, Conn.; $30,000 for the fort on Willett's Point, East River, New-York; $25,000 for Fort Schuyler, East River, New-York; $26,000 for Fort Hamilton and additional batteries, New-York Harbor; $30,000 for a fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island; $13,000 for Battery Hudson, New-York Harbor; $25,000 for Fort Delaware, Delaware River; $30,000 for the battery at Finn's Point, Delaware River, and $30,000 for a new fort opposite Fort Delaware, Delaware River. It now goes to the House for concurrence of that body in the amendments of the Senate.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The Controller of the Currency has issued a circular calling upon the national banks for a report of their condition at the close of business on Friday, the 27th of February. The following were the Customs receipts for the week ending March 14: New-York, $2,652,341; Philadelphia, $212,403; Baltimore, $131,331; Boston, $158,429. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $187,634. The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $2,561,550; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $53,215,000; coin, $87,183,562; including coin certificates, $40,705,700; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: David Reed to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania; Fred. Baggs to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Indiana; Fred. H. Schenck, of Indiana, to be Consul at Barcelona; John J. Turtle, of Delaware, to be Consul at Maranham, Brazil; Passed Assistant Engineer Albert Aston to be Chief Engineer in the Navy; Paymaster Joseph A. Smith, United States Navy, to be advanced six numbers in his grade; J. H. Hancock and J. M. Ambler to be Assistant Surgeons in the Navy; Robert H. Hudson to be Chaplain in the Navy; Cadet Engineers L. W. Wooster, H. T. Cleaver, J. K. Barton, and R. S. Denig to be Assistant Engineers; Elijah Easton to be Postmaster at Owatonna, Minn., and J. P. Billingsley to be Postmaster at Marion, Ala.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations: Thos. B. Van Buren, of New-Jersey, to be Consul at Kanagawa; Frederick Baggs, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District, Indiana; Edw. F. Dunne, Chief Justice Supreme Court, Arizona; Chas. P. Ramsdell, United States Marshal, Eastern District, Virginia; J. C. Smith, Register of the Land Office at La Mesilla, New-Mexico, and Jesus Armigo, Receiver of Public Moneys at the same place.

CONDITION OF JUDGE DENT.

Late to-night there was no change in the condition of Judge Dent. President Grant was with him several hours to-day.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

PROGRESS OF THE INVESTIGATION BY THE JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The investigation of the District Government proceeded to-day, without any new development or promise of any. The reply of the District to the first charge of the memorialists admitted so much that the witnesses they had summoned for to-day were not needed, and, with one exception, were discharged. The answer denies explicitly and emphatically the charge of collusion by the Board of Public Works or any of its members with contractors in giving contracts for paving.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

At a meeting of the District of Columbia Investigating Committee to-day the District authorities filed a written answer to the charges of the memorialists, denying each and every allegation of fraud, conspiracy, or confederation with John O. Evans and other persons named by the memorialists. The answer admits that large contracts were given to these persons, but sweepingly and specifically denies that there was any collusion between them and the Board of Public Works or other District authorities. The existence of the Kilbourne memorandum and the Huntington letter is also admitted, but it is denied that they sustain the memorialists' charges in any particular.

The board in their reply aver that the contracts let to John O. Evans & Co., instead of being injurious to the District, were to its benefit, a portion of the contract made with said Evans having been in accordance with a petition signed by Messrs. Corcoran, Riggs, Kennedy, and other of the memorialists. The board further denies that contracts were awarded to Evans & Co. without public notice, or in any manner different from that in which contracts were awarded to other responsible bidders, but were awarded fairly and justly. The board admits that in two contracts there was a stipulation allowing the use of old material which might be removed, but this was allowed not for any advantage to the contractors, but because it would facilitate the progress of the work. It is denied that the board agreed to furnish to them certain undesignated costly machinery owned by the District of Columbia, to be used in the prosecution of improvements by said contractors and without charge. The fact is, the only machinery purchased by the District Government was one steam-roller, the use of which was accorded to any contractor needing it, he paying the expenses of running; but, as respects the contracts referred to, the parties furnished their own material and did not use it at all. It is denied that exceptions were made to favor Evans and his associates in regard to keeping the improvements in repair. It is denied that the board greatly aided and assisted the said Evans and his associates by unlawfully extending and enlarging the improvements to be made under their said contracts. The contracts were originally given within the limitation of $500,000, especially appropriated by the act of the Legislative Assembly, and afterward when the $4,000,000 loan was sustained, approved, and became available, contracts according to the original intention were extended, the bonds given for the original contracts were regarded as sufficient for the extension. The board denies that any act of the Legislative Assembly was violated by allowing additional compensation to Lewis Clephane for grading. The increase was general, and applicable to all contracts, and made on the recommendation of the engineer of the board, and deemed just and proper, and is less than is paid for similar work in other cities. It is denied that the board used its influence and patronage to have the Drainage and Sewerage act passed to assist Evans and his associates.

The report of the Advisory Board—consisting of Gen. A. A. Humphreys, Chief Engineer of the United States Army; Gen. M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General; Gen. J. K. Barnes, Surgeon General; Gen. O. E. Babcock, Engineer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, and Frederick L. Olmstead, civil engineer—recommending that bituminous concrete pavement be used, is submitted.

The journal of the Board of Public Works was produced, and the committee ordered a transcript of that part relating to the meeting at which the bids were opened for pavements to be put in evidence.

Wm. P. Parisen, a contractor, testified that on contracts with the board for work amounting to $39,000 he made $10,300 profit.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Shaw's block, in Biddeford, Me., containing fifteen stores, a large eating saloon, a billiard hall, several offices, the Light Infantry Head-quarters, &c., was burned to the ground Thursday morning. Nearly all the occupants on the first floor saved their goods, but in a damaged condition. The occupants of the upper stories lost everything. The bakery of Alfred Pierce, adjoining, was much damaged by a brick wall falling upon it. The Printers' Exchange was saved by great exertions, several holes being burned in the roof. The loss on Shaw's block is $17,000; insurance, $15,000. The following are additional losses: N. W. Kendall, $2,500; insurance $1,000; Solomon Shine, $8,000; insurance $5,000; S. F. Coolidge, $2,000; insurance $1,500; J. A. Strout, $2,000; insurance $1,500; Ezra Hutchins, $4,500; insurance $3,000; J. M. Goodwin, $3,000; insurance $2,000; A. Pierce, $2,100; insurance $4,400.

Queen's Hall, on St. Catherine's street, Montreal, was entirely destroyed by fire last evening. The loss is about $50,000, and is partly covered by insurance. A gas explosion took place during the progress of the fire, injuring several persons.

LOCAL FIRES.

A fire broke out early yesterday morning in the stables owned and occupied by Mr. James Kelly, at the corner of New-York and Mengland avenues, Clifton, Staten Island, which were entirely consumed, with their contents, including carriages, wagons, harness, hay, &c. The flames also communicated to the three-story frame building adjoining, also owned and occupied by Mr. Kelly as a grocery store and dwelling, and which was also entirely consumed, with a portion of the stock of groceries. The loss on the stables and contents is estimated at $2,500; insured for $1,000 in the Yonkers Insurance Company. The house was valued at $6,000; insured for $3,000 in the City Insurance Company. The loss on the stock of groceries is not ascertained, but it was insured for $1,200 in the same company, as was also the furniture, to the amount of $1,200. Through the exertions of the firemen some of the furniture was saved in a damaged condition. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE MOIETY SYSTEM.

JUDGE DAVIS' STATEMENT CONCLUDED.

HIS VIEWS ON THE STATUTE AUTHORIZING SEIZURE—THE CASE OF PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The statement of Judge Davis, before the Ways and Means Committee, was concluded to-day, and the committee adjourned its meeting till Monday. The time when Mr. Jayne is to be recalled is not fixed, but will be early next week. The Customs moieties examination will be interfered with and postponed to some extent by the reopening of the inquiries into the Sanborn contracts, which is set for Tuesday next.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Judge Noah Davis, of New-York, was again before the Committee of Ways and Means this morning. He continued the statement, commenced yesterday, of his connection with the moiety cases, particularly the Phelps, Dodge & Co. case, and gave to the committee his views in reference to the policy of modifying or repealing the statute which authorizes the seizure of books and papers. He gave it as his own opinion that that statute was obnoxious to the constitutional provision which secures citizens of the United States from unreasonable search and seizure, and thought the statute should be repealed. He was particularly questioned and gave a minute account concerning the interview which took place at the Custom-house between himself and the officers of the Customs in relation to the compromise of the Phelps, Dodge & Co. case, on the 31st of December. He had given a statement of the same interview yesterday—omitting, however, to mention the name of one person present at that interview. He was required to give the names of all who were present, and he stated them as the Collector, Gen. Arthur; the Naval Officer, Mr. Laflin; the Surveyor, Mr. Cornell; the Special Agent, Mr. Jayne, and Senator Conkling. As to the latter, he expressed his belief, as he had done yesterday, that Mr. Conkling was there not by design, but by accident, and that his presence had no reference to the case. On being pressed, however, by the committee to state substantially what occurred at that interview, he gave the substance of the conversation which took place, and which was in reference to the question as to whether the decisions of the courts were that, in cases of false entries, the whole invoice was forfeited, or only the particular items that were tainted with fraud, and on that point Judge Davis says that Senator Conkling took the statute in his hands, read it, and gave it as his opinion that it was beyond all doubt that the whole invoice was forfeited, and recommended that in the Phelps Dodge case a suit for the forfeiture of the entire invoices should be directed.

The hearing of Judge Noah Davis was continued in the afternoon. He was examined by the several members of the committee, and gave his views in regard to modifications to be made in the present revenue system, particularly as to moieties and as to the seizure of books and papers. He expressed himself as strongly opposed to allowing the Government officers to have any share of the moiety, and he would have the parties appear before the Judge and be heard before their books were examined. At the close of his statement he referred again to the interview at the Custom-house at which Senator Conkling was present, and said that he had not the slightest idea, and certainly had no knowledge, and had no reason to suppose, that Senator Conkling was in any way connected with the Phelps-Dodge matter. He did not wish to be understood as conveying in any degree the remotest imputation of the kind. He wanted to exclude that idea entirely, as he should be very sorry to make a suggestion in respect of any member of either House that might be warped into the idea that he wished to convey an unfavorable impression.

Mr. Dawes remarked that in putting the question he had had no previous intimation who the person was to whom Judge Davis had alluded as being present at the interview, but whom he had not named. He had merely desired to see in what way the statement would be corroborated.

Judge Davis replied that he only understood Mr. Dawes' object to be to preclude the idea that there was any desire to cover up anything.

Mr. Niblack reminded Judge Davis that he had not said anything in reference to his own private letter read by Mr. Jayne to the committee.

Judge Davis thanked Mr. Niblack for the reminder, and said that these letters were private notes which Mr. Jayne had no business to produce. He thought, however, it would be observed that the letters were simply an expression of his opinion as to the proceeding to oust him of his fee. Of course, that thing had nettled him a little, but he had been very glad since the facts had been developed that he had not got any fee in that Phelps, Dodge & Co. case. At the time he wrote the letters, however, he did feel a little nettled and a little sore in the matter, and in writing to Jayne about some other matters he had thrown out an allusion which he knew Jayne would understand about those transactions. He said in one letter that the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. would not have been so badly botched—or something to that effect—if the arrangement at the Astor House had been carried out as had been contemplated—by which he meant, of course, that the desire of those gentlemen to close up without any pubic exposure would have been consummated, and that the long controversy which resulted would have been prevented. He had no other explanation to make. He had received private letters himself on the same subject, but of course he would not bring them before the committee. Judge Davis also said in regard to Jayne that so far as he knew of the seizure of the books and papers by Mr. Jayne, a large majority of the cases in which he had applied for warrants had been cases of actual fraud, committed by bribing Custom-house officers, cases which certainly ought to be punished. He thought he would be justified in saying that nine-tenths of Mr. Jayne's had been of that class, and in but very few of such cases had he heard of any complaints of any alleged misconduct or harsh language by Mr. Jayne. The cases that had been compromised were of such a character as that the parties, so far as he knew, were satisfied to escape without any further proceedings.

Judge Davis' statement occupied over four hours, and was concluded about 2:30 o'clock.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN DETECTIVES AND RAILROAD ROBBERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 20.—The body of J. W. Whiches, the detective, which was found in the road near Independence, Mo., some days ago, arrived here last night in charge of Mr. Angell, of Chicago, and will be taken to that city. No further information regarding the fight between the detectives and the Younger Brothers, at Monagan Springs, last Monday, has been received here by any one in authority. The *Globe*, however, received a special dispatch late last night which gives a different version of the affair. It states that the party which was searching for the Younger Brothers was composed of Deputy Sheriff Daniells, of Osceola, and two detectives, whose names were not given, who, while riding along the road, were overtaken by the Youngers and ordered to lay down their arms and surrender. One of the detectives ran and escaped, while the others surrendered and gave up their arms. James Younger then shot and killed Daniells, and while firing on the detective, the latter drew a Derringer, which he had concealed, and shot John Younger. The detective is now at Roscoe, lying in a critical condition, with three bullets in his back and a load of buckshot in his left shoulder.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, N. J., March 20.—In the House, the bill to repeal the act appropriating $100,000 for the centennial celebration was reported adversely, but, notwithstanding such action, was placed on the calendar in the regular order. It provides that $5,000,000 must first be subscribed from all sources before this appropriation will be granted. In the Senate, the New-Jersey Ship Canal bill was lost.

A VOLCANO IN NORTH CAROLINA.

EXTRAORDINARY AGITATION OF BALD MOUNTAIN—TERRIBLE SIGHTS AND SOUNDS—THE TERROR-STRICKEN RESIDENTS PRAYING DURING SIXTEEN DAYS.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 20.—For the last twenty days the greatest excitement has prevailed for a distance of twenty-five miles around and in the vicinity of Bald Mountain. This mountain is situated between Crooked Creek, in McDowell County, and Broad River, the mountain also extending into Rutherford County. That portion of the range within McDowell County is generally called Stone Mountain. The first signs of alarm in this locality were witnessed on the 10th of February. This consisted in what the people call a terrible lumbering, the earth seeming to quiver to a frightful extent. Some parties describe it as terrible thunder, gradually dying away in the distance, others as the roaring of heavy artillery in the distance. On the 12th of February, two gentlemen, on the highest point of Bald Mountain, known as Harris' View, which is said to be next to Mount Mitchell in height, heard this strange noise. One of them says that at first it reminded him of the falling of heavy timber and presented a strange combination of sounds and impressions. Parties living on the mountain sides and at the base heard the same noise. All think that the noise was in the mountain. One man says when he was on one side of the mountain the terrible noise was in the direction of the mountain, and when on the opposite side the same indications were observed. All feel satisfied that the noise proceeded alone from this mountain. On the 22d February the noise had reached such a point as to be absolutely terrible. Among the persons living on this mountain are Mr. Camp, Johnston Elliott, Noah Elliott, widow Nanny, George Morgan, James Gilbert, and others. From the statements of all these parties and of perhaps fifty others, the mountain was actually shaking. The moving was as if the entire mountain was giving away. The table-ware and the furniture in the house all rocked and jolted with frightful force. It is said that the cattle have become alarmed, and have wandered from their usual range. Such was the alarm that, at about 12 o'clock on the night of the 22d ult., the people for miles around began to assemble at the house of a Mr. Camp, who, having gone to the wood-pile for wood, became so alarmed that he fell upon his knees and began to pray aloud. Very soon the terrible quaking of the mountain was such that the great crowd now assembled engaged in prayer. At daybreak on Monday morning George Logan, a colored Baptist preacher, was sent for in great haste, and so impatient were they of his arrival that a portion of the crowd met him on the road, beseeching him to come and pray and preach. The people thus assembled remained in these devotions three days, when they moved a short distance to a vacant house, the property of Harris Elliott. On the third day Billy Logan, a white Baptist preacher, was sent for and came immediately. On March 3 J. M. Lumley, a Methodist minister in charge of Broad River Mission, was importuned to attend and preach, and promptly complied with the request.

From an eye-witness the scenes are described as most strange and extraordinary. The people came flocking in crowds of fifteen and twenty, including men, women, and children, all presenting the most terrible state of fear, despair, and penitence. On the day Mr. Lumley preached the house was literally packed, the preacher barely having room to stand. So great was the rush to hear that many climbed up the side of the walls and crowded on the joists above. Only a portion of the upper story having a floor, and many not being able to enter the house, crowded their heads in at the doors and manifested the most intense excitement. When the call was made for mourners the people rushed from all parts of the house and from the outside, with almost frantic yells, and fell upon the floor and upon each other, all praying and supplicating in the most heartfelt and agonizing manner.

These exercises continued incessantly for sixteen days and nights, with but little intermission. During this time the people all lived in common. No attention was given to labor or property. Cattle, horses, and hogs were turned to the woods, and the entire people within the range of this awful excitement have concluded that they have but a few more days to live. About 100 have made professions of religion. The closing scenes of this strange meeting are represented as most peculiar and wonderful. During most of this period of sixteen days the mountain had continued at intervals to present the same alarming impressions, but having prayed, shouted, sung, and agonized for this long period they separated with the promise that all would remain and die if necessary. It is said that the awe-stricken countenances, the melancholy demeanor of this vast crowd, on the breaking up of the devotions are beyond all description.

A letter was received in this city to-day by a gentleman whose mother resides near Bald Mountain, stating that near the summit of that peak an area of nearly an acre was agitated by subterranean upheavals, and from which smoke and vapor issued.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—THE SHOCK NOT GREATER THAN THAT OF 1812.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 20.—The following dispatch just received from Marion, the county seat of McDowell County, in which Bald Mountain is located, is the latest and most reliable information yet received here:

> The Bald Mountain in the south-western part of McDowell County was shaken a few days since by volcanic throes, and some of the inhabitants in the neighborhood became much excited and alarmed. One of the oldest citizens, however, says that the shock was not more severe than it was in 1812. We have no reliable information of the emition either of fire or smoke. Two parties of gentlemen, one from Marion and the other from Rutherford, started for the disturbed region to-day.

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND OFFICERS ELECTED BY THE STATE GRANGE.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 20.—At the meeting of the New-York State Grange to-day, Mr. Babcock, of Niagara, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a series, which were adopted. Among them are resolutions indorsing the declarations of the National Grange at St. Louis, demanding legislation which will open and improve the avenues of traffic and produce cheaper transportation; immediate repeal of town bonding acts; a pro rata freight law; in favor of low canal tolls, and the canal debt funding amendment; reform in assessment for taxation; also, in our banking laws, and in favor of reasonable temperance reform legislation.

The following officers were elected: Master, G. D. Hinckley, of Chautauqua County; Overseer, J. Dimmick, of Jefferson County; Lecturer, S. Terry Hudson, of Suffolk County; Steward, Wm. McKee, of Washington County; Assistant Steward, James H. Lee, of Oswego County; Chaplain, A. J. Saunders, of Cayuga County; Treasurer, J. A. Winnie, of Albany County; Secretary, W. A. Armstrong, of Chemung County; Gate Keeper, D. H. Narton, of Allegany County; Ceres, Mrs. L. J. Van Dorn, of Cayuga County; Pomona, Mrs. O. E. Mann, of Niagara County; Flora, Mrs. Luke Fulton, of Jefferson County; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. M. B. Riggs, of Wayne County; Executive Committee, Wm. G. Wayne, of Seneca County, S. R. Pratt, of Jefferson County, J. O. Donnell, of Lewis County.

The Matrons' Committee reported a series of resolutions expressing the indorsement of the farmers' wives of the principles of the Patrons of Husbandry.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 20.—Elizabeth Sconce, wife of a farmer living near Georgetown, Ky., committed suicide to-day by cutting her throat with a razor. She also cut the throat of her two children, aged two and nine years. The children are likely to recover.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE BUDGET PROMISED ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF APRIL—A HOME-RULE DEBATE AND DEFEAT.

LONDON, March 20.—In the House of Commons to-day, a motion was made that the letter of Chief Justice Cockburn, in regard to Mr. Whalley's commitment for contempt of court, be referred to the Committee on Privilege, but on the suggestion of Mr. Disraeli it was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Disraeli gave notice that the Government would ask for an adjournment of the House from March 31 to April 13. He advised that a session be held to-morrow, and that next week be devoted to passing the bills of supply. He promised that the Budget would be ready on the 16th of April.

On report of the address, Dr. Butt moved an amendment representing the dissatisfaction of Ireland with the present system of government, and declaring it to be the duty of Parliament to consider speedily the means of removing such discontent.

Dr. Butt said the Irish asked for the management of their local affairs, leaving to Parliament the control of supreme matters. The Government of Ireland was based on distrust. The people asked the new Prime Minister, not for immediate home rule, but for a complete policy of conciliation.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin seconded the amendment.

Messrs. Newdegate and Gladstone opposed it.

Mr. Gladstone argued that such a division of legislation as the amendment proposed was impracticable. There was no authority to determine what affairs could be considered as exclusively Irish.

Lord Robert Montagu, Sir George Bowyer, Mr. Johnston, and others supported the amendment.

Sir Michael Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, denied the gravity of the grievances. He said each party in Ireland interpreted "Home Rule" according to its own particular wants.

The discussion then closed, and the amendment was rejected by a vote of 51 to 114.

Lord Salisbury, the Indian Secretary, announces a loan of $50,000,000 for India, of which $15,000,000 are immediately necessary.

A deputation from the Associated Chambers of Commerce waited to-day upon Lord Derby, the Foreign Minister, and urged the advantages of an international convention to assimilate the Patent laws of all countries, beginning with those of Great Britain and the United States. Lord Derby replied that such assimilation was desirable.

Lord John Manners, the new Postmaster General, has been re-elected to Parliament.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HIGH TIDE ON THE EASTERN COAST—THE THAMES OVERFLOWS THE EMBANKMENT.

LONDON, March 20—Midnight.—The waters of the Thames rose rapidly to-day, and overflowed the embankments in this city, flooding the adjacent streets and warehouses. Putney was inundated, and there were several narrow escapes from drowning.

The rise was caused by a remarkably high tide all along the eastern coast of England.

Ipswich, Yarmouth, and Hull were partially flooded.

The report started by the *Daily News* that the Fenian convicts will soon be released is generally discredited.

In the bankruptcy case of the Metropolitan Street Tramway Company liquidation has been ordered.

FRANCE.

THE DEPUTIES OF THE LEFT AND THE ELECTORAL BILL—REMOVAL OF IMPERIALIST OFFICIALS.

PARIS, March 20.—A meeting of the Deputies of the Extreme Left was held at Versailles to-day. It was resolved that on the presentation of the new Electoral bill a demand should be made for the maintenance of the present law, and the dissolution of the Assembly on the 28th of June.

The Duke of Padoue and other distinguished persons who took part in the recent demonstration at Chiselhurst have been removed from Mayoralties and other offices held by them under the Government.

SPAIN.

CARLIST SUCCESSES REPORTED—ONLY OFFICIAL WAR NEWS TO BE PERMITTED IN THE MADRID JOURNALS.

LONDON, March 20.—The Carlist military agent in this city has received the following dispatch from the Carlist Junta in Bayonne:

"Gen. Palacios reports that he is marching in the direction of Madrid with 12,000 men, after defeating, with great loss, a Republican column under Collejo near Minglanilla."

[NOTE.—Minglanilla is a village in the Province of Cuenca, forty-four miles south-east of the City of Cuenca.]

BAYONNE, March 20.—The Carlists have captured an outlying fort at Bilboa. Forty men belonging to the garrison were taken prisoners. The bombardment of the city by the insurgents continues.

MADRID, March 20.—An order has been issued forbidding the publication by the press of other than official war news.

GERMANY.

ANOTHER ADVERSE VOTE ON THE ARMY BILL—NAVIGATION.

BERLIN, March 20.—The Committee of the Reichstag has voted a second time against fixing the ordinary strength of the army at 400,000 men.

KONIGSBERG, March 20.—Navigation by steamers to this city has reopened.

HUNGARY.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY ACCEPTED.

VIENNA, March 20.—The Emperor having accepted the resignation of the Hungarian Ministry, has appointed Herr Bitto President of the new Council of Ministers.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

TROOPS RETURNING TO ENGLAND—GEN. WOLSELEY AT PORTSMOUTH.

LONDON, March 20.—The Twenty-third Regiment of infantry, (Royal Welsh Fusiliers,) which arrived at Portsmouth yesterday from the Gold Coast in the troop-ship Tamar, disembarked this morning in the presence of an immense crowd. They were met by the Mayor and Corporation of the town, who presented them with an address, and also a regimental goat, to replace the one that died at Cape Coast Castle. Upon the conclusion of these ceremonies the troops took up their march for the railway station, where they had lunch before departing from the town. The entire route of the march from the dock-yard to the station was beautifully decorated, and crowded with people who were madly enthusiastic, cheer upon cheer greeting the returning warriors. There were many affecting scenes in the streets. The troops were attired in the same uniform they were during the Ashantee campaign. The weather was beautiful.

The steam-ship Sarmatian, with the returning Highlanders on board, is in sight of Portsmouth. They will land to-morrow.

LONDON, March 20—Evening.—The steamer Manitoban, from the Gold Coast, with Gen. Wolseley on board, is signaled off Prawle Point, and Gen. Wolseley arrived at Portsmouth this evening.

The Lord Mayor of London will give a banquet to Gen. Wolseley on his arrival here.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

REPORT ON THE SENATE RESOLUTION—VIEWS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day submitted a report on the Senate resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of suspending the expenditure of all appropriations for public buildings not yet commenced, and of covering such appropriations into the Treasury. They said the contemplated buildings to which reference is made in this resolution are those authorized to be constructed at Albany, N. Y.; Atlanta, Ga.; Covington, Ky.; Dover, Del.; Evansville, Ind.; Fall River, Mass.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Jersey City, N. J.; Lincoln, Neb.; Little Rock, Ark.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; San Francisco, Cal., (for Marine Hospital;) Utica, N. Y., (for Court-house, &c.,) and Washington City, (for Treasury archives.) The unexpended appropriations for these buildings amount to $1,270,809, which amount is distributed among more than a dozen States, a part being at State capitals, and being for less than has been appropriated for buildings in any one of several of the larger cities. In fact, says the committee, the great bulk of all recent appropriations for public buildings will be found to have been absorbed by the cities of Chicago, St. Louis, New-York, and Boston, where large and expensive buildings have seemed indispensable. They add that, although the Government service would not suffer much more inconvenience by the delay of a year in the construction of the buildings named in the above list, than it has suffered in the past year, yet the necessity for them is not less than that which has prompted similar structures in other places. As the result of an extended discussion on general subjects of present necessity for economy, the requirements for the public service, the different styles of architectural construction, &c., the committee arrive at the following conclusions:

First—That when it becomes necessary in any locality for the National Government to erect public buildings, utility shall be the foremost consideration.

Second—That they shall have some general unity of character.

Third—That they shall be stately and fine in proportion, rather than rich and unique in detail.

Finally, the committee are of opinion that the expenditures for public buildings in the present exigency for economy should be cut down with as much severity as any of the other expenditures, but that they ought not to be singled out as the least meritorious of all, and wholly denied in a lump. In the course of the report it is recommended that the following work be authorized immediately to be done in Washington City, in order mainly to provide needed facilities for the public service, and save the large expenditures for rent of private buildings now used; The Court of Claims should be removed to the City Hall building to give more space for the committee rooms in the Capitol, and the City Hall should be enlarged so as to accommodate the Pension Bureau. The Post Office Department should be enlarged. A building should be erected for the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, and the east part of the latter should be extended. In the near future, also, provision should be made for a Congressional Library Bureau, and the additions recently made to the Capitol grounds should be improved so as to carry out the design of their purchase.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 21—1 A. M.—The temperature has fallen in the North-west and upper lake region, with north-west and south-west winds, and partly cloudy weather; north-easterly winds, diminishing pressure and partly cloudy weather prevail from the Ohio Valley to the Gulf; falling barometer, south-easterly winds, and partly cloudy weather on the lower lakes; rising barometer, lower temperature, and generally clear weather, with north-westerly and south-westerly winds in all the Atlantic States. The rivers have risen at Leavenworth, Dubuque, Nashville, Pittsburg, and Cincinnati, and fallen slightly at Yankton and St. Louis.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States and New-England, slightly higher temperature, falling barometer, generally clear weather, and north-westerly winds, veering to south-east and south-west.

For the Southern States, variable north-easterly and south-easterly winds, slowly rising temperature, and cloudy weather, with rain in the Western Gulf.

For the Ohio Valley and lower lakes, falling barometer, higher temperature, partly cloudy weather, and occasional light rain.

For the North-west, and thence to the lower Missouri Valley, north-westerly winds, lower temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will probably rise at Leavenworth, Nashville, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Louisville.

The display of cautionary signals will be resumed at the lake stations on April 1.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	40°	51°	3:30 P. M.	36°	49°
6 A. M.	39°	48°	6 P. M.	35°	44°
9 A. M.	39°	46°	9 P. M.	35°	42°
12 M.	38°	45°	12 P. M.	35°	40°

Average temperature yesterday.......45⅝°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......37⅛°

A COALITION BILL VETOED.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 20.—Gov. Booth to-day vetoed the bill providing for the election of Harbor Commissioners by joint convention of the Senate and Assembly after the close of the term of those now in office, and for election thereafter by the people at the end of two years. The bill was the result of a Democratic and Republican coalition, which the veto has probably defeated. It struck the lobby interest hard, and caused much excitement. The veto is made the special order for next Monday. It is generally believed the coalition cannot prevent the veto being sustained.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BALTIMORE, March 20.—The steam-ship Baltimore, which arrived here this morning from Bremen, brought the crew of the English bark Impulse, Jas. Robertson, master, from Doboy, Ga., for Liverpool, with a cargo of pitch-pine, abandoned on the 12th inst. in 46° 30′ north, longitude 30° 46′ west, in a disabled condition. The Baltimore reports, March 16, in 41° 4′ north latitude, 61° 13′ west, passed a sunken wreck with masts out of water.

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW CAPTAIN.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 20.—Capt. Thos. R. Harris has been appointed Captain of the steam-ship Pennsylvania, in place of Capt. Lewis T. Bradburn, who was lost at sea. Capt. Harris is a native of Maine. His last command was on the Pacific, having surrendered it when his vessel reached San Francisco, coming as a passenger to this port to assume the captaincy of the Pennsylvania.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT.

PROBABLE VETO OF ANY MEASURE TENDING DIRECTLY TO PERMANENT INFLATION—THE PLEDGES OF THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE REDEEMED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The President has lately expressed much concern regarding the situation of financial legislation in Congress, and the country may rest assured that he sympathizes strongly with the demands of the business interests for a speedy settlement of the questions now under consideration. He has recently had several conferences with leading Senators and others, who have called upon him to learn his views upon pending propositions. The President firmly adheres to his previously-expressed convictions, as recorded in his several messages, that any unwise legislation, especially anything tending directly to permanent inflation, must run the gauntlet of his veto. In discussing the various propositions of relief, the President has expressed a willingness to approve any measure which, while it may not be the best, shall nevertheless be the best attainable measure which the contending factions may be able to embody in a statute. He thinks free banking under the restrictions of the present law, accompanied by central redemption, the measure embodying the most feasible means of relief, but regards it as imperatively necessary that such an extension of banking facilities and probable increase of circulation should be accompanied by provisions looking to the early redemption of the United States notes in coin. Upon this point the President refers with force and effect to the pledged faith of the Government to preserve and strengthen the public credit, and to redeem its non-interest-bearing obligations at the earliest practicable day. This faith has been repeatedly pledged by different enactments during the past six or seven years, and the President says that such a purpose having had his official approval and the support of his personal convictions as well, he cannot now disregard it nor permit it to be disregarded in any legislation which may be presented for his sanction. The very first act which was presented for his approval after he became President in 1869, was, singularly enough, entitled "An act to strengthen the public credit." This act pledged the Government anew to an early resumption of specie payment, and as a part of this statement it will serve to further illustrate the President's position to quote its brief provisions in full:

> *Be it enacted, &c.*, That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver; but none of said interest-bearing obligations, not already due, shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such time United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin. And the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin.
>
> Approved March 18, 1869.

The President cites this obligation as paramount, and not to be disregarded without dishonor. As a means of preparation for redemption he would permanently fix the status of the legal-tender circulation, and prefers the minimum amount of $356,000,000, but regards that as less important than such an adjustment of revenues as would prepare the Treasury for redemption. He thinks there are taxes which could be relaid and others which could be safely increased, which, in a comparatively brief time, would enable the Treasury to redeem the United States notes in coin, whether the maximum issue was $300,000,000 or $400,000,000. He does not make any specific suggestions on this point because it is a matter entirely within the purview of Congress, whose responsibility at this time is much greater than that of the Executive. As a means of strengthening the banks for the period of resumption, he would require them to retain and hold as part of their reserve the gold interest on their bonds held to secure their notes. The President contemplated, at one time, the transmission of his views to Congress in a special message, and it is not impossible, should there be much more delay in coming to definite conclusions, that he may renew and execute such a purpose. It is believed that if he does, his views will be found to be substantially in accordance with the foregoing.

MINERS' STRIKE IN ILLINOIS.

DISCHARGE OF UNION MINERS—THEIR WIVES INSTIGATE A GENERAL RIOT—LARGE NUMBER OF ARRESTS.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 20.—A number of the coal-miners at Minonk, Woodford County, Ill., recently formed a miners' union, and yesterday the proprietors of the mines discharged all the members of the union and filled their places with Norwegian miners. During the day the discharged miners gathered at the shafts and endeavored by threats and persuasion to prevent the new hands going to work, but were unsuccessful, and were finally sent off the premises. Last evening the wives of the discharged miners gathered in the vicinity of the shaft and assaulted the new men and the President of the mining company with eggs and other missiles, and the trouble finally reached the dimensions of a riot, which the town authorities being unable to suppress, Gov. Beveridge was telegraphed to for military aid. In response the Governor dispatched Adjt. Gen. Higgins with a quantity of arms to the scene of trouble, and telegraphed the Sheriff to aid in suppressing the disturbance. To-day a number of the rioters were arrested, and, at last advices, were being tried before a Justice of the Peace. There appears to be great excitement in Minonk, but so far there is no account of serious damage.

A BUFFALO MUNICIPAL THIEF CONVICTED OF PERJURY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 20.—The jury in the case of John Ortner, a street contractor, tried for swearing to accounts for repairing sewers, which work was never performed, returned a verdict of guilty this morning. The accounts rendered went into details of labor and materials used, and were approved by the Street Commissioner.

ARRIVAL OF THE WACHUSETT.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 20.—The United States steamer Wachusett, from Key West, has arrived at the Passes, with Commodores Parker and Rogers on board. All well.

DELEGATES TO THE BEECHER INVESTIGATION COUNCIL.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 20.—The Amherst College Church has appointed President Stearns and Prof. Tyler as delegates to the Beecher-Brooklyn Council.

SCENES IN ENGLAND.

THE WELCOME TO THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 7, 1874.

The Duchess of Edinburgh has been fortunate in the bright sunshine under which she has taken her first look at her adopted country. Gravesend has a sepulchral twang about its name, and on ordinary occasions it is by no means an imposing or cheerful town. It is the favorite point of debarkation for Cockney excursionists by steam-boat, and some picturesque gardens, which have been laid out in the rugged clefts of an abandoned chalk-quarry, are advertised by the proprietor as "the place to spend a happy day." Happiness at Rosherville consists in riding on merry-go-rounds, dancing to a brass band, and the consumption of immense quantities of nuts and oranges, ham sandwiches, shrimps, and beer; and the streets of Gravesend, also, cater for visitors of similar tastes. The ship-chandlers and nondescript marine population (for ships often lie off Gravesend for late passengers and stores,) diversify the character of the place, but without adding to its attractions; and on the whole it is a poor, shabby, vulgar little town. Dover, which is really a noble bulwark, is the natural entrance from the Continent by sea; but Dover is, of course, not so convenient to those who come from the more northern ports, and thus it is that Gravesend gets its chance of offering the first greetings to distinguished strangers. It is exactly eleven years, to the day of the week and month, since the Princess Alexandra arrived there; and now the Duchess of Edinburgh has touched English soil at the same spot. The Duke and Duchess, who did not wish to put France to the trouble of receiving them, sailed last night from Antwerp, and made their appearance off Gravesend at 9 o'clock this morning, which was sooner than was expected. It was not till two hours later that they came on shore. The weather was lovely, the river flashing like a sheet of silver, the white chalk-pits gleaming in the sun, and the dirty little town tricked out of all recognition with flowers and flags and draperies of gay cloth. The river was crowded with steamers from London, gorgeous with fluttering bunting; the pier was crammed with privileged spectators, and the narrow streets leading to the station were packed with people, so that there was barely room for the procession. As the royal steamer drew near, the Duke and Duchess were seen on deck; and there was, of course, tremendous cheering. When the Princess Alexandra arrived at Gravesend she came alone, and the most popular incident of the day was the manly kiss which the Prince pressed upon her lips as they met on deck. In the present instance, however, there was no occasion for delighting the multitude by an exhibition of this touch of nature. The Duke appeared to be directing his wife's attention to various objects of interest, and among others to the tiny fort at Tilbury, where Queen Elizabeth, as Mr. Motley has shown, rather starved than animated her gallant defenders. The old fort has long ago disappeared, and the present one is only a common brick erection, occupied by a Sergeant and one or two artillery men. When the royal couple landed, there were 120 little girls, in white and blue, to receive them and strew flowers in their path, and amid the pealing of bells, crashing of military bands, the thunder of ordnance, and the almost louder roar of human voices, they went their way. The journey from Gravesend to Windsor was performed by railway. London was touched on the way at Waterloo Junction, but without any stoppage or demonstration, except a curious and loyal crowd that had to be content with a glimpse of the Duchess' white bonnet. At Windsor there was perhaps a larger crowd than at Gravesend, Windsor being more convenient of access from town, and it being now later in the day. The royal borough, always quaint and romantic, with its old-fashioned streets nestling at the foot of the great castle—decidedly the most royal of palaces—its serpentine river, broad, green meadows, and wide-stretching forest, was to-day really a wonderful picture, and more like a scene from some mediæval pageant than anything in the real life of a prosaic generation. The railway station had been converted into a brilliant conservatory, full of shrubs and flowers, and the route through the town to the gates of the castle and the end of the Long Walk was dazzling with every kind of rich and sparkling ornament suitable for mural decoration. The Queen, with all the members of her family around her, was in waiting at the station for her daughter-in-law, whom she folded in a mother's arms and kissed with much tenderness. This was their first meeting. The Duchess can, perhaps, hardly be called pretty. Her face is too much of the Mongol type, her eyes too little, and her nose too small and round for that. But she has a frank, pleasant, animated look, which is very prepossessing. She wore a light-blue silk dress, a white cloak, and a white bridal bonnet, with orange blossoms. The Queen looked well in health, and apparently in much better spirits than usual. One of the Queen's most amiable characteristics is her simple gratitude for acts of kindness and attention, even those which are paid to one in her position as a matter of ordinary course and duty. She was much pleased by the way in which the people of Windsor had done honor to the occasion, and expressed herself very warmly on the subject. The Duchess of Edinburgh has certainly every reason to be satisfied with the hearty welcome she has received. The match was certainly not popular at first; it was regarded with cold indifference and perhaps more than a shade of political suspicion. The greetings to the Duchess are personal to herself, and indicate the feelings of affectionate sympathy with which the family of which she is now a member is regarded by the English people. The decorations and rejoicings in London on Thursday next are to be on a magnificent scale. A question has been raised as to whether it is not bad taste to take a Russian Princess past the monument to the English soldiers who fell in the Crimea; but it is absurd to suppose that London can be reconstructed so as to efface every reference to a great historical event. It is said that the State Government decided that the Duchess' plate and other valuables should pay duty at her own valuation, but Mr. Disraeli rescinded the order, and directed that the goods should come in duty free.

MR. TENNYSON.

Poor Mr. Tennyson has, unhappily, not been able to resist the pressure put upon him to write a copy of verses in honor of the marriage. I understand that he was at first extremely reluctant to do anything of the kind, but it was suggested that, as there had been a poem about a Danish Princess, it might be misunderstood if there were not also a poem about the Russian Princess. The Queen, too, had set her heart upon it; and though, of course, she said nothing to the poet laureate herself, there were others who did not neglect to convey her wishes. In the old days an order would simply have been sent to the bard to compose so much poetry on such a subject, by such a day, and to have it copied out nicely, and if, when the poem came home, it was not exactly to the taste of the court, it would have been sent back for revision, with directions to say more about this and less about that, as the case might be. Happily, poets have now fallen upon other days, and are treated more respectfully. It is assumed that their muse is not a mechanical force-pump, that can be turned on as occasion requires; and it is merely suggested privately, that if the laureate feel in the mood, and with the proper inspiration coming upon him, he will, perhaps, oblige with a song. Still, even a poet doesn't like to take £300 a year and a butt of wine without doing something for it; and so Tennyson yielded in an unlucky hour of weakness. His "Welcome" has created much disappointment among his admirers. Anything more weak and namby-pamby was never written in a school-boy's pocket-book; and even the mechanical construction of the verses is miserably clumsy and defective. The rhythm is deplorable, and is as lame and halting as the sense. The refrain, "Marie Alexandrowna," sounds like a grotesque echo of the nursery lines, similarly ending "My Mother," and copied in innumerable valentines. If the verses had been simply signed T., everybody would have cried Tupper. Now it is known that Tennyson can be Tupper when he likes. To-day many are laughing and some are sad about this extraordinary doggerel.

THE LONDON SEASON.

The bright, sunny weather, the meeting of Parliament, and the arrival of the royal bride and bridegroom, have combined to give the London season an earlier and more brilliant start than usual. As a rule, the season can hardly be said to begin much before the end of April. Lent is not, perhaps, observed very strictly or piously, but the gayeties of the period are of a subdued and simple kind—snug dinner parties and "small and early" gatherings of friends. Unless some very important business is on hand the attendance in Parliament is scanty, and the great world of fashion does not expand its full bloom till nearly May. This year, however, the town is already thronged; Rotten Row has a full cavalcade every forenoon, and later in the day the ladies' mile of Piccadilly presents the familiar block of costly carriages and costly horses. It is evidently intended that the season shall be particularly gay and splendid. The change of Government, for one thing, is pretty certain to operate in this direction. With the exception of Lord Granville and Mr. Chichester Fortescue the late Ministers were not remarkable for a genial hospitality. The new men mostly belong to a class which recognizes the obligation to cultivate social success, and they are under the direction of a leader who perhaps thinks more of that than of anything else. Mr. Disraeli's writings betray his passion for magnificence in all things, and his strong conviction that men are usually to be got at most effectually on this social side. Since he gave up the gorgeous velvet waistcoats of his earlier years, Mr. Disraeli has certainly not been particularly magnificent either in his apparel or in his household arrangements, but he has never failed to act up to his own precepts in regard to the importance of gracious and conciliatory manners. He always makes himself very agreeable wherever he goes, and his visits were by no means confined to his own camp; and thus by his graceful wit and high-bred courtesy, he has made himself personally very popular, even in quarters where his politics are regarded with suspicion and dislike. Sir Arthur Helps says somewhere, that one should always make the four salaams every day, even to our most intimate friends, and Mr. Disraeli never fails in his social salutations. He has made it a great point in forming his Administration that the Queen should be expressly consulted, even on minute matters of detail, or to which her consent might be taken for granted, and that no appointments should be announced until she had formally approved them. In his communications with his colleagues he is equally punctilious, and the official machinery will, no doubt, move more smoothly for the oil applied to it. It is possible that the new Government may not prove quite so open-handed with the public funds as some people expect, but it means to be very open-handed with its own money. Mr. Disraeli himself is not in a position to do much in this way, especially since his wife's death, but his Dukes and Squires are expected to come to the front. The Duke of Abercorn is to keep court at Dublin Castle in splendid style until the country is quiet enough to receive a royal Prince as Lord Lieutenant. Prince Arthur—whose name is also Patrick, and who will probably be made Duke of Dublin—will be twenty-four next May, and, if everything goes well, will soon after cross the Channel to be his mamma's Viceroy. He is a highly-intelligent, well-educated, amiable, and discreet young man, very popular with the army and with all persons with whom he has been brought into contact, and would, no doubt, make a capital figure-head for what is after all only a sham court. In London, the Duke of Richmond and the Duke of Buccleuch will entertain handsomely; and after them there are hosts of rich men, aiming at rank, who may be trusted to spend still more lavishly in the interests of the Conservative Party. The entrance of the Duchess of Edinburgh into English society affords an excellent pretext for expenditure of this kind, and the return hospitalities of Clarence House will help to keep up the competition. Hence the West End shopkeepers are rubbing their hands at the prospect, and have determined to do their best to stimulate the excitement, by making a great display of decorations when the Queen and the Duchess ride through town. In Scotland, the Earl of Rosslyn is to be Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Scotland Kirk, and is expected to startle the dingy cloisters of Holyrood with unexampled festivities.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The new Parliament met on Thursday, and went through the formal ceremony of electing a Speaker, which had been arranged between the two parties beforehand. Next day the Speaker appeared in his black dress suit and bob wig, was presented to the House of Lords, and then returned to his own House, where the Assembly was formally constituted. Without a Speaker, the House of Commons exists only in a rudimentary form, and when the Usher of the Black Rod comes to summon it to the House of Lords, he walks in without bowing, and calls the members simply "gentlemen." Afterward, when the Speaker is in his chair, the Black Rod enters in a much more obsequious manner. He bows three times with his nose almost touching the ground, or he approaches the table, and then turns again, or walking backward, he goes out; and he intimates with profound respect that the attendance of the honorable House is requested in another place. As the Ministers have to be re-elected, none of them have been present in Parliament. It was doubted whether Mr. Gladstone would be there either, and some surprise was felt when all of a sudden, just before the Speaker began, he was discovered in his place, nobody having observed him enter. He had slipped in by a side corridor, and passed into the Treasury bench round the corner of the Speaker's chair. He looked pale and haggard, but perhaps scarcely more so than he did last session. When, after the Speaker's election, he rose to congratulate him on the part of the opposition, there was a faint, hesitating, and rather formal cheer. He spoke in a very quiet and subdued manner, and with a certain uneasiness of demeanor not usual to so fluent and practiced an orator; but toward the close, when he spoke of old members coming together again, and new members joining the body, he touched a chord which seemed to warm both himself and his audience. It has been supposed that this appearance was intended as a contradiction of the report that he intended to retire for a time from the leadership of the party, but I very much doubt whether this is the case. Mr. Gladstone, I believe, still holds to his determination to resign his leadership, but of course he cannot in decency do so until some arrangement has been made as to a temporary or permanent successor, and no arrangement can well be made until all the members of the party have arrived in town, and there has been an opportunity of taking their views on the subject. Therefore, if Mr. Gladstone had not gone down to the House on Thursday, there would have been no one to take his place, and this might have seemed a slight to Mr. Brand, the Speaker. It is possible, of course, that Mr. Gladstone may be persuaded to alter his resolution, but for the present his determination to retire appears to be fixed and unalterable. He has let his house in Carlton Gardens to Mr. Winans, the contractor, and has generally shaken the dust off his feet. He makes no secret of his disgust at what he considers the ingratitude of the country and the equivocal support of his own party. When the late Sir David Brewster was forced on any scientific question his invariable retort was that his adversary was trying to banish the Deity from the universe. Mr. Gladstone is similarly satisfied that the Conservative reaction, by which he was overthrown, is a rebellion of Lucifer against heaven, and that England has now nothing more to expect than the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah. Of course it is not on his own account that he feels hurt; he is the humblest of worms. It is only on account of the source from which his inspirations have been derived. In renouncing him, the people have set themselves against God. This sacerdotal spirit is the true key to his character. I do not think, from all I hear, that the Liberal Party would be sorry to witness his retirement, if it were only certain that he would not come back. Their difficulty is that whoever is now appointed as their spokesman will be liable to be set aside by Mr. Gladstone suddenly returning to the scene and upsetting all arrangements.

THE PEERAGE.

The recent creations of new peers and promotions of new peers have directed attention to the composition of the House of Lords; and it is by no means improbable that a Conservative Government may be first to establish that much-wanted order—peers for life. The resistance of the House of Lords to Lord Palmerston's attempt in this direction was that it took the form of royal prerogative; but if it were done by act of Parliament and in accordance with a resolution of the House of Lords, there would be less objection to it. The Archbishops and Bishops are peers for life, and no inconvenience is caused by it. The elevation of the Marquis of Westminster to a Dukedom is a good deal carped at on the ground that there are Dukes enough already.

THE DIGNITY OF MARQUIS.

Earl Spencer, the late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has been offered a Marquisate as a recognition of his services in a troublesome and disagreeable office, but has declined the honor, preferring to remain an Earl. Marquis—or, as it is more correctly spelt, Marquess—is a comparatively new dignity in England, and has rather been shunned than courted by the nobility. It was created by royal prerogative, and raised in rank above the title of Earl. The first Marquis was the Marquis of Dublin, in Richard II.'s time; and the dislike to the innovation is shown by the opposition which the Earl of Somerset, who had also been made a Marquis, but in the next reign had been deprived of the title, offered to the petition of the Commons that he should be reinstated in the dignity. "It was a new dignity," he said, "and altogether unknown to his ancestors, and that therefore he neither craved it nor in any wise would he accept of it." A Marquis is Most Honorable, and an Earl only Right Honorable, but both are addressed by the Sovereign as "our right trusty and entirely beloved cousin;" a Duke being "right entirely beloved," and a Viscount or Baron being only "well beloved." The Earl's robe is the same as a Duke's or Marquis', except the first has only three guards of ermine and gold lace. His cap is the same as theirs. In Saxon times the dignity of Earl was one of the highest eminence, and implied important territorial authority. One of the disadvantages of being a Marquis is that your younger sons are called Lord John or Lord Thomas, whereas an Earl's younger sons are merely Honorables, a much more convenient title, especially if they have to do anything for a living.

J. H. F.

SENATOR FERRY ON TEMPERANCE.

Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, has addressed the following letter to Mr. W. E. Benham, President of the Young Men's Christian Association in Meriden:

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1874.

DEAR SIR: On the 6th inst. I received your letter, in which, by request of the body over which you preside, you express the regret of its members at my opposition to what you designate as "the bill for a Temperance Commission of inquiry." While I am sorry that we disagree, I am grateful for your letter. It affords me an opportunity to say some words that may remove misapprehensions. The bill proposes to inquire into the effect of the alcoholic liquor-traffic upon "pauperism, crime, and social vice," (I quote its language,) throughout the United States, and also to "inquire and take testimony as to the practical results of license and restrictive legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States." The results of such inquiries are to be transmitted to Congress. This is a common mode of initiating legislation in that body, and the present inquiry is undoubtedly expected to produce that effect. Now, in all my official action here, there is one authority to which I must submit, and that is the Constitution of the United States. That instrument has not conferred upon Congress the power to legislate upon the matters which are made the subjects of this inquiry, and I am convinced that the several States are, in fact, as they are in law, the depositories of that power. The proposition to make the inquiry assumes the authority to legislate upon the conditions which may be disclosed, and such an assumption is in plain contravention of the Constitution. A few weeks ago the Republicans of Connecticut, at their convention, resolved that "the State should be left to regulate their own internal affairs without interference," and the principle of that resolution I have found myself called upon to protect against legislative assaults almost ever since I have been in the Senate. I cannot now violate both it and the Constitution which asserts it, even for an object in which I so entirely sympathize as the extinction of drunkenness. For this is the real object of thousands of petitioners who have signed a printed form asking for this commission of inquiry, and I do not think that the Young Men's Christian Association of Meriden will do me the injustice of believing me to be opposed or indifferent to such a consummation. I mourn with you over the misery which the sin of drunkenness is bringing upon such numbers of our people. I rejoice with you in the great revival of interest in the cause of temperance, and while I deprecate some of the modes of development of that interest, especially in the West, I would not lightly regard any honest effort in its behalf. Pledges of total abstinence, temperance societies, and prohibitory laws each may accomplish something, but the great instrumentality for the extirpation of every species of immorality, drunkenness among the rest, is older, wiser, better than all. The Church and the "foolishness of preaching" are God's remedial agencies for the sins of humanity, and while other agencies may have their value, if the former are set aside for devices of man's invention, the result will be a failure. Writing to a "Christian" association may I not suggest that a revival of distinctively Christian effort, through the Divinely-appointed channels, is the great necessity which the experience of the last fifty years forces upon our thoughts? The most encouraging symptom of the present awakening is the disposition which I discern, in both churches and ministry, to enter more actively upon this field of Christian duty.

Yours very truly, O. S. FERRY.

END OF A SENSATION CASE.

The examination in the case of William J. Livingston, a young man residing at No. 206 West Twentieth street, charged by Mrs. Caroline Bruder, a married woman residing in the same house, with having compelled her to marry him by means of threats, was concluded before Justice Morgan, at the Tombs, yesterday. The greater part of the testimony taken was wholly unfit for publication. Enough facts were developed, however, to show that the charge was a false one, and Livingston was discharged from custody.

ARREST OF A PHILADELPHIA THIEF.

Detectives Heidelberg and Tilley, of Central Office, yesterday, arraigned at the Tombs Grace Myers, alias Henry, a noted Philadelphia thief. It would appear that while in Philadelphia the prisoner robbed a gentleman named Abraham Hildron of a gold watch and chain valued at $200. She then fled to this City, and on engaging board at Mrs. Kate Heath's, in West Eighty-first street, stole dresses valued at $600 from Miss Frances Starr, another boarder. She was held for trial by Justice Morgan.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 20.

SENATE.

Mr. HAGER, of California, presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State protesting against any further subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

He also presented a resolution of the California Legislature instructing the Senators and Representatives from that State in Congress to use their influence to have articles 5 and 6 of our treaty with China modified so as to discourage the further immigration of Chinese to our shores. This was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. HAGER said, in presenting the resolution, the subject of Chinese immigration was of the highest importance to the people of his section, and was rapidly assuming such proportions as to require the attention of the Federal Government. The subject is not understood, either upon the floor of the Senate or throughout the country. He read from the treaty referred to, and said the people would not object if its terms were observed, but its provisions are violated every day. There were now 80,000 Chinese in California, and not one in a thousand came there in accordance with the treaty. Again, this immigration was contrary to the laws of Congress to suppress the slave trade. The immigration to Australia had been suppressed, and similar steps must be taken by our Government. In a recent conversation with Gov. Low, Minister to China, that gentleman was opposed to this immigration, but it was carried on from the port of Hong Kong, to which place the Chinese were enticed by agents, and from there shipped to California. These Chinese did not come to that State with their families, or surrounded by home comforts, but came under contract for servile labor. They were all owned by companies in San Francisco, who had their agents in China to secure them for servile labor and send them here. It was well understood by emigrants from Europe that in California they must come in competition with Chinese labor, which they could not do, and the consequence was they were discouraged in coming to that State. The food of the Chinese was inexpensive, and it was impossible for other labor to compete with it. Thousands of our own people are now in the streets of San Francisco, destitute of the necessaries of life, because they have been crowded out by Chinese labor. China might send to this country a million, or even five million of its surplus population, without experiencing any inconvenience therefrom. Females are brought here from China for purposes too vile for him to mention. The people of California are powerless to administer any remedy, and they appeal to the Congress of the United States to take some action. At a future day he would address the Senate at length upon the subject. He offered a resolution directing the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to advise with the President in regard to the expediency of opening negotiations with the Emperor of China with a view to the modification or enlargement of the Burlingame treaty, so as to check the importation to the United States of Chinese females for immoral purposes, and Chinese males and coolies for purposes of fulfilling contracts for servile labor.

Mr. HAMLIN said the Senate was not the treaty-making power, that power resting with the President, entirely. He thought there was no precedent for the resolution proposed, and therefore objected to its present consideration. It was laid over.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN CANAL.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported unfavorably on the Senate bill granting aid to the Atlantic and Great Western Canal Company, and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.

EPISCOPAL PARISHES.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Virginia, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported favorably on the bill approving the act of the District of Columbia Legislature relating to the parishes of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the District, and it was passed.

CURRENCY EQUALIZATION.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, submitted a resolution that the bill to equalize the national bank circulation, which has been under discussion several weeks, be made the special order for Monday next after the morning hour, and that two days be allowed for general debate, after which the speeches be limited to ten minutes each.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, objected to any limitation of the debate.

Mr. SHERMAN withdrew the latter part of his resolution in regard to two days for general debate, and the enforcement of the ten-minute rule, and said he would ask that the bill be made the special order for Monday next, and upon that or the next day he would ask for the limitation of the debate to two days, and the enforcement of the ten-minute rule after that time.

The bill was then made the special order for Monday next, after the expiration of the morning hour.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The morning hour having expired the Senate resumed the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Stevenson offered yesterday, conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear all claims arising from the late rebellion, and abolishing the Southern Claims Commission.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved that the amendment be laid on the table. Agreed to.

The bill having been considered as in the Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments of the committee agreed to.

Several amendments were offered and rejected.

Mr. LOGAN moved to strike out the proviso in the section appropriating $105,000 for the expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits, declaring that no money appropriated by the act should be paid for recruiting the army beyond the number of 25,000 enlisted men, including Indian scouts.

Mr. LOGAN said any attempt to reduce the number of soldiers would indirectly disorganize the army. It was not proposed to reduce the number of regiments or companies. The pay of an army did not create a great expense. It was the transportation of army ordnance stores, the pay of officers, &c., and not the mere pittance paid to the soldier. Congress sometimes got in an economical humor, and made a grand raid on some department, discharged about twenty-five clerks, and then thought it had done something wonderful. In a week or two afterward the employment of double the number of temporary clerks was authorized in the same department, and this was called economy.

Mr. WEST said over $4,000,000 were saved by this bill, and an army of 25,000 was large enough.

Mr. CARPENTER said he would support the amendment. It was well known that the most vicious kind of legislation was that of grafting general legislation on appropriation bills. Besides, the Committee on Appropriations had no authority over this subject. It was reorganizing the army, and properly belonged to the Military Committee.

Mr. WEST—No, we do not propose to reorganize the army.

Mr. CARPENTER—Well, according to the gentleman's theory he might abolish the whole of the line and leave the officers, and the army would not be reorganized.

Mr. WEST—Suppose the gentleman goes into a fight with a company of thirty men and comes out with eight or ten, would his company be reorganized?

Mr. LOGAN—Well, it would be pretty badly disorganized. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said no troops were required in the South now, and therefore there was no necessity for a large army. The place soldiers are needed is on the frontier, and a thousand soldiers now in the Harbor of New-York might be sent there.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, opposed any reduction of the army. Indian depredations were always going on and troops were required to keep down the Indians. The people of his State were now preparing to put 2,000 men into the State service to protect them from Indian hostilities.

Mr. WEST said there were 5,000 non-combatants in the army, and the object in making the reduction was to force them to go into the field.

The amendment of Mr. Hamilton was then rejected by a vote of 25 nays to 18 yeas.

Mr. LOGAN said, as economy was to be the order of the day, and the men of the army were to be reduced in number, he moved an amendment providing that the Secretary of War shall consolidate the regiments to twenty-five, and muster out supernumerary officers after such consolidation, and after examination by the Board of Officers to be appointed by him. The motion was rejected—yeas 19 nays 27.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, the Fortification Appropriation bill was taken up, and he explained its provisions. The total amount appropriated by the bill for the next fiscal year, as reported by the committee, is $904,000. The amount appropriated for the present fiscal year was $1,847,000. The estimates for the present fiscal year were $3,376,000. The revised estimates are $1,407,500. The amount appropriated for the next fiscal year is less than half that appropriated for the present one.

The bill having been read, Mr. HITCHCOCK, of Nebraska, moved an amendment appropriating $50,000 for a military post on the north fork of the Loup River, Nebraska, and submitted a letter from the Secretary of War as to the necessity of establishing this post.

Mr. DAVIS objected to the amendment, as it properly belonged to the Army Appropriation bill and not this one, which is for sea-coast defenses only.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to reconsider the vote by which the Army bill was passed, so as to allow the amendment of the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. Hitchcock) to be offered to that bill. Agreed to.

The amendment was then offered to that bill and agreed to.

The Army bill was passed as amended.

The Fortification bill was then amended so as to provide that the appropriations therein made should be for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and the bill was then passed.

On motion of Mr. SARGENT, the President *pro tem.* was authorized to fill the vacancy on the Committees on Privileges and Elections and on Education and Labor made vacant by the death of Mr. Sumner.

The Senate then, at 4:45, on the motion of Mr. SCOTT, proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and, after a short time, the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reading of the journal, Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, gave notice that on Monday next he should ask the privilege of bringing before the House the consideration of what is generally termed the Four Hundred Million bill, with the understanding that amendments reducing the amount would be admitted. He should, himself, introduce an amendment to limit the issue to $356,000,000.

The SPEAKER stated that at the close of the morning hour on Monday the bill in relation to the Louisville and Portland Canal would come up, and after that the bill to prevent the importation of infectious and contagious diseases. After this latter bill was disposed of he would recognize the gentleman from Massachusetts.

THE GEORGIA CONTESTED ELECTION.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Georgia Contested Election case, the majority report being that Mr. Rawls, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat, and that Andrew Sloan, the contestant, is. The minority report takes the opposite position. All the Republican members of the committee join in the majority report, and all the Democrats in the minority report. After discussion till 2 o'clock, the case went over till to-morrow.

AFFAIRS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—PAY OF TEACHERS.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of business in relation to the District of Columbia. A bill appropriating $250,000 for an iron and masonry bridge across the eastern branch of the Potomac, near the present Anacostia Bridge, was reported from the District Committee, and, after discussion, the enacting clause was struck out.

A bill to provide for the payment of school-teachers in the District also gave rise to discussion. The bill appropriates $97,000 for the pay of the school-teachers from the 1st September, 1873, to the 1st of March, 1874, the money to be regarded as an advance, to be deducted from moneys which Congress may hereafter appropriate for expenditures in the District.

Mr. FRYE, of Maine, advocated the bill, and commended the Franklin School, where he sent his own children.

Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, regarded the bill as a confession upon its face of the bankruptcy of the District, and it was one of the severest reflections that could be made on the organic act that authorized two separate and anomalous Governments in the District.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, a member of the District Committee, advocated the bill and reminded the House that the bill was not the voluntary act of the District Committee, but was reported in obedience to the order of the House. He thought that the Government ought to pay taxes in proportion to its property in the District.

Mr. PELHAM, of Alabama, another member of the District Committee, moved to increase the appropriation to $300,000, as that sum would be necessary for school expenses during the present session, and there was no probability of their ever being paid in any other way.

Mr. COX, of New-York, opposed the bill.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, opposed the bill.

Mr. G. F. HOAR implored the House not to be diverted from the simple proposition before it by the discussion of the Constitutional question as to the relations of the District Government to the General Government. The Legislature and officers of the District Government were the agents of Congress, appointed by the President; they had left the school teachers of the District without pay for several months, and Congress was bound to see that that injustice was corrected.

Mr. Pelham's amendment to make the amount $300,000 was rejected.

On motion of Mr. COTTON, of Iowa, the provision in reference to the reduction of the amount appropriated from future appropriations for expenditures was amended by striking out the words "for expenditures."

Mr. Holman's amendment to strike out that whole provision was rejected.

Mr. MERRIAM, of New-York, moved to strike out the same provision, and insert in lieu of it a provision authorizing and directing the district authorities to levy and collect a tax to an amount equal to the appropriation on personal property, and on banks and other corporations in the district. It was evident, he said, that while the teachers ought to be paid, there was a sentiment against giving more money to the district authorities. His amendment would obviate that objection by making it a loan.

Mr. Merriam's amendment was agreed to by 100 to 63.

The bill was laid aside to be reported favorably.

The committee then rose, and reported back the bills which it had considered.

A bill giving the approval of Congress to the route and termini of the Anacostia and Potomac Railroad, in the District was passed.

Action on the other two bills—the Bridge bill and the School Teachers' bill—was deferred till to-morrow, and the House at 5:25 P. M., adjourned.

A SECOND INTERVIEW WITH MR. CLAFLIN.

From the New-York Daily Bulletin of Yesterday.

The question of the abolition or retention of the present system of moieties, and the opinions recently expressed by Mr. H. B. Claflin, continue to excite much remark among the merchants and importers. Mr. Claflin's views particularly are said to be meeting with some severe criticism. To ascertain how the gentleman felt about the matter, a *Bulletin* reporter called upon him yesterday, and learned that his opinions on the main question as heretofore expressed were unchanged, while the unfriendly criticism to which he said he had been subjected, he declared was both unjust and unmerited. The substance of the conversation is given below:

Mr. Claflin—I object to the interpretation that has been put upon my expressions, and their assumption that I intended to convey a meaning of which I never even thought.

Reporter—To what do you refer?

Mr. Claflin—I refer more particularly to the strictures that have been put upon me relative to my expression concerning junior partners. You know as well as I do that I referred particularly to the fact that all the persons employed or interested in a great house cannot be looked after, and that, beyond this fact, I referred to the numerous foreign firms doing business here. The heads of these houses in this country are persons of well-known probity, but what can be known, either by the principals or the community, of the numerous juniors in another country, who, by collusion with persons here, may get the firm into trouble without their knowing anything about it. Now this was the full extent of my meaning, and I think it rather absurd that any of my friends should suppose I was making a covert attack upon them. Depend upon it, I meant nothing and assumed nothing but that inaccuracies and irregularities might be made by juniors when principals knew nothing of them.

Reporter—The opinion is also prevalent just now, Mr. Claflin, that you oppose the abolition of the moiety system?

Mr. Claflin—True; but persons who think so are wrong. I have never said so; but what I did say was that I have no hardships to complain of, and this being the case, why should I say I have? During all the years I have been in business I have never had any trouble with the Custom-house. I have experienced persons to attend to that part of the business, and I suppose they have attended to their duties so well that there is no fault to be found.

Reporter—Is it possible, then, that the fact that you have nothing to complain of should be the cause of unfavorable criticisms?

Mr. Claflin—So it would appear. I know very well that the law, as it now stands, is full of technicalities, and if all I am told be true, it is a pitfall to catch the unwary. I am told that in case a merchant telegraphs to London for merchandise, and when the invoice arrives here, if he had forgotten or neglected to add the cost of the telegram the whole invoice could be confiscated. If this be true the law is certainly a great hardship to contend against, and it should be abolished, but some other equally stringent enactment should take its place to prevent the possibility of frauds upon the revenue.

Reporter—The operation of this law, however, if I understand aright, has never given you any trouble?

Mr. Claflin—In no instance. Since this question has become so popular I have had all my invoices examined, and we have failed to discover any case where the law had been infringed, or where the firm could be held liable. This, you will see, is why I say there are two sides to the question, and why I think that, in some instances, feelings have got the best of reason.

Reporter—If the present system should be abolished, what would you suggest to take its place.

Mr. Claflin—That is a difficult question to answer, but I think among the host of people employed at the Custom-house there should be those who have a knowledge of the different manufactures and their relative values. In this way the grades of imported goods could be determined and the duties to which they were liable fixed in a positive manner. The decision of such an officer should be final, and no technicality discovered afterward, except in a case of absolute fraud, should give the Government any claim upon the invoice. Such a system would protect the revenue, and also the merchants from the rapacity of officers who, under the influence of moieties, are said to have occasioned great hardship.

Reporter—Then you do not sustain the present system?

Mr. Claflin—I sustain nothing. As I told you before, I want to be protected, and when I find that I cannot compete with persons who undervalue their goods, I want some regulation so strong that such frauds cannot be committed. If the moiety system does not accomplish this, let us have something else; but the fact must not be lost sight of that every fraud committed in the way of undervaluation is a direct fraud upon the merchant, and some means must be taken to protect both the Government and the merchant at the same time, and make it simply impossible that a fraud should be committed at all.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

The appeal in the case of George Coyle was argued in Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. Coyle had been convicted in the Court of Special Sessions, and the appeal was taken from the judgment on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the act under which the Justices received their appointment. In the points submitted on behalf of the prisoner by Messrs. Howe and Cardozo, however, is one not heretofore urged on similar appeals. It is that the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace is a County Court; that it has jurisdiction over all misdemeanors committed within the County of New-York, and the Justices authorized to hold it are County officers; that being such County officers they could not be appointed by the Mayor, because his office is only a City one, and it would be absurd to talk of his dividing an office in a different area from that over which his own extends; and it is only [illegible] officers of cities," not counties, who can be appointed. In opposition to this point it was urged by District Attorney Phelps that the question of the right of these three *de facto* Judges to hold the offices to which they have been appointed, and the functions of which they have thus far discharged, cannot be raised in this proceeding, but must be left to be determined by a proceeding in the nature of a *quo warranto*. Such a proceeding, it is understood, is now pending in another tribunal. The court reserved its decision.

THE PERMIT BUREAU.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE WEST-SIDE MERCHANTS—MORE CASES OF FRAUD.

The result of the west-side merchants' action with regard to the Permit Bureau was felt in the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen on Thursday. Still the treatment of the matter on that occasion was not such as to give satisfaction to the commercial people so deeply interested in the efforts to procure immediate relief from the oppression already exposed in these columns. Therefore the committees of the West-side Merchants' Association and the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade met yesterday to consider what had better be done to expedite the treatment of the question by the Board of Aldermen. After much discussion they resolved to prepare the following, and send copies to the several Aldermen as a means of putting the merchants' views and suggestions clearly before that body:

THE SIDEWALK OBSTRUCTION BUSINESS IN A NUT-SHELL—WHAT THE MERCHANTS ASK.

First—We ask that we should not be obliged to ask and pay for permission to transact legitimate business, without which the commerce of the City cannot exist.

Second—We ask that the Corporation Attorney be debarred from bringing suits against merchants for alleged obstructions occurring in the legitimate use of the sidewalk in the usual course of business.

G. A. Merwin, Chairman, J. T. Wilson, H. N. Morgan, Matthias Carstens, F. B. Thurber, H. J. Stevens, W. P. Roome, West-side Merchants' Committee.

Harvey Farrington, Chairman, L. N. Fuller, Joseph Masten, committee from Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade.

QUERIES.—By authority of the new charter, is not the Bureau of Incumbrances, in the Department of Public Works, the proper department to take cognizance of all obstructions, and is not that department, with the co-operation of the Police, competent to regulate travel and traffic in this City?

Motion is the law of the street, and one of the primary functions of the Police is to prevent blockades. Is not any further attempt at legislation unwise and unnecessary?

Evidence against the bureau is accumulating daily, and it was stated to the committees that they had only to look at its books to discover gross malversation. The instances of direct violations of the ordinances, false interpretation of the same, and the established custom of granting for money permits to store-keepers to violate any or all of the sections, are found on every hand and in every thoroughfare. Here are a few examples in addition to those already published in THE TIMES:

W. S. Paine, No. 63 West Thirty-third street, made application for permit to put up a sign, but on consulting his landlord he was persuaded not to do it. Chief Clerk Wise compelled him to pay for the permit on the application, though he never put up a sign. Mr. Paine was fairly frightened into paying this money under threats of prosecution.

John Lynch, No. 304 West Twenty-ninth street, was compelled to take a permit for three signs, for which he paid $15. The signs were afterward removed by the Bureau of Street Incumbrances, and Lynch was refused any redress whatever. Of course Mr. Wise knew when he gave the permit and took the money that he was giving a permit for something entirely outside his authority, and knew the signs could, and probably would be removed.

Mr. Levy, No. 1,296 Third avenue, was compelled to take a permit to exhibit goods, and pay $10 for it, when all the goods inside or outside of his store were not worth $15 at the time, and his family was in absolute want. He had to pay the $10 in installments, the first being $2.

The occupant of No. 368 Greenwich street was charged for signs that were outside the stoop line, although the Bureau of Street Incumbrances could remove them at any time, notwithstanding his permit. Number of permit 8,230.

N. K. Hendrickson, No. 462 Greenwich street, was compelled to take a permit to receive and deliver goods, though he will not occupy the store before May next, when permits are given for next year.

J. Maber, No. 383 Houston street, was charged $10 for a stand, when it only ought to be $1. Number of application 1294 of 1874.

The occupant of store No. 12 South street was compelled to pay for signs outside of stoop line, parallel with curb, a privilege which Mr. Wise had no right to grant, and which can be removed at any time. Number of permit 8,258.

Messrs. Buckley & Merritt, No. 156 South street, were compelled to take out a permit for receiving and delivering goods after it was decided that such permits were illegal. Number of permit, 8,310.

Messrs. Koch, Sons & Co., No. 156 William street, had to do the same.

Messrs. Grundy & Kenworthy, No. 165 Greenwich street, paid $10 for a permit to receive and deliver goods, under protest.

W. M. Leslie, No. 87 Water street, was insulted, but refused to be swindled, notwithstanding Mr. Wise's threats and abuse. The case was reported to the Corporation Attorney, and thrown out of court as absurd.

Floyd Bailer, No. 117 Worth street, was compelled to pay $10 against his protest, and notwithstanding he was in no way reliable.

Mr. Aiknsh, No. 181 Sixth avenue, was charged for permit illegally issued, as were also Mr. Miller, No. 355 Sixth avenue, and Mr. Alexander, No. 357 Sixth avenue.

J. H. Newman, Eighth avenue, was charged for stand $10. Number of application, 1,627.

The Merchants' Dispatch Company, No. 119 Front street, were compelled to pay for a sign left at that place over two years ago, which they did not consider worth moving.

S. L. Gobiltz, No. 107 Grand street, was grossly insulted because he objected to being swindled, and E. U. Camden, No. 96, was compelled to take a permit to receive and deliver goods.

The occupants of No. 340 Greenwich street were charged $5 for a sign in front of awning, parallel with gutter.

In conclusion, it was stated to the committee that immediate action in the premises should be taken by the Board of Aldermen, because on the 1st of May the permits issued this year will have expired, and Mr. Sigmund Wise will probably take measures to make the merchants and store-keepers renew them.

VERDICT IN THE BRESLAU SHOOTING AFFRAY.

The inquisition relating to the killing of Andrew Muller, at Heil's saloon, by August Killerman, was continued yesterday at Nehring's Hotel by Coroner Hamill. Frederick Toms testified that he was in Heil's saloon on the day of the murder. Saw the prisoner. He drank a few glasses of beer. Saw him again at 8:30 in the evening at Heil's. I was sitting at the table playing cards with several others. Prisoner took Frederick's hand and played it. Prisoner soon left, returning in about fifteen minutes, and stood by the bar. Prisoner had at this time in his left hand a Springfield rifle. A few seconds after saw the prisoner standing and holding the rifle to his right side with the muzzle about three feet from the table. Joseph Remmiger told the prisoner not to play with fire-arms. Prisoner replied, "It is sharp loaded." Heard prisoner cock the gun and say, "By ——, I shoot." At the same moment the gun was discharged. I was the only one in the room after the shot was fired that was sitting in a chair, the rest had fallen to the floor. Asked several of them if they were wounded. They replied no. I then saw that Muller was shot. Some one said: "Killerman, what have you done?" Prisoner said, "I shot that man; I'll give myself up." Did not hear the prisoner at any time make threats against the deceased. I distinctly remember the prisoner saying, "By ——, I will shoot."

Valentine Huling testified to seeing the prisoner at Heil's saloon; played one game of cards with him. Heard prisoner say when he raised the gun, "It is sharp loaded." Also heard him say: "By ——, I shoot." Heard the prisoner cock the gun. Prisoner spoke and cocked the gun at the same time. There was no dispute between the prisoner and the company present. Know of no bad feeling between the prisoner and the deceased. Have not conversed with former witness about this matter. John Huer testified to the same facts as sworn to by the former witnesses, particularly as to the prisoner's cocking the gun, and saying, after warned not to play with it, "By —— I will shoot." Prisoner, after the shooting, said to witness, "Arrest me; I did not mean to kill that man."

Eliza Killerman, daughter of the prisoner, testified as follows: I have never heard my father make any threat against the deceased, Muller. I am sixteen years of age, and have always lived at home.

Renatta Killerman, wife of the prisoner, testified that she had never heard her husband make threats against the deceased. Have been married to the prisoner over nineteen years. Always lived happily together. Witness, while on the stand, shed tears copiously, and it was some time before she could restrain herself. The prisoner was also deeply affected.

The prisoner then, at the instance of the Coroner, on his own behalf stated to the jury that the shooting was accidental; that he did not mean to shoot any one. The prisoner stated his age as forty-five; was born in Saxe-Coburg. Have been in this country over twenty years, and am a tinsmith by trade. Have worked for Frazier, Bell & Loughlan, of Brooklyn, for the past nineteen years.

There being no other witnesses, the case was given to the jury, who, after a short absence, returned with the following verdict:

"We, the undersigned jurors, after hearing the testimony of the witnesses, find that Andrew Muller was killed on the 15th of March, between 8 and 10 o'clock in the evening, in the house of Nicholas Hill, by a gun-shot, which, at the time it was fired off, was in the hands of August Killerman." On the rendition of the verdict the prisoner was committed to the County Jail at Riverhead to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SHOT BY A WATCHMAN.

Yesterday afternoon Edward Rodgers, a watchman employed at the Hudson River Railroad Freight Depot at Thirtieth street and Eleventh avenue, detected John Arthur, a young man residing at No. 431 West Thirty-first street, in the act of stealing a package of goods from one of the cars. Arthur, finding that he was observed, dropped the goods and fled. Rodgers pursued him along Eleventh avenue, and drawing his revolver, fired at the fugitive. The ball took effect in the left hip of Arthur, inflicting a painful and severe wound. The wounded man dropped to the sidewalk, and was taken to his home, where he was attended by Dr. Fetter. Arthur surrendered himself at the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, and was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was held to await the result of [illegible]

THE FEDERAL COURTS.

THE BANK EXAMINER'S TRIAL.

The hearing of the case of Charles Callender, the Ex-Bank Examiner, who is on trial for having, in consideration of a bribe of $76,000, made a false report of the condition of the Ocean National Bank in October, 1871, was continued yesterday before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, criminal side. C. W. Baldwin, clerk to the Receiver of the Atlantic National Bank, testified that at the time of the failure of the Ocean Bank he found collateral securities representing loans amounting to $300,000. These loans were never paid. He added that the Atlantic Bank loaned Callender some money (he could not say how much) shortly before its failure. James E. Southworth testified that he was President of the Atlantic National Bank up to the time of its failure. In that capacity, he said, he loaned Callender, who was then the Examiner of the district, on the 10th of November, 1870, $9,000. He also remembered having discounted a note of Callender's for $10,000. Witness discounted other notes for him which, he thought, were paid. To the best of his recollection Callender had paid all loans down to $8,500 which he had obtained of that bank. This sum was made up of a $5,000 note, a $2,000, and a $1,500 note. There were no collateral securities given for their payment and they were not paid when they became due. Callender subsequently gave $25,000 worth of Portage Lake bonds as security. On cross-examination witness said that of the notes discounted for Callender six or seven of them, amounting to about $2,000 each, were paid. He had no distinct recollection as to whether he was told that he could get ten cents on the dollar, or had a direct offer of that amount for these Portage Lake bonds. He refused to sell them for that price. Mr. Callender was represented to him as a man of personal responsibility. The greatest sum he (Callender) ever owed the Atlantic Bank was $12,000 at a time, and that amount only once. Witness added, on redirect examination, that he had never loaned money to any one but Callender on Portage Lake bonds for collateral securities, and would not, he said, have loaned a dollar to any outsider on them for securities. John S. Hartshorn testified that in 1871 he was Cashier of the Ocean National Bank. At that time he found that Callender had overdrawn on that bank to the extent of between $20,000 and $25,000. This he reported to the President of the bank. He had been instructed by the President to examine Callender's account, and not to allow him to overdraw. It appeared from the bank-books, he said, that Callender had overdrawn his account there to the extent of $20,000 on the 11th of September. This was made good on the next day. There was another overdraft by him on the 16th of September for $16,000, which was made good on the 21st, and a third for $35,000, on the 5th of October, which was made good on the next day. There was another over-draft which, according to the books, has never been paid. It was drawn in December, 1871, the amount being $940. On cross-examination witness said he did not know whether or not Callender had deposited a note for discount, and drew against it when he made the draft for the $940. There were bonds left as securities for the other overdrafts. John M. Crane testified that in 1871 he was Cashier of the Shoe and Leather Bank. He was acquainted with Charles Callender, and considered him a first-class bank accountant. He frequently borrowed money of this bank, for which he gave as collateral securities Portage Lake bonds among other things. These bonds were not, in the opinion of witness, current bonds, and were not such as would be generally taken as securities for money loans. When Callender went out of office he owed this bank about $13,900, which debt was fully secured by bonds and other securities.

Henry Beekman testified that he was President of the Union square Bank, and was a Director of that institution at the time of its failure. He frequently made loans to Callender. The principal collaterals on these loans were Portage Lake bonds. Witness could not give any definite estimate of the aggregate amount of these loans. On cross-examination witness said these loans were given in good faith, and on what the bank then considered ample security. Charles Callender frequently said that he would be always ready to pay when called upon. William A. Thompson, President of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, testified that he had refused to loan Callender money on Portage Lake bond securities in '70 or '71. The court adjourned at this point to Monday morning.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

Yesterday morning United States District Attorney Tenny, and Messrs. Shipman, Bachmann & Erhardt, of counsel for Sanborn, Hawley, and Vanderwerken, held a consultation in reference to the new indictment found against the defendants. Mr. Shipman said that the defense could give no definite statement in the matter, because they had not received any answer to a telegram sent to Mr. Sanborn to come to Brooklyn, and had had no opportunity to confer with him since the finding of the new indictment.

Mr. Bachmann said that he understood that Mr. Sanborn had been summoned to appear before the Congressional Committee on the Sanborn contracts on Tuesday, which might possibly be the reason why he had not been heard from.

Judge Benedict said that as to the new indictment, Sanborn, Hawley, and Vanderwerken, not having been called to plead to it, they were not yet within the jurisdiction of the court.

Ex-Judge Shipman said that in his judgment the filing of the new indictment abated all the others, and he presumed the District Attorney regarded the preceding ones as superceded by this last one.

District Attorney Tenney stated that he was ready to make every possible endeavor to accommodate the counsel for the defense, but that he wanted an early answer.

Judge Benedict said: The moving of the cause rests entirely with the District Attorney. If he moves it on Wednesday next, I shall call it.

Assistant District Attorney Hoxie—We will be ready on Wednesday next, and it is fair to state that the trial will be moved upon the new indictment. I may further state here that under the statute in the case it is not necessary that parties under arrest on a former indictment shall be rearrested on a subsequent indictment, charging substantially the same offense.

Ex-Judge Shipman—Does the District Attorney mean to say that when several indictments have been found against the same person for the same offense he can choose under which one he will try the accused, whether they have pleaded or not?

Assistant District Attorney Hoxie—The parties must plead first, but after the plea has been entered I assume that the District Attorney can say which one shall be tried. But I was speaking only of the law as to rearrest. I will say, however, that we rely on the last indictment.

District Attorney Tenney—We must have a full understanding about the matter of readiness on your part.

Ex-Judge Shipman—We cannot determine the matter now. We shall probably hear from Mr. Sanborn to-day, and we will let you know as soon as possible.

Judge Benedict—My position in this matter is this: I shall open the Circuit Court on Wednesday next, and then, if the District Attorney moves the case I shall call it. As to the legal status of the case in respect to the new indictment, I say nothing. When the case is called I will be ready to hear any legal points in the matter, but I cannot postpone it as a matter of convenience to counsel.

The conference then ended.

DECISION IN ADMIRALTY.

On the 13th of February, 1872, a collision occurred in the East River, between the steam-boat Ivanhoe, the barge Pilgrim, and the schooner Martha M. Heath. Wm. J. Holmes, owner of the Pilgrim, libelled the other two, and Samuel Carman, owner of the Ivanhoe, libeled the Martha M. Heath. Judge Blatchford decides that the Ivanhoe alone was responsible for the accident. He accordingly dismissed the libel against the Heath, and ordered a reference to assess the damages for which the Ivanhoe is held responsible.

THE TURF.

THE BETTING ON THE GREAT THREE-YEAR-OLD STAKES.

A considerable amount of business was done at the subscription-room of the American Jockey Club during the week on some of the great fixed events. Fifteen of the entries in the Belmont Stakes have been backed at the following rates:

Four to 1 against Sue Washington colt, 6 to 1 against King Pins, 6 to 1 against Saxon, 6 to 1 against Battle Axe, 6 to 1 against Steel Eyes, 6 to 1 against Rutherford, 7 to 1 against Grinstead, 8 to 1 against King Amadeus, 8 to 1 against Maccaroon, 9 to 1 against Weathercock, 10 to 1 against Brigand, 10 to 1 against Reform, 15 to 1 against Brother to London, 20 to 1 against Chignon filly, 20 to 1 against The Gloaming colt, 20 to 1 against Owen Cutler.

The Withers Stake will inaugurate the meeting of the American Jockey Club, and, as it will introduce most of the colts who promised well by their two-year-old running, the betting has [illegible] and nineteen of the nominations have been [illegible] at the following odds:

Four to 1 against Grinstead, 5 to 1 against [illegible], 6 to 1 against King Pin, 6 to 1 against [illegible], 6 to 1 against Astral, 7 to 1 against Steel Eyes, 7 to 1 against Battle Axe, 7 to 1 against Sue Washington colt, 8 to 1 against King Amadeus, 8 to 1 against Maccaroon, 8 to 1 against Regardless, 9 to 1 against Dublin, 9 to 1 against Bay Rum, 9 to 1 against Weathercock, 10 to 1 against The Hoaxer, 10 to 1 against Josie B., 10 to 1 against Saxon, 12 to 1 against Harry Felter, 15 to 1 against Sangamonia.

The Travers Stake is the great event of the first Saratoga meeting, and as much interest is manifested in this stake as in the Belmont. The distance is a mile and three-quarters. There are a very large number of entries, but at present only seventeen of the nominations have been reached at the odds here given:

Seven to 1 against Rutherford, 7 to 1 against Sue Washington colt, 7 to 1 against Grinstead, 7 to 1 against Battle Axe, 8 to 1 against King Pin, 8 to 1 against King Amadeus, 8 to 1 against Steel Eyes, 8 to 1 against Astral, 10 to 1 against Ultimo colt, 10 to 1 against Weathercock, 10 to 1 against Brigand, 10 to 1 against [illegible], 10 to 1 against Saxon, 12 to 1 against Mary Buckley, 12 to 1 against [illegible], 14 to 1 against Acrobat, 14 to 1 against Long Branch.

Besides these books have been opened on the [illegible]

SOUTH AMERICAN TRAVEL.

FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC VIA THE AMAZONS.

III.

Manaos, situated on the east bank of the Rio Negro, ten miles from its junction with the Amazons and in close proximity to the mouths of the Madeira and Purus, is, without doubt, destined to become the commercial emporium of South America. No other city in the world can boast of such commercial advantages. Although one thousand miles from the Atlantic, it is accessible to the largest of vessels, and owing to its position commands direct communication with two-thirds of the whole South American Continent. Remembering that this communication is by means of rivers navigable by steamers for hundreds of miles, and flowing through a country unsurpassed in its natural wealth, and which even in this matter-of-fact age is regarded by some as the El Dorado of the world, we can form a slight idea of the future of the little city that now boasts of its 5,000 inhabitants.

Fifty miles below the confluence of the Negro, the Madeira, the largest and most important of all the tributaries, enters the Amazons. Two thousand miles long, with a breadth of two miles at its mouth, it penetrates to the very heart of Bolivia, and finding its source in the fabled regions about Lake Titicaca it flows down through the valleys of Yungus and Apollo, draining a country marvelous for its wealth and fertility. One of its branches, the Marmore, rises near Chuquisaca, scarcely fifteen miles from the source of the Paraguay. Five hundred miles from the mouth of the Madeira are the falls which up to this time have been an unsurmountable obstacle to commerce between Brazil and Bolivia. A railroad sixty miles in length is at present in course of construction around these falls by the National Bolivian Navigation Company, so in a few years we may look to see the coffee and tobacco of Trinidad, the rubber and cinchona bark from the banks of the Buri, and llama and alpaca wool from the regions of La Paz, finding their way down the great river and taking a prominent place in the markets of Europe and the United States. There are scarcely any towns of any importance on the Madeira. The English company that had the contract for building the road, established some years ago a colony just above San Antonio, but it did not prove a success. Many of the number returned to England, some died, and most of the others became sick and worn out during their thirteen months' residence. They suffered a great deal from dysentery and cutaneous diseases, both of which were probably due more to exposure and poor food than to the climate. Judging from the accounts we heard at Manaos, the work on the road was not in a very thriving condition. Since then an American company has taken the contract, and now, owing to the perseverance and energy of Col. Church of this city, the road is in a fair way of being successfully completed.

Steamers ascend the Madeira to San Antonio, once a month, starting from Manaos, which is the principal station for all steamers on the Amazons. We were greatly surprised on arriving there to find six steamers and five steam-launches anchored in the river opposite the city. We went on shore as soon as possible after our arrival, and greatly to our joy found an hotel in which we were able to secure a large room. Each room in the house was provided with hooks, from which the hammocks were hung, beds being an unknown luxury throughout the country. The city is built on a very uneven site of ferruginous sandstone, but from the river it presents a most pleasing and picturesque appearance. The country around is very undulating, and the vegetation exceptionally rich. Just back of our hotel was the remnant of an old fort, built many years ago by the Portuguese, and hence the old name of the City of Bavaia—the Portuguese word for fort.

The houses are mostly of two stories, in style resembling those of Para. A few days after our arrival we called on the President of the province. He was from Rio de Janeiro, and we found him very agreeable and intelligent, an exception to most of the officials we met. He received us without any ceremony, and gave us considerable valuable information about the country and the people. We found matters much the same here as at Santarem. Agriculture at a discount and most of the people wondering why the country did not develop faster. In 1830 the Province of Amazonas, of which Manaos is the capital, raised 200,000 pounds of coffee. Since then this amount has steadily diminished until 1873, when only 900 pounds were raised. And so it is with everything else. It no doubt seems strange and incomprehensible, but nevertheless it is a fact, that throughout the valley of the Amazons, where the soil is of most exuberant fertility, and where nature has scattered her bounties with a lavish hand, it is at times a matter of great difficulty to obtain food. Everything is imported, and living, of course, very high, unless one lives like the natives, on salt fish from the river and farinha, a coarse flour —a diet very liable to bring on disease. The chief cause for this state of affairs is the great inducements to persons to leave the towns and ascend the tributaries in search of rubber. By this means a man can in three months earn enough to enable him to pass the remaining nine in idleness. It is however, a trade of death, and all of the towns are becoming depopulated in consequence. During the last ten years, with one or two exceptions, the population of every town along the river has decreased or remained the same. The rubber-trees grow in low, marshy places, and can only be approached when the waters are low, and when, on the tributaries, fevers are very prevalent. Compelled to live for days and nights in such places many die. Women, we were told, after working one season become incapable of bearing child. Unlike the rubber collectors in Central America, those on the Amazon never cut down the trees, but simply tap them. The milk-white juice is collected into a large vessel. An ordinary paddle is then immersed in it, and, taken out, is held in the smoke of a fire made of the nuts of the palm-tree. This operation hardens and blackens the rubber, and is continued until the piece has obtained the desired size, when the paddle or stick is withdrawn, and the lump is ready for the market.

Our life at Manaos was of necessity rather monotonous and indolent, but nevertheless we look back to it now with unalloyed pleasure. Up at 5 in the morning, after a swim in the Negro we would take our canoe, and, floating down the river, would explore some Igarapé, Parana, or Furo, hunting and collecting till the sun warned us that it was time to return to our 11 o'clock breakfast. After breakfast a little reading, less writing, and a great deal of sleeping occupied our time till dinner at 4. At 5 we generally took a walk about the town, visiting the barracks and parade-ground, or listening to the band playing in front of the President's palace. The Igarapés, Paranas, and Furos mentioned above are characteristic features of the Amazons. They are side channels through the forest, the different names denoting the size. They often extend for a great distance parallel to the river, and, owing to the strong current found in the main river, the steamers make use of them whenever practicable. According to Prof. Orton it is possible to go from Santarem one thousand miles up the Amazons without once entering it. Without doubt they will in the future be of great importance to commerce. The Igarapés are the smallest of these channels, being simply canoe paths, and many a pleasant morning we passed in exploring their romantic wilds. Floating down the river, keeping close to the bank, thickly lined with underbrush, we would suddenly arrive at an entrance of one of these canoe-paths. On entering we find the view romantic beyond description. In front of us is a narrow winding alley, lined on either side with underbrush and the tops of small trees, while at regular intervals immense trees rise from the water and locking their branches overhead form a shade into which the sun seldom penetrates. In the middle of the day scarcely a sign of life is to be seen,

"And all the air a solemn stillness holds."

The water is of a dark olive color, clear and nearly stagnant. In the dry season many of these Igarapés are simply paths through a dense forest. Mrs. Agassiz gives a charming account of a journey through one of them to a cascade in the neighborhood of Manaos. This cascade, mentioned by every traveler in the Amazons, from Spix and Martius down to Prof. Orton, is situated about two miles from the city. The waters fall over a ledge of red sandstone. In the dry season there is a fall of from twelve to fifteen feet, but in the wet season the waters of the Negro set back so far as to render the cascade imperceptible. Balls are the principal amusement at Manaos. During our sojourn in the city we were fortunate enough to be present at two. The second one was really a very grand affair, being given by the merchants to the President on his thirty-ninth birthday. The principal [illegible] [illegible] that the most excellent and most illustrious Mr. —— would come and frighten the assembly with his presence. The ball was given in the new palace of the President, the grounds and rooms being prettily decorated with lanterns and flags. Every one, from the President down, seemed to be thoroughly enjoying themselves, and we could not but notice the utter absence of that stiffness which we had always supposed was to be found in South American society. Adjoining the ball room was a small room, one end of which was devoted to gambling tables, the other to refreshments, consisting of English ale and sandwiches. A few miles below the city, situated on a high, sloping bank, is the "Educando," a Government establishment for boys. We visited the institution in company with the President, and found there much to interest us. The boys are of all ages and of every color. In one room where they were working in wood we saw some very hand some furniture. The native woods used are beautiful, and would command a high price if placed in the European markets. In other rooms they were engaged in working iron, straw, and clay, and quite a number were occupied in book-binding. The boys are also taught to read, write, and cipher, and to play on various musical instruments. The music at the President's ball was furnished by the band from this institution. The President takes a great interest in the place, and at present is endeavoring to make it pay its expenses, so that the money appropriated for such purposes may be used in enlarging the establishment. Just before we left Manaos a steamer arrived from the towns on the Rio Negro and its tributary, the Rio Branco. Both these rivers are of great importance, and steamers ascend them sometimes as often as twice a month. The chief article of export is piassaba, the fibre from the piassaba palm. It is used for rope, and when well woven becomes very strong and durable. A great quantity is sent to England, and it is universally used on most all the Amozonian steamers.

Living at the hotel at Manaos is $2, gold, a day. The food is substantial and good, though not equal to that obtained on the river steamers. In the way of drinking, ale, claret, and brandy are all that can be obtained. An incredible amount of the first is imported from England and sold at retail at $4, gold, a dozen pints. On the 9th of August the steamer Manaos arrived from Para; and on the afternoon of the 11th we went on board the Icamiaba, the steamer that was to take us to Sabatinga, the frontier town between Brazil and Peru.

EMILE OLLIVIER AND THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

The London *Daily News*, of March 3, has the following: "It is now four years since M. Emile Ollivier was almost unanimously elected a member of the French Academy, with the favor and support of M. Guizot. The choice was all the more remarkable that the Academy had been the last refuge of the Liberal opposition to the Empire. M. Ollivier had never published anything but a pamphlet giving an account of his own conversion to imperialism, and of his first visits to the Tuileries. This pamphlet, if not itself witty, was the cause of wit in others. Its transparent vanity was a source of delight to the lighter press, and was heartily enjoyed in the Liberal salons. But the Liberal Empire sprang suddenly into fashion, and M. Ollivier had the merit of being its founder. So the *frondeurs* of the Palais Mazarin determined to give a signal testimony of their confidence in the new régime by offering a *fauteuil* to the Minister who in 1848 had been a Commissary of the Republic, and in 1852 an orator of the Party of Five who stood up for the fallen cause against the whole Corps Législatif. Probably one of M. Ollivier's sponsors for his election to the Academy was poor Prevost Paradol, who had been persuaded to accept the post of Minister at Washington. A few months later M. Ollivier had declared war with a light heart; France was invaded; Paris was besieged; Prevost Paradol had died by his own hand, and M. Ollivier was an exile in Piedmont, engaged in translating for his own comfort Guichardini's 'Consolations.' He returned to France this year persuaded, as it seems, that history would avenge his name and fame, and that in the meanwhile his country was beginning to be ashamed of its ingratitude, and almost anxious to receive him with open arms. As a first step toward his own rehabilitation, he gave notice to the Academy of his return, and requested that a day might be named for his reception. Accordingly, the day was fixed for Thursday, the 5th of March. The subject of M. Ollivier's address was to be Lamartine. There are, perhaps, some faint analogies between the political careers of the Legitimist poet who became a Republican tribune and the Republican tribune who beame the founder of the Liberal Empire. It is the custom that the addresses to be delivered on the occasion of a reception should be submitted to a committee of the Academy for revision or approval. It seems that M. Ollivier had contrived to make his eulogy of Lamartine a text not only for his own rehabilitation, but for the glorification of the Second Empire. To this the Committee of the Academy (and among them M. Guizot) very strongly objected; and they deemed it necessary to call a full preliminary meeting of the Academy, with closed doors, to hear the objectionable passages read, and to decide whether to send back the address to its author, with the offensive sentences left out, or to postpone his reception until he had found time to reconsider and recast his text. M. Guizot, according to our Paris correspondent, protested that although M. Ollivier had gone to war with a light heart, he could not be allowed to enter the Academy with a light mind. It seems to us to be regrettable that the Academy should have been light-minded enough to receive a candidate with such political antecedents and no literary claims. The best thing that could happen now would be M. Ollivier's withdrawal of his name from the company; but we fear that, like Guichardini, he is not quite so proud as he appears in his 'Consolations,' and that he will not relieve the Academicians from the consequences of their folly by a sudden display of lofty indignation."

AN AFFECTING FAREWELL.

Mr. Thomas Price, of the Swan Hotel, Cirencester, England, has received, through Lord Derby, a parcel from the Foreign Office containing a watch and chain and appendages belonging to his only son, shot at Santiago through his connection as a seaman with the Virginius. The whole was wrapped in a sheet of note-paper, upon which was written, in a bold hand, the following letter: "Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 7, 1873. My Darling Parents: I am now near my last hour. I am to be shot this afternoon at 3 o'clock. There are about thirty of us. My God, it is a fearful thing to shoot innocent men! My dear parents, I have always been a bad boy; but I never thought to bring this great sorrow on your heads. Give my love to darling Alice. Tell her I loved her dearly, and I hope God will bless and prosper her. I shall try to get my watch and chain sent home, and if you receive it, my dear parents, I would like dear Alice to have the lockets to keep in remembrance of poor Walter. Kind love to all my relations and friends, and tell them I die like an Englishman should die. And now, dearest parents, I conclude this heart-breaking letter, hoping we shall meet in a better land, where there are no sorrows, troubles, or cares. I remain, your ever-loving son, Walter F. Price. May God have mercy upon my soul."

SUPPORTING THE POPE ON WASTE PAPER.

Peter's pence are to be collected by means of a new expedient, announced under distinguished patronage; and French society—at least that part of it which keeps well with the Church—is to undergo the annoyance of hunting up all the odd bits of paper which daily fills the waste-paper basket of the tidy or litter the table of the careless. The quest is not to be confined to old postage-stamps and envelopes with crests, from the collectors of which the whole civilized world has already suffered much, but extends to books, newspapers, circulars, letters, (not excluding *billets-doux*,) bills of fare, placards, paper shades, screws of tobacco, minus their contents, and curl-papers. These will be carefully sorted, the newspapers, if undeniably Conservative, sold to make up files of the same, the rest parted with as waste-paper, with the remainder of the scraps. The Waste-Paper Guild calculates that if it gets a footing in every diocese in France, the Holy Father may annually receive an agreeable trifle of at least 300,000 francs. The frequent confiscation by the authorities of the whole issue of a newspaper will be an aid to this zealous band, reams of valuable matter being thereby turned into waste-paper in the course of a few hours.

THE TEXAS DEBT.

Gov. Coke, of Texas, has addressed the following letter to a member of the Legislature of that State:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, AUSTIN, March 9, 1874.

Hon. W. S. Delaney:

SIR—Your note received. I have to say in reply, that in six weeks I will have the $1,000,000 of bonds required to be sold for payment of the floating debt, (the same alluded to in your note as having been suspended,) engraved, executed, and on the market in New-York, in the hands of a competent agent. I have advices from New-York to the effect that money is now, and will be, until, say August, very abundant there, and that I can either sell the bonds at a good figure immediately, or if I prefer more time to do it, can get money advanced on them by paying a reasonable per cent. interest. My intention is, in one or the other of the two modes, to have the money in the Treasury, in Austin, to pay the floating debt of Texas as fast as the warrants are presented at the counter, within 100 days from the date of this writing. I can do this without making any sacrifice, and mean to do it. I advise every person who holds a just claim for money against Texas, that it is worth every dollar it calls for, and if he will only hold it 100 days that he will get his money.

The Legislature have made ample provisions for payment of the public debt. It only remains for the Executive to act and carry out the law. I will do it promptly, and the debt will be paid within the next hundred days. I mean what I say.

Very respectfully, RICHARD COKE.

THE TRAINING OF MEMORY.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF METHOD AND PRACTICE.

It is recorded of a Persian King that he could call by name every soldier of his vast army. The same thing is told of Mithridates. We read also of men who, having scanned a book once, could repeat the whole from the preface of "Dear reader" to the word "Finis." All these instances are cases of men with abnormal and wonderful memories, which are to be considered as phenomenal as a sixth toe on the foot, or as the ligament which connected Chang and Eng. There is, no doubt, considerable variation in the amount of memory possessed by average men, nor is there any law by which we can fix the proportion of memory to what we understand by the term intellect. A man might have a prodigious memory and yet be a prodigious ass; conversely, a man might think justly and forcibly, and yet have a very poor memory. Our present race of psychologists have not succeeded hitherto in their attempts at analyzing qualities of the mind. They have, indeed, collected some facts about memory which are interesting, but from these they have not been able to construct a general law. They have discovered, for example, that crows can count as high as three, and that there are tribes in the centre of Africa who have not been able to create numeral words beyond four. Even this is arrived at in a bungling fashion, in this manner: One, two, one—two, (three;) two—two, (four.) And yet this same degraded race have a vocabulary of over one hundred words; consequently, their memory must be more powerful than their numeral system would imply. A thousand anecdotes could be given of proofs of memory in domestic animals, and it is even of record that a pointer dog was taught to play dominoes. Unfortunately, the record is somewhat dubious, because not only do owners of clever quadrupeds love to exaggerate their powers, but waggish country journalists are somewhat apt to invent anecdotes when news is wanting. In our American sense of humor there seems to be a strong leaven of the exploded form of joking once popular in England, as the "bite," which consisted of telling unmitigated falsehoods. And nowhere does this weakness crop up more prominently than in anecdotes of animals. Therefore, one must take with considerable caution the facts presented with regard to memory in the lower orders of the animal world. Enough, however, is admitted to prove that a modified form of memory is to be found in brutes.

Perhaps the most interesting feature with regard to the human memory that has been elicited by psychologists in their endeavors to find out what it is and in what it consists, is the capacity for special training which ordinary memories possess. Under this training average men are able to perform positive feats quite as a matter of course without eliciting our special wonder. Who, for example, has ever considered the case of a conductor of a Third avenue car when the unpleasant vehicle is most unpleasantly loaded down? He knows every person who has paid the fare, and pounces down upon the new comers who have not with unswerving accuracy. New hands and dishonest men occasionally ask for the fare a second time, but this is of rare occurrence. Gentlemen who go every day to Harlem by this most dismal and uncivilized conveyance, will admit that such a demand hardly occurs once in three years. And yet these conductors are not men of even average intellectual power, or of average memory, and their development simply comes from training. The conductor, however, of a New-York Central train shows this power, or rather this possibility of training, in a much stronger light. Like his congener of the Third avenue horse-line, his intellect and memory are below the average, and yet from the time that he becomes a conductor he accomplishes remarkable feats of memory. There are from five to eight, sometimes as many as thirteen, carriages filled with passengers in a train. He sees the ticket of each once only, and though there are several hundreds of them, he knows exactly where the new arrivals have seated themselves, where to look for them, nor does he ever trouble any of the others to show their tickets. This is a simple thing to write, but in the mind must be a complex arrangement. He must have every carriage, so to speak, abstracted in his mind with all its occupants, and the little details by which he knows them and associates them with their tickets. In No. 1, for example, old man and boy with satchel, Yonkers; fat woman with red face, Yonkers; pretty young lady, Tarrytown; plain young lady with seal-skin jacket, Yonkers; man with red moustache, Utica; two old gentlemen, both Rome; fat lady with smart hat, and pretty daughter with ditto, Tarrytown—and so on throughout the whole carriage. Then, all the carriages are similarly treated, and the man's mind becomes a series of maps, in which every seat, with its occupant, is succinctly drawn. Should a man who has shown his ticket lose it, there will be no trouble when the circumstance is explained, for the conductor is sure to remember having seen it. And, what is stranger, the delinquent will appeal confidently to the conductor's memory. Some years ago there was a female who used to travel on the New-York Central, and being of an avaricious and saving disposition, she hit upon the device of taking her ticket for a station thirty miles short of her destination, and then declaring after she had given up her ticket that it had been for the more distant place. The conductor, strong in his trained memory, insisted upon it that the female's ticket had been for the shorter distance, and that she must pay the additional fare; but she resisted, and the voice of the passengers being on the woman's side, she triumphed. But the word was passed among all the conductors, and the next time that the lady traveled on the line, when the conductor (not the same one) came to take the tickets, and she offered her's, he recognized her, and curtly said: "Madame, in order that there shall be no mistake this time I'll take your ticket when you are prepared to leave the car." She saw that she was found out, and paid up without demur. All this came from training, and the woman's scheme, though ingenious, was open to this defect, that she had not taken into consideration the muscular memory of a conductor, rendered abnormally powerful by exercise and by a certain power of will which it seems human beings can exert whenever they are compelled by self-interest.

This power of volition, of willing, so to speak, that all the mental power shall be thrown into one channel, is capable of many illustrations, besides that of memory. But these are the most interesting, because they are unconscious. The conductor who tries to remember, because his bread and butter are concerned, does not know anything about the laws of volition, and would be very much surprised if he were to learn that he remembered not because he had a good memory, but because he made his memory remember. We none of us know what tremendous powers we possess if we could only throw them into one groove, as the men of one idea do. In cases of memory there are reporters who actually accomplish feats still more wonderful. To say nothing of the stenographer, who trains his memory to take up exactly as fast as he can write, and no faster, the long-hand reporter is a curious exemplification of what can be done by training. On many journals it is not considered desirable to give lectures at full length, because readers, as a class, prefer the abridgment, and also, it is contrary to the laws of editorial perspective. As a rule, therefore, long-hand reporters are employed for lectures, sermons, &c. These men condense the address as they go along, and when the speaker has finished the report is ready. This necessitates a very peculiar mental action. The memory is employed in a two-fold operation, and the intellect is engaged in condensation at the same time. It is obvious that the speaker can speak faster than the writer can write. Therefore, the latter has to remember what the speaker has said, and to commit to memory what he is saying. He is often two entire sentences, sometimes a whole paragraph behind him, and if the speaker is very rapid, and the subject intensely interesting, he is forced to write on a slip of paper beside him, one or two words, to serve as clues for entire sentences. Leaving a great blank space, to be filled in afterward, he jumps after his man, and commences the next sentence with him. As a rule, every reporter on a paper could do this, as far as the memory is concerned, but the condensing process is another matter, and much more difficult to perform. Therefore, long-hand reporters are considerably in vogue in newspaper offices, and it is hard to find good ones outside of the Metropolis. All this comes from training. Another and still more peculiar, and still more valuable journalistic memory, is evinced by political reporters, who can gain sometimes admittance to caucuses and other places where no notes can be taken. Such reporters will carry away lists of names and a succession of facts which astonish even their newspaper confrères. This comes from higher capacity and still more powerful volition, for in all these efforts the power of the will is positively the principal factor.

Robert Houdin, the well-known prestidigitateur, recognized this fact that, by a strenuous effort of the will, in conjunction with repeated practice, the memory might be compelled to do almost anything. He and his son made it a constant habit to walk through the streets of Paris, and taking a single glance at a store-window, notice as many objects as they could. They would then question each other and return to the window to verify. On one occasion the son Charles actually noticed seventeen objects, and strange to say, some were in the interior of the store and not in the window, in plain sight. This practice was the basis of their astounding clairvoyant performances. Houdin was once invited, with his son, to a gentleman's house to give a private séance, and as they went up stairs they passed the library door, which was partially open. In that single moment young Charles Houdin read off the names of twelve volumes and recognized the position of two busts. The gentleman, during the séance, was artfully led by the father to ask some questions relating to the library, and was so astounded by the accuracy of the medium's answers that he lost temper and accused Houdin of being an impostor who was in collusion with his servants. To pacify him he explained the manner in which his son had become possessed of the information, which the spectators declared to be more wonderful than clairvoyance itself.

Artists often train their memories in a similar fashion. Hogarth, the great English painter, used at first to sketch upon his thumb-nail the grotesque faces which he met in his ramblings. But as his memory grew stronger he used to learn them by heart, as the children phrase it, and could reproduce them on paper with undeviating fidelity. William Hart, one of the greatest of American landscape painters, has trained himself in a corresponding manner. At first he used to stop and sketch little scenes that struck his fancy, but now he commits them to memory and draws them at home. Many persons have compared these drawings from memory with the actual scenes and have found an astonishing accuracy, even in matters of unimportant detail. The writer has seen a little sepia reproduction from recollection, and compared it with the place. It was simply a pool of water, with some pollard willows in the foreground, and in the background a low slope of hills, with a cottage or two in the distance. The wonder about the matter was in the extraordinary fidelity with which the limbs of the trees had been remembered. They were abnormally projected in every direction, forming quite a singular and somewhat complicated treillage, so that it seemed strange that any eye could have seen so much in so momentary a glance. But, like Houdin, Hart has trained his memory and his eye together, and they obey him.

The memory may be trained for faces as well as for names; sometimes for both together. It has been written of the Bourbons that they never forgot a man's name, nor his face, and this has been sometimes considered as a true sign of their royal natures. It must be confessed that this specialty of recollection is a great qualification for a King; but royalty does not or must not claim a monopoly of it. For here in New-York a very notable Police Justice, who used to officiate at the Tombs possessed this power as fully as any Bourbon of them all. He was a terror to all criminals who were sailing under false colors; for he had a frightful habit of studying faces, and would suddenly burst out to the prisoner at the dock: "What do you say your name is—Harry Thompson? You're a liar. Your name is James Levins, and I arrested you when Police Captain, ten years ago, for being in unlawful possession of stolen jewelry." This Police Justice has some power of internally photographing the features of jail-birds, and then of inscribing their names at the foot of the picture. He is out of office now, which is a pity, for he was very efficient in his capacity; but he had a hankering for unclean politics, which undid him.

All those instances prove the fact that average memories are susceptible of enormous development by training. It is greatly to be regretted that this truth cannot be utilized by the Board of Education.

In the present system of public schools there is not a basis of scientific thought. The consequence is that an accumulation of text-books covering an immense area of human knowledge represents teaching, and a steady cramming represents the education received. Neither the teachers nor the taught know anything about the things which the books are supposed to assist them in studying. The former set lessons which the latter commit to memory, and that is all. But as they are forced to learn by heart things which they do not comprehend, the habit of appealing to the memory becomes painful and irksome, and is discontinued as soon as the school pressure is removed. The will and the memory must be evoked together, or the poorest results will be obtained. John Tompkins, who cannot remember a short paragraph of his geography, is yet able to commit whole scenes of Shakespeare to heart, and can bellow in imitation of Forrest as well as the best of them. The principle of making pupils learn by heart what they do not comprehend is a gross educational blunder springing from a desire to act from conventionality rather than from thought. Committing to memory has been the fashion of all schools from prehistoric times. But the development of science and every branch of knowledge has been so great that those who are in educational authority have endeavored to march with the times by multiplying the things that have to be learned. It is a dire folly contradicted by every one's experience. Memory is essentially discriminating, and we remember only those things which have some connection with our knowledge. If then, after years of studying, we go out into the world and remember nothing, it is demonstrable that we have not been learning the right things. What are the right things, then, becomes the question. The man who answers it must remember that the memory is susceptible of enormous training, and that it discriminates thoroughly. Those two points insisted on, he cannot go far wrong.

THE PROGRESS OF "CREMATION."

Sir Henry Thompson's paper on "Cremation," says a London paper, has attracted much notice in Germany, having been translated twice, besides obtaining warm support from an eminent physician, Dr. Kopl. Moreover, the practical Austrians have taken the idea up as one that has really now passed beyond the stage of discussion. The Communal Councils of Vienna and Gratz have adopted a proposal to establish in their cemeteries the necessary apparatus for cremation, "the use of which will be optional and open to all." A "veritable agitation," we are told, has arisen in both places, though whether the excitement is all in favor of the fiery furnace innovation, or whether the attached supporters of their picturesque churchyards are indignant that these venerable depositories of all that is mortal should be deprived of their prescriptive rights, does not seem very clear. We can only wish success to an experiment which will be carried out for our benefit, though not at our cost. Where the light-hearted Viennese would burn their progenitors or descendants without a sigh or a murmur, and afterward tranquilly contemplate the beloved remains in a jar neatly labeled and inscribed with all the virtues of the lamented deceased, the more practical English and Americans too would like to proceed by easy stages, without unnecessary shock to Mrs. Grundy's unaccountably strong feelings. But when the furnace system becomes fashionable on the Continent of Europe it will spread by degrees, and the more advanced spirits among us will not be slow to defy prejudices by nobly bequeathing "their works to all ages, their bodies to the consuming fire."

CANADA IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Jenkins, the author of *Ginx's Baby* has suddenly become member for a Scotch town, and Agent General for the Dominion of Canada. In this joint capacity he has shown a want of discretion which seriously compromises our northern neighbors, and shows how perniciously a stroke of good fortune acts upon some minds. The conduct of Mr. Jenkins, who, by the way, is a Canadian, is described by a London paper of his own party as a "very pretty scrape." "In a speech," continues the writer, "to his constituents the other evening he described Lord Salisbury as a 'screaming Marquis,' and Mr. Disraeli as one whose 'malicious ingenuity has been so great that he might fairly claim to have earned the title of a Penang lawyer.' Language like this is permissible in the author of *Ginx's Baby*, and pardonable, perhaps, in the newly-elected member for Dundee, but Mr. Jenkins is the wearer of more weighty honors. He has just been appointed Agent General for Canada, and in this capacity he is bound, if needs be, to make friends of the mammon of unrighteousness. To his care Canada has confided the representation of her interests, and how can he do this effectually after speaking evil of dignitaries before whom he may have to appear at any moment in the character of a suitor?" We fear that Mr. Jenkins has made a bad beginning. The Government now ruling in Canada has been charged with a tendency to "independence," but it is scarcely wise to run a tilt with the Imperial Government in this fashion. We shall be curious to hear what they say about the new Agent General at Ottawa.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

THE DECISIVE BATTLE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

By the arrival of later files of English papers we are placed in possession of full information respecting the decisive battle between the Ashantees and the British forces, which, in many respects, illustrates well the character of the natives of inner Africa. "The 31st of January," says an English correspondent, "will be noted in the annals of Africa as the day on which the British soldier for the first time fairly met the warriors of the hitherto unconquered Ashantee Kingdom in their native bush, and after a desperate conflict, lasting five hours and a half, completely routed them. Yesterday's fight was the crowning incident of the downfall of the Ashantees. They may, and probably will, make another stand before we enter their capital, but it must be with greatly diminished forces, and without any of that confidence in their superiority over the white man in the bush with which they commenced the battle yesterday. The Ashantee, however, although beaten, has proved himself worthy of his reputation, and has won the admiration and respect of all those who yesterday fought against him. Nothing could have been more stubborn than the manner in which he contested every foot of the bush, and time after time attacked our flanks, in spite of the tremendous musketry fire under which he had to advance.

The troops moved early, but it was 7:30 o'clock before the head of the Forty second Regiment entered the village, and marched through without a halt. Then came Rait's artillery, followed by the company of the Twenty-third and by the Naval Brigade. The latter was to be broken up, half going with Wood's regiment on the right flank, the other half with Russell's regiment to the left. Owing to the number of garrisons left at the various posts upon the road Wood's regiment is now reduced to three companies only, Russell's to four companies. These regiments took their places in the line in rear of the portion of the Naval Brigade which they were respectively to follow in the fight. Then came Sir Garnet Wolseley with his staff. The Rifle Brigade brought up the rear. The plan of operations was as follows: The Forty-second Regiment were to form the main attacking force. They were to drive the enemy's scouts out of Agamassie; they were then to move straight on, extending to the right and left, and, if possible, advancing in a skirmishing line through the bush. Rait's artillery, two guns, was to be in their centre, moving upon the road itself. The right column, consisting of half the Naval Brigade and Wood's regiment, were to cut a path out to the right, and then to turn parallel with the main road, so that the head of the column should touch the right of the skirmishing line of the Forty-second. The left column, consisting of the other half of the Naval Brigade, with Russell's regiment, were to proceed in similar fashion on the left. The company of the Twenty-third was to come behind the headquarters staff, while the Rifle Brigade were to remain in rear. Thus the whole would have formed a hollow square, the right and left column protecting the Forty-second from any of those flanking movements of which the Ashantees are always so fond.

I went on with the staff in the rear of Russell's regiment, and we had not been ten minutes on the road before we heard a sudden outburst of musketry, and knew that the Forty-second was issuing from the narrow path and was clearing the village. After the first outburst, lasting only two or three minutes, there was a slight lull, and then the crackling fire began again in a steady, unbroken roll.

The first shot was fired a few minutes before 8, and it was nearly half an hour later when we issued out into the open space at the village. We had not, however, been kept in suspense all this time, for several notes had come in from Sir Archibald Alison, saying that the Forty-second was making way, and that the side column was also pushing forward.

The fire was tremendously heavy, so heavy that all sound of individual reports was lost, and the noise was one hoarse, hissing roar. From the front, from the left, from the right it came, and a little to the right of the front it was so near that one was startled at finding that after forty minutes of their tremendous fire our line was not everywhere advanced more than 100 yards away. This village was at once adopted by Sir Garnet as the central spot, and here he took up his post. Here, by the three converging roads, he received news from Col. McLeod on the left, Sir Archibald Alison commanding the centre, and Col. Wood the right, and issued his orders accordingly. We now learned the state of the fray from its commencement up to the time of our arrival. The Forty-second, after driving the enemy's outpost from the village, had pushed on without encountering any serious opposition for 200 or 300 yards, when they were received by a tremendous fire from an unseen foe in their front. They were making way, but with great difficulty. The left column had been attacked before they had gone 100 yards, and poor Buckle, commanding the engineers, entering the path before them, was here killed. The right wing was progressing very steadily indeed. The bush was dense in the extreme, and the Ashantees were holding with the greatest tenacity a very thick jungle in the angle between them and the main road, in which they had difficulty in firing lest they should hit the Forty-second. They were also attacked in front and on the right. For an hour this state of things continued. The firing was throughout tremendous, so much so that we never once distinguished the crack of Rait's guns, in the general uproar, although the occasional rush of a rocket, of which two troughs with parties of Rait's men accompanied each wing, was distinctly audible. The Twenty third were ordered on to work on the main road and help to clear the bush, where the Ashantees still fought stubbornly, not 200 yards from the village, while two companies of the Rifle Brigade were sent up the left-hand road to keep the line intact up to the rear of McLeod's column. Anxious to see the nature of the difficulties with which the troops were contending, I went out to the right column, and found the Naval Brigade lying down and firing into a dense bush, from which, in spite of their heavy fire, answering discharges came constantly at a distance of some twenty yards or so. The air above was literally alive with slugs, and a perfect shower of leaves continued to fall upon the path.

It was now 10 o'clock: wounded men were coming in fast—Forty-second, Rifle, Naval Brigade, and natives. From our left the firing had nearly ceased, and a dispatch was received, Col. McLeod saying that all was comparatively quiet on his side, but that he had altogether lost touch of the Forty-second. Orders were accordingly sent to him to cut a road north-east until he came in contact with them. In so doing he came upon a partial clearing, where a sharp opposition was experienced. The Houssas carried the clearing at a rush, but the enemy, as usual, opened a heavy fire from the edge of the bush. The Houssas were recalled, and a fire was opened with the rockets, which soon drove the Ashantees back, and the cutting of the path was proceeded with. In the meantime the Forty-second had been having a hard time of it. They were, as far as possible, out in skirmishing order, but the bush was in most places very thick. They were admirably handled by Major McPherson, who was in command, and behaved with splendid steadiness and courage. At a swamp, however, beyond which was an immense Ashantee camp, the fire was so tremendously heavy that the advance was for a time completely arrested. Not an enemy was to be seen, but from every bush on the opposite side the puffs of smoke come thick and fast, and a perfect rain of slugs swept over the ground on which they were lying. Here Rait's gun —for he was only able from the narrowness of the path to bring one into position—did splendid service. Advancing boldly in front of the line of the Forty-second, ably assisted by Lieut. Saunders, he poured round after round of grape into the enemy, until their fire slackened a little, and the Forty-second were again able to advance. Step by step they won their way through the camp and up the hill. Here the dead Ashantees lay in heaps, attesting the terrible nature of the fire and the determination with which they had fought. Beyond the camp upon the hill the bush was thicker than ever, and here, where it was impossible for the white soldier to skirmish through the bush, the Ashantees made a last desperate stand. The advance was now rapid. Sir A. Allison was now in front. The decisive moment had arrived, and, with a rush, the regiment went up the narrow path and out into the open clearing beyond. For a short time the Ashantees kept up a fire from the houses, and from the other end of the village, but the Forty-second soon drew them from the houses, and a single shell from the gun down the wide open space which divides the village into two portions, bursting in the group at the further end, killed eight, and drove all further hope of resistance in that direction from their minds. All now seemed likely to end quietly, when a tremendous fire broke out, at about 12:45, from the rear of the column, showing that the Ashantees were making a last and desperate effort to turn our flank, and to retake the village from which we had driven them at 8 o'clock in the morning. For a moment the scene in the village was quite exciting. The column was less than 100 yards from us, and so near was the enemy that the slugs fell fast among us, striking several, but in no case penetrating. Every one sprung to his feet; the Rifles, who were watching the right of the village to prevent a similar attack being made there, faced round; and all the armed men who were on guard over the reserve ammunition prepared to resist an attack. But we had still plenty of strength in reserve. Three more companies of rifles were sent up to strengthen the line, and for a while the roar of musketry was as heavy and continuous as it had been at any time during the day. For nearly an hour the Ashantees kept up their attack, and then, as their fire slackened, Sir Garnet gave the word for the line to advance, sweeping round from the rear so as to drive the enemy northward before them. The movement was admirably executed; the Bonny men, who had fought silently and steadily all the time that they had been on the defensive, now raised their shrill war-cry, and slinging their rifles and drawing their swords, their favorite weapons, dashed forward like so many panthers let loose; by their side, skirmishing as quietly and steadily as if on parade, the men of the Rifle Brigade searched every bush with their bullets, and in five minutes from the commencement of the advance the Ashantees were in full and final retreat. The battle ended at about 1:30, having lasted rather more than five hours.

Although our men were excessively fatigued by over seven hours' fighting, it was determined to press on to Coomassie, and we reached the Ashantee capital at dusk. In entering the city the same order was maintained as had been observed in our progress from the Prah. The first man actually within Coomassie was Lord Gifford, who has gallantly led the way with his scouts, and been in the thick of all the fighting. He was wounded and had to be carried into the city. Next came the Black Watch, which has fought so gallantly and lost so heavily. Their ranks have been sadly thinned by the fighting of these last few days, but they were yet in sufficient force to raise a tremendously hearty Highland cheer as they came within the black capital. All felt that they were entitled to the shout of triumph. Next followed the detachment of the Twenty-third Regiment, after them the Rifle Brigade, and finally the gallant Naval Brigade.

King Koffee's capital is a much superior town to what we had expected to find. The King's Palace is really a handsome building. It was found to contain a quantity of silks and a large amount of curious and even valuable furnishing, all of which, by the Major's command, has been jealously guarded. In the night there was some looting, and the Fantees fired several houses, causing immense consternation among the inhabitants who remained. Everything has been done, however, to keep our native allies within bounds, and some looting Kossus have been hanged by way of example. One frightful drawback to the place is the stench of exposed corpses which is encountered in all directions. The scene at the 'Execution House' was appalling."

FOREIGN NOTES.

Exhibitions of human monstrosities or deformed persons have been prohibited in Japan.

It is stated that a volunteer review on a large scale will be held in the neighborhood of London on Easter Monday.

Countess Danner, the morganatic widow of the late King Frederick VII., of Sweden, died at Genoa recently.

According to the laws of the State of Puebla, capital punishment is only applied in cases of assaults on the highway and kidnapping.

During the Easter recess it is intended to give a banquet to Mr. Disraeli by the members of the Carlton Club. The Prince of Wales is expected to be present.

The Society of Lady Artists, of London, have their annual exhibition now open. There was a very large number of pictures sent in, of which 600 in oil and water color were selected.

There is some talk of a grand civil and military fête to be given by the President of the Republic to the people of Paris on the inauguration of the Vendome Column. A review of 80,000 men is to take place.

Arthur Orton, the Tichborn "claimant," on being weighed at Newgate in accordance with the rules of the prison, was found to turn the scale at 350 pounds. His arm measured twenty-seven inches round, his chest fifty-six inches.

A superb iron-clad which is now being built at Chatham, and which is to be the largest war vessel in the world, is being pressed forward toward completion. The Duchess of Edinburgh has consented to act as sponsor at the launch.

It appears from the last returns that the aggregate income of the English life assurance offices is more that £15,500,000, that their total accumulated funds are over £113,000,000, and that the assurances in force represent nearly £352,000,000.

A young man named Pique has received, at the hands of the Mayor of Dover, the Royal Humane Society's certificate, for having leaped from a height of forty feet into the sea, and saved the life of an artilleryman who had been blown off the Admiralty Pier by the discharge of a gun.

The *China Mail* reports that a dreadful sentence had been passed at Yeddo on a woman who connived at the murder of her husband, and married his brother, the murderer, viz., that of being torn to pieces by bullocks. The man is to be crucified, and then tortured with spear wounds.

The destruction of trees in England is attracting some discussion. A distinguished member of the Cheshire Board of Agriculture, at a recent meeting expressed the opinion that if the practice of destroying trees and hedges went on at the present rate there would be no shade left, and "the cows would have to carry parasols."

Residents of New-York, says an English paper, will be interested in the following notice, published in the *London Gazette* from the Lord Chamberlain's Office: "Notice is hereby given that the presentation of Mrs. Johnson at her Majesty's Drawing-room on Thursday, the 26th of February last, took place through inadvertence."

A Jamaica paper says that, in accordance with instructions received from her Majesty's Government, an inquiry will shortly be held in respect to the relatives of those British subjects who were captured on board the steamer Virginius, and shot by order of Gen. Burriel at Santiago de Cuba. It is surmised that this inquiry is with a view of securing compensation from the Spanish Government. Does this explain the arrival of the British iron-clad Bellerophon at Havana.

The *Academy* is authorised to deny the statement of the *Athenæum* that Mr. Gladstone "has written to Prof. Max Müller, and told him that it is his purpose to devote his attention to philology." But there is a rumor in London that Mr. Gladstone has some intention of devoting himself to literature, and more particularly to the translation of classical poetry. A trip to the Holy Land is also mentioned among the diversions in which the Ex-Premier contemplates indulging.

A Dutch correspondent, writing on the affairs of the Jansenist Church of Utrecht, says that the Church is fully resolved to abandon the nominal subordination to the Pope, hitherto kept up as a matter of form. At the coming consecration of the new Archbishop of Utrecht, the official communication hitherto invariably made to Rome on such occasions ever since the separation will not be repeated; and it is further intended to adopt the name of Old Catholic, in token of the communion of this branch of the Church with the new reformers in Germany and Switzerland.

The French Government, acting on the recommendation of the Committee on Fortifications, has determined to keep for the next five years 5,000 pairs of carrier pigeons for breeding purposes for service in war times. Each fortress will have a military pigeon-house, and each pigeon-house will contain 1,000 birds. Two general stations will be established, at each of which 60,000 pigeons will be kept. The German fortresses at Metz and Strasbourg have been for a year past connected with other German forts by a system of carrier pigeons.

An influential meeting of Clyde and Forth ship-owners and representatives from ship-owners at Liverpool, Quebec, &c., was held at Greenock the other day, at which it was agreed to form a protective society, to be called the Clyde and Forth Timber Carrying Association, the objects being to protect owners of vessels engaged in the American timber trade against hurried and ill-considered legislation, to improve the present form of charter-party, the rates of freight, &c. A committee was appointed to report on the subject.

The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences at Paris has just made its award in the competition for the Stassart prize, the subject of which was an "Essay on the Life and Works of Channing." The prize was divided between the papers marked Nos. 1 and 2, the first bearing the inscription, "Boston has given us another Franklin; another guide to the regions of Virtue," (*Memoirs of Channing*, vol. 2, page 209,) and the second that of "*Beati mites quia possidebunt terram.*" The former is by M. Félix Cadet, Inspector of Primary Schools in Paris; the author of the latter is unknown.

The removal of all the books, papers, family photographs, oil-paintings, maps of different parts of the globe, a model of the Bella, stupendous briefs, and all the other legal paraphernalia of the prosecution in the Tichborne case from the large office at Westminster occupied by the Solicitors to the Treasury during the late trial has just been completed. The most interesting of the *débris* was a huge album, containing life-like portraits of the Dormer, Arundell, Radcliffe, Lushington, Seymour, Tichborne, and Orton families, which are so arranged as to show at a glance contrasts in the status and physiognomy of the former ancient line and the Ortons with their pedigrees. This album will now be deposited in the archives of the trial.

The *New Free Press* says it has received advices from Constantinople stating that the Russian and German Ambassadors have intimated to the Porte that they are opposed to any financial arrangement which would grant a one-sided controlling power to France, England, or Italy as the chief creditors of Turkey. The *New Free Press* declares that it is indispensable that all the great powers should eventually join in an effective control over Turkish affairs. This course, it maintains, is daily becoming unavoidable. Such statements are not worth much, however. The *New Free Press* will hardly convince people who want to borrow money that they ought not to go to the cheapest and best market. Nor will the Russian and German Ambassadors be much more successful.

POSTAL MATTERS.

IMPORTANCE OF OUR CITY POST OFFICE.

In the year 1836, under the Administration of Martin Van Buren, the Post Office of New-York was conducted in a humdrum way, and was most simple in its management. There was no Stamp, Foreign Registry, or Money-order Department. The British Government regularly once a week dispatched a man-of-war from England with the mails for its North American colonial possessions, and through an act of international courtesy brought the mails for the United States, which mails were discharged at Halifax, and forwarded to Boston. Merchant vessels brought to this port what was known as "ship letters," gathered in a bag suspended by consignee in a convenient part of the vessel, and no ship Captain could enter his cargo until he produced a receipt from the Post Office that he had delivered his letters. The letters from the Pacific Ocean were brought principally by whaling-vessels. Their Captains, by mutual arrangement, when stopping at established watering-places, extemporized a Post Office by laying a barrel on its bilge for the reception of letters and papers. The ships homeward bound would collect these letters, bring them around Cape Horn, and after months' and often a year's delay, they would reach their intended destination. Now the Foreign Department, instead of receiving and making up a mail once a month, now receives and makes up a foreign mail for Great Britain and the "Continent" on an average one for each day in the year. The simple contrivances of the whalemen of the Pacific have been set aside, and these are now received and made up, mainly from the Sandwich Islands, Australia, Chili, Peru, Bogota, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, and the once far-off China and Japan.

The Post Office, for the transaction of its business in these primitive times, employed twenty-eight clerks and eighteen letter-carriers. There was, in addition, a Sub-Post Office established at the request of the Chamber of Commerce, as a letter-carrier's office. There were 4,000 letter-boxes on which there was an annual charge of $4 each, a daily distribution of about 3,000 letters and 500 newspapers. The money collected for boxes, the two cents on each letter, and one penny on each paper for carrier's fees, was a perquisite to the Postmaster, and Jonathan J. Coddington, Postmaster of New-York City, under bonds of only $200,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, received for his services between $50,000 and $60,000 a year.

Upon the election of Gen. Harrison, Hon. Aaron Vanderpoel, member of Congress from Columbia County, N. Y., and at the time Chairman of the Post Office Committee, determined that a political opponent under the incoming Administration should not enjoy the large endowments of the best paying office in the gift of the Federal Government. For this purpose he introduced a bill which became a law, that put all perquisites into the Treasury, and fixing the Postmaster's salary at $6,000, at which inadequate sum it has remained until this day.

Mr. James, Postmaster of 1874, though bearing the same title as Mr. Coddington, is as different in the administration and responsibilities of his office as the great Empire City is different from the hopeful corporation of thirty-four years ago. Instead of $200,000 security for the faithful performance of his duties, the Government now requires the enormous sum of $1,200,000, and even this difference in security is not a fair representation in figures of the difference in the labors and responsibilities of the Postmaster of 1839 and 1874.

Instead of the thirty-six clerks and carriers of Mr. Coddington's time, the Post Office now employs 1,052 clerks and carriers, who are divided into three divisions, so that the work goes uninterruptedly on day and night. The amount of labor accomplished may be slightly comprehended in the fact, that in the year 1873 there were received and delivered 16,500,000 foreign letters, and the total number, foreign and domestic, received in a year was nearly 60,000,000, making an average handling, assorting, and distributing of 52,000 in a day—the mass, with the papers and bags, weighing over 130,000 pounds. The Money-order Department, in the year 1873, received and distributed $32,500,000, making an average of $95,000 per working day. The annual sale of stamps is over $2,000,000.

The postal district of New-York at present measures fourteen miles on its western boundary, and nine miles on its eastern boundary, varying from two to three miles in width. The district includes the down-town general Post Office and twelve stations. One of these stations does as much business as did the entire Post Office at the time of Mr. Coddington, who was then receiving nearly $60,000 a year for his services.

The following list of stations, with suggestive amount of their work when compared with Post Offices of similar business importance, is statistically interesting, and will impress with surprise the most unobservant reader:

Station A, Superintendent's salary $2,500; receives and delivers daily 17,000 letters and papers.

Detroit, Mich., Postmaster's salary $4,000; receives and delivers daily 16,000 letters and papers.

Station B, Superintendent's salary $2,000; receives and delivers daily 8,000 letters and papers.

Richmond, Va., Postmaster's salary $4,000; receives and delivers daily 4,000 letters and papers.

Station C, Superintendent's salary $2,000; receives and delivers daily 9,000 letters and papers.

Pittsburg, Penn., Postmaster's salary $4,000; receives and delivers daily 8,000 letters and papers.

Station D, Superintendent's salary $2,500; receives and delivers daily 24,000 letters and papers.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Postmaster's salary $4,000; receives and delivers daily 19,000 letters and papers.

Station E, Superintendent's salary $2,200; receives and delivers daily 16,000 letters and papers.

Indianapolis, Ind., Postmaster's salary $4,000; receives and delivers daily 8,000 letters and papers.

Station F, Superintendent's salary $2,000; receives and delivers daily 10,000 letters and paper.

Washington, D. C., Postmaster's salary $4,000; receives and delivers daily 9,000 letters and papers.

Station G, Superintendent's salary $1,800; receives and delivers daily 7,000 letters and papers.

New-Haven, Conn., Postmaster's salary $4,000; receives and delivers daily 3,000 letters and papers.

Station H, Superintendent's salary $1,800; receives and delivers daily 4,000 letters and papers.

Portland, Me., Postmaster's salary $4,000; receives and delivers daily 3,000 letters and papers.

Station K, Superintendent's salary $1,600; receives and delivers daily 2,000 letters and papers.

Savannah, Ga., Postmaster's salary $4,000; receives and delivers daily 1,500 letters and papers.

Station L, Superintendent's salary $1,600; receives and delivers daily 2,000 letters and papers.

Harrisburg, Penn., Postmaster's salary $3,600; receives and delivers daily 1,700 letters and papers.

It will be perceived that Station D does a larger business than the entire City of Brooklyn; that Station F surpasses in business importance Washington City, and that the such important points as Harrisburg, Penn., Richmond, Va., New-Haven, Conn., Pittsburg, Penn., and Detroit, Mich., are dwindled by comparison with subordinate and almost unnoticed neighborhood Post Office stations in this great City, and lastly we repeat that one station, D, does more delivery business than did the whole Post Office Department of New-York City in the year 1836.

In connection with the stations, we find that there are 875 lamp-post boxes. There are twelve daily mails dispatched between the stations, and thirteen daily collections from the boxes, and a daily City delivery of nearly 200,000 letters and papers. We would remark that this carrier-delivery is severe on the health of those employed, for the constant climbing up and down stairs. In some districts, in the lower part of the city, the carriers travel more miles under the roofs than they do on the highways. In Summer, they often make the tour of an entire block on the roofs, visiting each house by way of the scuttle.

It is impossible, within the proper limits of a newspaper article, to more than touch upon the salient details which make up the vast amount of work transacted under the supervision of the Postmaster of New-York City; and the severity with which he is held responsible can be realized when it is considered that he has almost a personal relation with the owner of every letter that is put into his care. That, pecuniarily, he is responsible for millions that are distributed through his thousands of agents in comparatively small sums. Lastly, in this connection, it should be understood that the total receipts of income from all sources make up nearly $3,000,000, from which sum our City Post Office pays all of its expenses, including rent, clerk-hire, and contingencies, then leaving a surplus for the United States Treasury of nearly $1,500,000. If the present salary of the Postmaster, $6,000, is fair remuneration for his work and his responsibilities, then what is really to the people the most important and laborious position under the Government must be held as a sacrifice by the recipient that no other officer of the Government is called upon to make.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

TRUTHS FOR SPANISH READERS—THE SITUATION—THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, March 11, 1874.

The grave dangers menacing the Spaniards and their continuance in power in this island are now of such a nature as to make them abandon tactics pursued until now, and present the true side of the situation to the masses. Little by little the masses removed from that portion of the island where the revolution made itself seen and felt have become cognizant of true accounts of what was really going on. Of late nobody gave full credence to the official reports or to the partisan correspondence appearing in the Havana journals. The Cubans and the Spaniards composing the inner ring never did believe them, because they had trustworthy information proving that all the statements were merely a clever tissue of skillfully-disguised facts. The departure of the volunteers, among whom were a great many shrewd and intelligent Spaniards, whose only crime was a lack of worldly goods, has been the partial cause of this change of tactics. These volunteers would see for themselves, and even the omnipotent authority of Gen. Jovellar could not keep information from reaching the public.

The reaction which had set in about the time of the Virginius affair, and which was revived last week for a few days while the volunteers were preparing to leave, has again given way among the Spaniards to a feeling of despondency similar to that which existed last Fall. This feeling has not been produced by any serious reverse of the Spaniards in the field; it is all due to the mean-spiritedness of the Spaniards who remain at home, and who take advantage of every circumstance and employ every artifice to make money and send it out of the country. This depletion of wealth naturally creates a spirit of discontent, as the results are apparent to all classes of society and the adherents of every political faction. What I predicted months and even years ago is now happening. The journals which attacked my conclusions and reasoning are now publishing editorials, which appear but mere translations of my letters. The *Voz de Cuba* of Tuesday no longer disguises the fact "that all the rebels are not Cubans, but that the revolution is and has been progressing under the fostering care and the desire of gain of European Spaniards, who always boasted of their loyalty and wore the volunteer cockade in their hats." The *Voz* thinks that the traitors in the Manigua (the insurgents) deserve a thousand-fold more consideration than the Spaniards, who are constituting themselves into active agents of the insurgents by furnishing them with information and all necessary material wherewith to wage war against the Spaniards. The *Voz* adds some facts, proving that Spanish store-keepers in the interior refused to sell some provisions to hungry *gensdarmes* for paper money. This incident shows more than anything else how much confidence can be placed in the patriotism of the Spaniards; common humanity, if nothing else, ought to have obliged these mercenary citizens to satisfy the wants of the hungry police officers, who had eaten nothing for twenty-four hours, while wandering in the mountains in pursuit of some evil-doers. Perhaps the persons they were in search of were insurgents, and then the affair explains itself, as the shop-keepers prefer to do business with them to incurring their animosity. This state of affairs cannot last much longer. The country is on the brink of ruin, and no favorable speck appears on the Spanish horizon.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

A financial crisis has set in which no provision can be made to stop. The would-be financiers have been reduced to the last extremity, that of employing brute force. Such a qualification must be given to the only plan they now present, the Junta of the Debt having sent a telegram to Madrid demanding that the Home Government, without delay, approve of a forced loan of "thirty millions of dollars." The proposers of this motion, which has the approval of the Captain General and Intendente, urge its immediate application as the only feasible effort to avert general bankruptcy. They allege that when 30 millions of paper money are withdrawn from circulation, the remaining 40 millions must naturally gather a higher intrinsic value. The payers of this forced loan are to receive in lieu of their money Government bonds yielding 8 per cent. interest in gold per annum. But even if three-fourths of the paper money were withdrawn from circulation, and notwithstanding the fiat of the financial junta, the result would be the same, and paper would continue to depreciate in value. The simple fact is, "nobody has any confidence in it, or in the promise that it will be redeemed in gold." Nobody in the Spanish ranks says so, but they all think it. On Friday last Spanish gold was at 107 premium; that evening a report came that the mobilized volunteers had been defeated near Puerto Principe, and on Saturday morning gold jumped up to 112, while in the afternoon 115 was asked, and on Monday gold could not be had at any price, the exchange offices refusing to sell even the smallest amounts. The merchants declined to sell exchange, and on Tuesday a few merchants who were compelled to make payments sold just enough to realize the necessary amounts wherewith to cover their obligations. This state of affairs continues, and to-day from 127 to 140 per cent. is paid for small quantities of gold, large amounts being unobtainable at any price. It is alleged that people are hoarding up the gold in order to have some to pay the twenty-five per cent. of the duties after the 1st of April, but as only about 100 persons need gold for duties, why do the 250,000 others in Havana hoard for the same purpose? All business is at a standstill, and neither seller nor buyer knows what to do. The principal merchants confess themselves at sea, and only the buyers of sugar and molasses have, to a certain extent, a "sure thing." They buy at a fixed price on a gold basis and sell their drafts on the same day. Well-informed persons go so far as to say that only about twenty houses could keep up if paper should continue to decline, but I think this exaggerated. The planter sells for gold, or its equivalent, and the purchaser sells his sugar abroad for gold, or its equivalent. Consequently bona fide merchants are only liable to the loss which the rise or fall of the article may cause. If within a week something decisive is not done, it is certain that the slightest reverse which the Spanish troops may meet with in the field will send gold up to 250 and even more. The Spanish laborantes engaged in speculation are exceedingly active, and are on the alert to take advantage of every canard and every fact to speculate upon; the avocation of the Cuban laborantes is almost entirely gone. They cannot compete with their Spanish brethren in the propagation of lies, and I fear that some may have to take to some other work.

THE REVENUE FRAUDS.

The exposure of the frauds committed by Havana shippers of cigars and New-York merchants, as published in THE TIMES, has produced much comment and excitement among all those engaged in the trade here. Since the first paragraph appeared, I have been approached by many shippers of cigars, some honest and respectable, others rogues and agents of rogues, but pretending to be reputable persons. All explained, or tried to explain, why these irregularities were committed. One point now seems to be settled; the infamous [illegible] to exist in New-York ought to be broken up, and the Secretary of the Treasury should issue an order that all invoices presented at the United States Consulate here be not only on a gold basis, but that the prices be clearly given at once in gold. This is to be done in order to avoid any quotations of the paper dollar at other than the regular current rate, several shippers complaining that the rate fixed by the Consul on some of their invoices has been injurious to their interests; as the paper dollar was worth less in specie, the value of the paper dollar is daily fluctuating. As a regular Government Board of Brokers exists in Havana, their quotations of Friday could be taken for the rate to be fixed on Saturday, the day of the steamer's departure for New-York. This would be equitable to the shipper and to the Government, and there is no reason why Consul Hall should not accede to it.

WAR NEWS.

Since the killing of Ex-President Cespedes no military exploit of note has occurred. The Spaniards are not yet strong enough to undertake a powerful offensive movement, but they will do so when all the recently mobilized volunteers and regulars from places where they are not needed have reached the Central Department. Gen. Portilla is continually reorganizing, and his forces are in excellent condition now for any enterprise, the soldiers being provided with a full supply of shoes, clothing, and provisions for the first time in nearly three years. The recent outbreaks in Villa Clara and Sagua have been completely suppressed for the time being, and every effort is being made by the Spaniards to prevent the insurgents from crossing the Trocha en masse.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Salvini is gaining in public favor, and although, financially, his season cannot be called very lucrative, he has, by sheer force of talent, compelled every person who really loves art to come to the theatre. The audiences have increased nightly, and such applause has not been evoked before by any actor, and not even by Ristori. It is reported that Salvini will go to Key West with his troupe during Holy Week, when no performances can be given in this pious (?) city.....The Chinese Commission is expected to arrive from New-Orleans to-day.... Gen. Merelo, the Segundo Cabo, is at loggerheads with Jovellar, and will return to Spain. ....A number of common Judges and Judges of the Supreme Court, not enjoying the best reputation, are reported to have been dismissed by order of the Home Government....The insurrectionary movement, on a small scale, in the Vuelta Abajo has not wholly subsided, bands of two, three, and four men continuing to move about the district....The draft of men for the Militia cannot be inaugurated before the 20th of this month....The steamer City of New-York, Capt. Deaken, after being at sea, returned to the mouth of the harbor and delivered up three men to the authorities who had secreted themselves aboard.

PRINCE BISMARCK ON POLITICAL PROSPECTS IN EUROPE.

The well-known Hungarian author, Maurus Jokai, is at present a visitor in the German capital. As a man of note he easily obtained access to Prince Bismarck's study, where an interesting conversation took place, which M. Jokai reports pretty fully to the Hungarian journal, the *Hon*:

The Prince was, as usual, easy in his manner, and communicative, and put a stop at the very outset to the Hungarian's attempt at ceremony. M. Jokai humorously remarked upon the prevalence of "iron" in the surroundings of the "iron" Prince. Among other things, there is an iron couch, and an iron safe in which the Chancellor appears to keep his cigars. Prince Bismarck was struck by the youthful appearance of his guest, who is ten years his junior, but whose writings he remembers to have seen reviewed long ago in the Augsburg *Gazette*, (at that time still, the Chancellor said, a clever paper,) when he bore a Lieutenant's commission. In the ensuing conversation, Prince Bismarck pointed out the paramount necessity to Europe of a consolidated State in the position of Austro-Hungary. It was mainly on that account that he concluded peace with so great dispatch in 1866. Small independent States in the East would be a misfortune to Europe. Austria and Hungary must realize their mutual interdependence and the necessity of being one. However, the dualist system of Government must be preserved, because the task of developing the State, which on this side of the Leitha falls to the Germans, beyond that river naturally falls to the Magyars. The notion that Germany has an inclination to annex more land Prince Bismarck designated as a myth. God preserve the Germans from such a wish! Whatever more territory they might acquire would probably be undermined by Papal influence, and they have enough of that already. Should the Germans of Austria want to be annexed by Germany the Chancellor would feel inclined to declare war against them for that wish alone. A German Minister who should conceive the desire to annex part of Austria would deserve to be hanged—a punishment the Prince indicated by gesture. He does not wish to annex even a square foot of fresh territory, not as much as two pencils he kept on playing with during the conversation would cover. Those pencils, however, M. Jokai remarks, were big enough to serve as walking-sticks, and on the map they would have reached quite from Berlin to Trieste. Prince Bismarck went on to justify his annexation of Elsass-Lorraine by geographical necessity. Otherwise he would rather not have grafted the French twig on the German tree. The French are enemies never to be appeased. Take away from them the cook, the tailor, and the hair-dresser, and what remains of them is a copper-colored Indian. It is a great gain to Germany that Austria and Russia have been reconciled. Had they come to loggerheads it would have been hard for Germany to choose its side. But now all three are friends, not in the spirit of the Holy Alliance, but as a guarantee of peace, and of the development of liberty and the general welfare of Europe. Whoever should now attempt to disturb the peace of Austro-Hungary would find Germany arrayed against him. Austro-Hungary has, in the Prince's opinion, nothing to fear from Russia. Russia does not want any more European territory, and does not aim at its acquirement. It would not require any fresh territory at all, having its hands more than full with what it holds already, let alone the task it has set itself of Russianizing the three millions of Germans in the Baltic Provinces. But it must go on conquering territory in Asia, in order to occupy the restless and dissatisfied elements it contains. Prince Bismarck does not like Russianized Germans. They acquire all the faults of genuine Russians, but none of their good qualities. He quoted a Russian proverb which says that when a Russian steals he steals enough only for himself; when a German steals, he steals what will keep himself, his wife and family, and leave something over for next day. If Russia keeps Europe in a state of agitation, it is because there are two schools of Russian diplomacy—one at St. Petersburg, the other at Constantinople. As soon as a statesman is sent to Constantinople he at once catches madness from his surroundings. He begins to intrigue, to envy, to emulate, to culminate, to engage in *la haute politique* of Europe, till he is recalled, when he subsides into his former state. M. Jokai suggested that a change of Sovereign might effect a change of policy, but this the German Chancellor would not believe. He holds the Czarowitz to be a true-hearted, sound-minded father of his nation, who loves peace and quiet, and will not engage in a Napoleonic policy to carry out the famous will of Peter the Great. The Prince concluded by saying that the only enemy whom Europe has to fear is the Pope.

INDIANA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention in Indiana for the nomination of candidates for Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State, Attorney General, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, to be chosen at the next general election, is called to be held in Indianapolis on Wednesday, June 17. The call says: "The Republican Party, having been formed on the basis of the immortal Declaration of Independence, and avowing itself the party of equality, justice and progress, able to rectify its errors as well as to correct the wrongs of its adversaries, having successfully fought the battles of human liberty, and being the only party of known principles, able and willing to meet any emergency of government, invites all good men who sympathize in these principles to participate in its deliberations and assist in its victory."

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS LEAVING THE PARTY.

It is reported from Mississippi that Harris H. Barksdale, Esq., one of the proprietors of the Jackson *Clarion*, long the leading Democratic paper in the State, has lately joined the Republican Club in Jackson, and that his "defection" receives the hearty approval of Major Ethel Barksdale, his father, the editor in chief of the *Clarion*, who has long exercised a controlling influence in the politics of Mississippi, in common with the distinguished Barksdale family. A correspondent says: "Gen. Wm. Barksdale, who fell at Sharpsburg leading his splendid Mississippi brigade, was one of the most ultra Yancey Democrats in Congress just before the war. With him abolitionism was the sum of all moral, social, and political villainy. In this sentiment all of his name heartily concurred, and, being men of brains, position, and influence, they added much to the popular storm which swept the State out of the Union in January, 1861. The idea of a Barksdale as anything else but a Democrat seems almost preposterous; and when defection occurs in such a camp, it needs no prophet to sing the final doom of the Democratic Party in this State. It is, in fact, already dead."

CALIFORNIA BANDITS.

TWO MEN CAPTURE A REGULAR STATION, RECEIVE AND PLUNDER THE STAGE, AND CORRAL THE PASSENGERS.

The Inyo (Cal.) *Independent* of Feb. 28 gives the subjoined account of the recent robbery of a stage by the notorious Vasquez and one other man:

"By the Southern stage, which arrived Thursday evening, we have the particulars of a most wonderfully-daring robbery committed by Vasquez and one man of his gang, which took place at Coyote Holes, eighty miles south of this place, on the previous evening. To give the whole story requires reference to occurrences early in the day. That morning a traveler who had stopped at the station the night previous with some stock, went out into the hills to look up his animals. Less than a mile out he found himself in the camp of two Mexicans, who took him prisoner and tied him. One of them said he was Vasquez, and informed their prisoner that they intended to rob the station and both the up and down stages, and ascertained from him, as near as he could tell, at what time they would be along. Soon after, taking their prisoner, they proceeded in the direction of the house, and while some distance away met Raymond, the station-keeper. Raymond was taken in hand, securely bound, and, with the other similarly secured, left on the ground. The two robbers went on to the house, and when in suitable range opened fire upon it, firing some fifteen shots, but without response. The inmates were told to come out one at a time and give themselves up. This, to the number of six or seven, including Mrs. Raymond, they did. But a man known as 'Old Tex.' refused to come forth for some time, until Vasquez went in and marched him out at the muzzle of a Henry rifle. The whole party were then taken to a small hill about a quarter of a mile away, but not near the place occupied by the two prisoners previously mentioned, and there told to sit down and be 'investigated.' All obeyed with seeming willingness except 'Tex.,' who had been drinking just enough to feel it his duty to be as contrary as possible. Vasquez insisted upon his taking a seat, otherwise he would have to shoot him. Texas was still obstinate, whereupon the robber fired a shot through his thigh, inflicting a severe but not necessarily dangerous flesh wound. 'Tex.' gave it up, and took a seat, and the investigation was carried out with minuteness, but without valuable results.

The whole party were put on parole not to leave the spot on pain of being shot. No other precautions were taken to insure their quietness, but until the finale, some hours afterward, every one of them made it a point of honor to stay exactly where he was put. The two desperadoes then returned to the house, and took things with patience for two hours, or perhaps longer, but at the same time not without keeping an eye on the party herded on the hill. At the expiration of two hours the stage from the south drove up to the door, where it was received by two robbers, one on each side. M. W. Belshaw, of Cerro Gordo, was on the outside with Davis, the driver; inside, with the curtains closely buttoned down all around, were Craig, of Cerro Gordo, and Wm. Fessenfield, of Los Angeles. Belshaw and Davis were invited to get down, and the same invitation was extended to the gentlemen inside. To say that the whole party were much surprised and mystified at these proceedings right there at a regular station, where a number of persons were known to be stopping, would be a mild way of putting it. But two Henry rifles at a present, and four six-shooters at the hands of two desperate-looking men, even if polite, as they were in address, showed the propriety of first obeying orders, leaving mystification for future elucidation. All took seats in a row, pursuant to orders, and each in turn was requested to contribute something to the Vasquez fund, which, *seriatim*, all did save Davis, the driver, who smuggled a purse containing $40 into the sand. Fessenden contributed $40 gold, a splendid spy-glass, and also tendered some silver, but the latter was returned to him. He had a watch he wanted to keep, and that he managed to work into his overshoe, and thus succeeded in saving it. Craig came out liberally, but the exact amount of his contribution we have not heard. Belshaw helped to the extent of $20 in gold, a fine silver watch, and subsequently, from his carpet-sack, his new boots. These ceremonies ended, all save Davis were invited to take a walk to a neighboring hill, which, in company with one of the robbers, they did. After being left to themselves to enjoy the outlook and scenery, this party saw the larger one some distance away on another eminence, but thought they were a portion of the robber gang, so they said nothing.

In the meantime Davis had been ordered to unhitch his team, and that being done, to get Wells & Fargo's box and break it open. Though not an adept at this business, Davis was too polite to demur under the circumstances, and by means of a bar of iron furnished by one of the robbers succeeded finally in getting the box open. Vasquez examined the contents critically, but found nothing he wanted. Up to this time the whole amount of their winnings in cash, not counting watches, would only foot up to about $300. By the time the express-box business was ended, two of Belshaw's heavy teams from Los Angeles drove up. The drivers were requested to explain themselves, when they, too, were stationed on the hill, making fourteen persons, all told, thus put on the lookout by these two bold freebooters. None of these except Raymond and the traveler (and old Tex., of course, since he was disabled by the shot) were put under any restraint by tying or otherwise, except the wholesome regard each and all entertained for their two captors, or rather their formidable weapons. In the house at the outset was one Henry rifle, but no cartridges, and a shot-gun unloaded. One of the prisoners had a pepper-box, or an Allen deadless, or something of that kind, but wisely concluded it wasn't best to make himself conspicuous with such a weapon. All were treated with great urbanity and gentleness, except Tex., who came to grief through his own obstinacy. Tex.'s proper name we have not heard.

It was getting along toward evening, and there being nothing to justify a longer stay, Vasquez took a look through the stage stables, and selecting six of the best horses, started off south-easterly, going out of sight a short distance from the barn. Vasquez rode away on his own horse, his companion on one of the stage horses, leading the others between them. This companion was a short, heavy man, not over twenty-five years of age. The other, claiming to be Vasquez, appeared quite tall, with chin whiskers, mustache, and hair, all inclined to be sandy in color. In complexion he appeared, save a sunburnt hue, to be quite fair.

Without further comment upon this most extraordinary transaction, we will conclude by stating that soon after the robbers disappeared, all hands in a condition to travel came in from their stations, on the hills, and proceeded to set things to rights, and to relieve 'Texas' and the two men tied down. Some hours later the down stage was met. It contained a number of passengers, among whom were H. B. Stuert, wife and mother—all of Lone Pine. They were duly notified of what had occurred; but not having much cash, other than in checks, to lose in case of an attack, they decided to proceed. The evening stage may bring news as to what fate befell them."

THE DEBT OF MISSOURI.

The report of the Missouri Fund Commissioners, Major George B. Clark, State Auditor, and Col. Harvey W. Salmon, State Treasurer, to the Governor, dated Feb. 28, 1874, shows the bonded debt of Missouri on the 1st of January, 1874, to be as follows:

Pacific Railroad	$4,398,000
St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad	2,379,000
South-western Branch Pacific Railroad	1,455,000
North Missouri Railroad	2,964,000
Platte County Railroad	504,000
Cairo and Fulton Railroad	392,000
Consols	2,727,000
State debt proper	439,000
North-western Lunatic Asylum	200,000
University	201,000
Pacific Railroad (guaranteed)	1,589,000
Certificate school fund	900,000
Total	$18,148,000

All the bonds bear six per cent. interest except the guaranteed bonds of the Pacific Railroad, which bear seven per cent. During the year 1873 the amount of bonds retired was $599,000 of the Pacific Railroad six per cents. The balance sheets of the state interest fund and the State sinking fund show that there was paid out by the Fund Commissioners during the year 1873:

For interest	$1,037,840 00
For matured bonds	599,000 00

Leaving a balance in each fund Jan. 1, 1874, as follows:

State interest fund (currency and bonds)	$340,168 22
State sinking fund (currency)	93,623 91

PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

There was an exciting and sometimes bitterly personal debate in the Iowa Senate, on the 13th, on the bill to prohibit the sale of wine and beer, the same as now the sale of other liquors are prohibited, which was defeated by a vote of 25 yeas to 24 nays, lacking only one vote of a constitutional majority. A dispatch says: "The galleries and lobby were crowded with the clergy of the city, and prominent temperance men of the State, and numerous ladies were also present. The gentlemen representing the river counties generally opposed the bill, and characterized it as a summary way of confiscating the property of the Germans, while the other side maintained that all property of distilleries and breweries was obtained by the robbing of the poor man by selling him liquor."

A CONGRESSMAN'S LETTER.

The following is reputed to be an exact copy of an indorsement of a member of Congress on an account presented to one of the departments for payment:

I hereby curtyfy that I am personaly acquainted with the circumstances in this case and am sadisfid that the services wer rendered and mony expended as stated within and I am sadisfide that the claim is just and right and I respectfully recommend the payment.

———— Member of Congress.

THE POPES.

THEIR TRIALS AND THEIR TROUBLES.

John Mary Mastai Feretti, born of a Count and Countess, at Sinigaglia, in 1792, and raised to the Pontificate in 1846, has had the longest reign on Papal record, and gone through more trials and discomfitures than any of his predecessors, except, perhaps, the famous Hildebrand, Gregory VII., a great reformer and organizer of the Church 800 years ago, and a formidable champion of the investitures against the Hohenstauffen Emperors of Germany. Pius was also a reformer, it will be remembered, and he may also be considered the champion of the episcopal investitures against the Germany and Germans of the present day, thus restoring to life, in a certain degree, the controversy of the Ghibellines and Guelfs, two historic factions that troubled the peace of Italy so long, and carried, curiously enough in those antique names, respectively, the vernacular significations of "Foreigners" and "Pontiffs," among the Celtic populations of the Peninsula, in the Middle Ages. Gregory died a broken-hearted exile from Rome, and if Pius IX. does not die in the same way, he will probably die in prison—his self-chosen prison of the Vatican; for, like Napoleon at Longwood, in St. Helena, he refuses to show himself abroad and confront the soldiers and officials of his *bête noir* and dearest foe, the King of Italy—a man worse than Attila; since Attila could be persuaded to turn aside from "the Eternal City" without entering it, whereas that "Sub-Alpine" enemy has burst into it like another Constable of Bourbon, and evidently means to keep it.

PIUS IX. AS A REFORMER.

And yet the Pope in his reforming days found himself side by side with those Carignans, cooperating with them, if not exactly their ally, against the Austrians—the first opponents of his Holiness. Oddly enough, Pope Pius may be looked on as the first to begin the revolutionary uproars of twenty-six years ago. Many then thought that Italy should be a Republic, with the Pope, as native Prince, for its President—an idea not unlike Mazzini's—and Pius wished to take advantage of it, especially after the Austrians had seized Ferrara, to check the progress of a reforming Pope. Italy was in a ferment, and all the world wondered. Charles Albert of Sardinia, bidding also for Italy, went to war with Austria. The torrent of events brought him and the Pontiff together, and the Papal General, Durando, co-operated with the Piedmontese forces. But it was a hollow alliance. The sudden French Republic of 1848, and the answering Republican cry of "L'Italia fara da se!" frightened both King and Pope; and, after a half-hearted campaign, ending at Novara, Charles Albert vanished, like Arthur or Don Sebastian, from his Kingdom and the sight of men, leaving Pius IX. to stand bewildered in the midst of his fierce democracy. Pius did his best to manage it. He gave his people a Parliament with two Chambers. But they "lobbied" the House with too much vivacity, and when Count Rossi, the Minister, would not go fast enough, they killed him on the stairs of the Senate, and then proceeded to discuss matters with his Holiness at the Quirinal. The Pope's own soldiers actually brought a cannon to batter down the gate and bring about a better understanding. Disgusted by his Parliamentary experience, Pius fled from Rome in disguise, and was received with hospitality by the King and Queen of Naples. A poetical moralist of that day, commenting on the changes of the time, wrote:

"Monarchs, like misses in a play, elope;
Who's that upon the coach-box? 'Tis the Pope!"

THE EVENTS OF 1859.

The cyclone that blew the Pope out of Rome, blew Mazzini, Armellini, and Saffi into it. But the western circuit of the same cyclone wafted Louis Napoleon into Paris, and this man, destined by a remarkable fate to become the queller of three Republics—Rome, France, Mexico—drove the triumvirs from the Papal city in turn, whereupon, in the beginning of 1850, Pius returned from his exile of sixteen months, completely cured of his reforming propensities. After his return he enjoyed a comparative repose for some years, his difference with the English Government on the restoration of the Catholic heirarchy in the United Kingdom not reaching the condition of a quarrel. That Government is no longer afraid of the Pope, and the matter was left to the journalists, who, by a happy dispensation of Providence, find their proper nourishment in grievances, and so make themselves the safety-valves of public opinion. Till 1859 Pius lived without any serious trouble with his contemporaries. But in that year come another of those European storms so full of peril to the Roman See. Napoleon, dreading the Orsinis and others of the *Carbonari*, and also willing to attach Nice and Savoy to France, marched with Victor Emmanuel into Austrian Lombardy. Then began what may be termed the last agony of the Papacy. The Austrians, quitting Lombardy, drew, also, their garrison from Bologna, one of the four Church Legations, (Ferrara, Ravenna, Bologna, and Forli,) constituting what was called the Romagna. The latter, the Pope's own "Quadrilateral," was at once in revolt, and Massimo D'Azeglio was soon enabled to organize the district in the King's name. At the same time, the people of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma made themselves independent of their Grand Dukes. In conference with the Austrians at Villa Franca, Napoleon III. proposed to put the Pope at the head of an Italian confederacy. But this was one of the "demonstrations" in which he usually loved to mask his purposes. The Pope, on the other hand, solemnly excommunicated Victor Emmanuel and all his advisers, and demanded back his Romagna. The French Emperor, in a friendly letter, advised him to let it go. But Pius was firm, and wrote his famous *non possumus* reply, which referred the question to God and the general issue.

THE BOURBONS DRIVEN OUT OF ITALY.

In March, 1860, the people of the three Duchies and the four Legations transferred themselves by plebiscitum vote to the Kingdom of Italy. Meantime Garibaldi and his red shirts were driving the Bourbons out of Sicily and Naples, and the Pope knew they would next assail Umbria and the Marches, all the ground now left him beyond the suburbs of Rome. Finding that Napoleon would not help him to keep these, and putting no trust in his Italians, he asked the aid of the distant faithful, and shortly had a force of foreign "Crusaders," among whom were the Irish of St. Patrick's Battalion, 1,200 strong. With these were Germans under Gen. Kanzler, while the whole Papal Army was put under the command of Gen. Lamoricière, one of those officers banished one night from France by Napoleon in the *coup d'état* of 1852. With the banner and blessing of the Pope, this force marched against the Umbrian insurgents, while the troops of the King, under Cialdini, advanced into the same districts to prevent foreign license on Italian ground, and also to take care that, if the Pope's troops should be driven out, no red-shirt republicanism should organize itself round Rome as a centre. Lamoricière and Kanzler were defeated everywhere, whether by the King's men or by the Garibaldi men they were not quite sure, and toward the close of 1860 that remaining appendage of the Popedom had voted itself within the completed Kingdom of Italy—complete in all except the circuit of Rome. In 1861—the year of Cavour's death—a formal act of the Italian Parliament named Victor Emmanuel King of all Italy. But the nationalists were still unsatisfied. In 1862 Garibaldi marched from Calabria toward Rome, gathering an irregular force of adherents by the way and intending to storm that city, though it was still garrisoned by a French force. But Victor Emmanuel did not see the policy of such a proceeding, and his troops were ordered to stop his hot-brained adherent. Garibaldi's men were met by the King's force at Aspromonte and dispersed, their leader being severely wounded in the foot and sent off to his island.

EFFORTS TO CONSOLIDATE THE ECCLESIASTICAL POWER.

Meantime the Pope, relieved from the burden of his secular affairs, had leisure to apply himself more exclusively to the business of his religious empire at large, and to meditate those compensations that should yet grow out of the more complete organizations of the Church. If the world wished to be governed by opinion, he resolved to bring the religious opinions into the great argument of progress and test it to the utmost. He found his work wherever a Catholic community existed, and, for the last decade, the Church seems to have become more demonstrative than ever. In the year 1863 Catholic congresses were held at Malines and Frankfort to protect the interests of religion in Belgium and Germany, and at the same time an encyclical letter reached the United States of Colombia, where an alarming spirit of religious liberty had manifested itself to the prejudice of the Church. The priests, in fact, were put under the law like the seculars, and some of them were visited with penalties for disobedience. In the latter this was called persecution. Next year (1864) appeared a still more emphatic encyclical, fulminating the irreverence and infidelity of the age along the whole line of its advances, and declaring that in all Governments the spirit of religion should be the guiding spirit of their legislative policy. God should be written first in every human enactment. From a mere pontiff, Pius IX. had now risen into a prophet, warning and menacing the errors of all his adversaries. In the same year Catholic congresses were held in Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland, while in these and other countries many supposed it would have been much better for them if the managers of affairs had left the Pope a little more secular work to do at home. In September, Napoleon III. entered into an agreement with the King of Italy, in spite of the Pope's protest, that the French occupation of Rome should cease in 1866.

THE FRENCH WITHDRAWN FROM ROME.

In 1865 the Pope's unceasing controversy with the King of Italy continued, on the theme of six Bishops expelled by the Government from their Sees for disobedience to the law; and in 1866 came the report of measures adopted by Maximilian's Government in Mexico against the property of the Church. Pius sent the Emperor a protest and a warning on the subject, and probably remembered them when subsequently the same Emperor had stood face to face with a platoon of Mexican musketeers. Meantime the Czar had incurred the indignation of the Vatican by the law that gave him the control of the Church revenues in Catholic Poland, though the revenues were to be distributed in the interest of that Church under the Russian laws. At the general election of this year in Italy the Church party was a small minority, and a bill was proposed to separate the State from the Church. Pius was further exercised in spirit by the news that in France and Germany the clergy were forbidden to publish or preach on his great encyclical of 1864. But the great grief of the year came with the order to withdraw the French garrison from Rome. The eldest son of the Church left her to the mercy of her enemies; and it was a curious perversity of her fate in Rome that those descendants or representatives of the Ghibelline Germans, viz., Gens. Kanzler and Schmid, and their countrymen, should be the mainstay of the temporal Papacy in its last moments, against the Romans themselves and other distrusted Italians.

ANOTHER GARIBALDIAN UPROAR.

In 1867 Italy witnessed another Garibaldian uproar. The red-shirt leader passed through Tuscany, Lucca, and Umbria in the Summer of this year, and, then making a show of going to the Peace Conference of Geneva, sent his two sons forward with a strong body of volunteers against Rome. The insurgents made several attempts to enter the city, but they were repulsed by Kanzler, assisted by the "Antibes Legion." Meantime, a French rescue had been sent round from Toulon, under the command of Baron De Polhes, and the Pope's united forces were marched out of the city against the besiegers. The latter fought with bravery on the ridges of Mentana, but they were forced to retire, "and Moscow's walls were safe again" for a few years longer, especially as the Italian Government did not seem anxious to push matters to extremity. The Parliament was just then extremely busy in the work of selling the confiscated property of the Church. It was in treaty for that purpose with the house of Langrand-Duponceau and also with Erlanger, of Paris; but, at last, the sale was made in small parcels, and in a manner satisfactory to all concerned, except the churchmen, who said the business was no better than a robbery. To add to their griefs, news came that the Czar had broken up several Catholic canonries, consistories, and seminaries belonging to the Dioceses of Podlachen and Kamenicz, in Poland, because the Bishops obeyed the Pope instead of the Russian law. But the spirit of the Vatican was unbending. In 1868 the Pope issued his bull, convoking an Ecumenical Council of the Church for 1869. He then wrote an allocution against the lamentable defection of Austria and its recent "odious measures" and concessions to the evil spirit of the age, such as the freedom of the press, toleration of all opinions, and liberty of all religions!

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

In December, 1869, opened the Ecumenical Council at Rome, and the first months of 1870 were devoted to a number of important Church regulations, and mainly to the great dogma of the Pope's infallibility. Three Cardinals and 124 Archbishops petitioned against the discussion as inopportune and likely to do more harm than good. Manning, of Westminster, and Spalding, of Baltimore, were for the dogma. In July the vote was taken—533 for it; 2 (Bishops Rozzio, of Naples, and Fitzgerald, of Arkansas,) against it. Counts Beust, Dara, and Von Arnim, for Austria, France, and the German Bund, protested against its assumptions. In Germany the majority of college Professors and students disliked it, and many denounced it. In Bavaria forty-four Professors of the Munich University protested against it. In August of this year the Pope sent, by the Bishop of Paderborn, a letter to the King of Prussia, then encamped in France, asking him to restore the Papal power. William's reply was a paraphrase of the Pope's own—*Non possumus*. The battle of Sedan decided the fate of Rome. The sword of that eldest son of the Church was broken, and on the 20th of September the army of King Victor forced its way into the Pope's last citadel. The crisis was a momentous one, and at another time would have greatly impressed the minds of men. But just then the terrible closing scenes of the imperial drama in France threw all other subjects of human interest into the shade. Such was the end of the Papal sovereignty, the oldest in Europe; older than that of Bourbon or the long line of England which goes fairly back among the Ethelreds and Eadwards. That priestly rule began with the gifts of Pepin and Charlemagne, and probably before them. Indeed, the Church long held that the Emperor Constantine endowed it first, in the time of Pope Sylvester. But Ariosto, in his *Orlando Furioso*, expressed the general opinion of his own day when he made Astolpho, the mad Englishman, find the phantom of such a traditional gift in the "moon's sphere," among other vain things lost on the earth—

Questa era il dono—se pero dir lece—
Che Costantino al buon Sylvestro fece.

The ghost of Charlemagne's gift also may yet be found by some other flighty Briton traveling in the same direction.

THE POPE RETIRES TO THE VATICAN.

In 1871, Rome, with its 245,000 inhabitants, was the King's capital, and the Pope retired into the Vatican. The Church property in the city was transferred to the Government, excepting that of the foreign colleges, left for a time under control of their respective nationalities. The inmates of religious houses were dismissed, and the journalists and caricaturists of Rome, in a sort of political carnival, began to make capital of the Pope, Cardinal Antonelli, and the rest as freely as the *Examiner* and *Punch* treat the royal family, the Gladstones, and Disraelis in other parts of the world. "Rome and her rats" had lost all their old reverence for the priesthood. Meantime, the Italian Parliament was discussing a law for the regulation of the Jesuits, who should give guarantees for their good behavior. But the term "guarantee" was as disgusting to the Vatican as the word "security" was to *Sir John Falstaff* in the play. The Pope, addressing Cardinal Patrizzi, forbade the giving of guarantees, things that, he said, implied the right to require them when no such right existed. At the same time he condemned the King's appointment of Professors for the colleges of Rome; and as for the Civil List intended for his support, he would not have it; he would not accept money from a bad King and "a hellish sect." Again, in a letter to the Cardinal Vicar, he denounced the license and scurrility of the journalists. In October (1871) he appointed Bishops to several Sees in Italy, and had six of them consecrated in the Church of Trinita dei Monti, under protection of the French Ambassador; after which he appointed St. Joseph to be the Patron of the Church, and sent a "Mission of the Sacred Heart" to England in the name of that saint. This benevolence might have been prompted by the courteous visit paid to him about that time by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

TROUBLES OF THE CHURCH IN GERMANY.

Meantime Prof. Dollinger, of Munich, was at the head of those opposed to the dogma of the authority of the Vatican, and received excommunication accordingly from Gregorius, Archbishop of that diocese. A number of the German priests now called themselves Old Catholics, (probably looking on the Papacy as *too* old;) and, fraternizing with Father Hyacinthe, held a congress at Munich, with Dollinger as President. Here they voted to abolish the mass, clerical celibacy, (a general gaze at Hyacinthe,) the invocation of saints, &c. On the other hand, the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Prussia met in solemn protest, and addressed a strong memorial to the Emperor William on behalf of their Church.

On the New-Year's Day of 1873, Cardinal Antonelli would not allow the messenger of King Victor Emmanuel to offer his Holiness the compliments of the season. Pius now published a solemn protest against the evil spirit abroad in Germany; and again, in a letter to Cardinal Antonelli, denounced the suppression of religious houses at Rome as sacrilege and robbery. In Polish Prussia Bishop Kremenitz excommunicated Profs. Wollman and Michailis. For this he was called to account by the Government, and William sent Cardinal Hohenlohe to Rome as his Ambassador. But as the Cardinal was a liberal Catholic, the Pope took his coming as an additional offense. But something worse was to come. On the 4th of July the Reichstag suppressed the Jesuit Order in Germany, including Redemptorists, Brothers of Schools, and Sisters of Charity. In all the contests of the Church the Jesuits have been fated to receive the heaviest blows. Their society, founded by Paul III. in 1540, to retrieve the fortunes of the Papacy, damaged by the Protestant secessions, made itself felt in every quarter of the world, and dreaded as well. In the middle of the last century the Jesuits were driven out of Portugal, Spain, and France. Still worse, Ganganelli, (Clement XIV.,) called "the Protestant Pope," blotted them from the book of the Church. Pius VII. restored them in 1814, and by degrees they came back to most countries. They were in Lombardy in 1837. In 1848 they were again sent out of France for a time. They were expelled from Switzerland during the Sonderbund contest, (1847.) The expulsion from Germany (1872) was followed by the protest of all the Catholic Bishops, and this, in turn, was followed by the closing of the churches of Gnesen and Posen (Polish Prussia) for contumacy. Switzerland also contributed to the griefs of the Vatican. Freiburg protested against its Jesuits, and Geneva, another canton, drove out the Christian Brothers and Sisters for non-compliance with the laws. The Pope's Bishop of Geneva, Mermillod, was removed by the canton for contumacy, and Bishop Lachat, of Basel, was visited in the same way by the Government of Soleure. In September a congress of "Old Catholics" met at Cologne, attended by the Jansenist Bishop of Utrecht, the English Bishops of Ely and Lincoln, the Protestant Bishop of Maryland, and a crowd of delegates from Germany. The resolutions passed were semi-Protestant in character. Meantime, the Turk showed himself as unfriendly as the Christian Powers, since he exiled the Patriarch of the Armenian Catholics for obeying the decrees of the Vatican. In this year, nevertheless, a gleam of consolation passed over the aspect of Papal affairs, reflected from the pilgrimages to Lourdes, in the Pyrenees, and certainly not lessened by the death of Joseph Mazzini.

In 1873 the Pope's war went on. The voices of Hyacinthe and Mermillod were heard in Switzerland, where fifty-nine priests, who supported the cause of the latter, were turned out of their cures, and the cantons of Basel, Aargau, Soleure, Berne, Thurgau, Lucerne, and Zug met in diocesan conference, and protested against the "Infallibility" doctrine of the Pope. For which the Pope's nuncio, addressing the Federal Council, protested against *them*. In Austria, Prince Furstenberg, Bishop of Olmutz, protested against the action of the Imperial Government respecting the Church, while in Italy the Pope delivered a solemn encyclic against the evil agencies everywhere operating against it. He declared, "death was better than life in the midst of such storms," and passing from the "persecutions" endured from the European Governments, he denounced the "Freemasonry" existing in Brazil. The Bishop of Pernambuco had suffered the coercion of the Brazilian law for disobedience, and had, in turn, denounced the order (of Freemasons) to which, it was said, the Minister of State belonged; which, of course, made matters worse. The Pope, in fact, attributed all the griefs of the Church to the general prevalence of Freemasonry—"a synagogue of Satan." In arguing against Prussia, he declared that if there were no higher laws than those made by men there was no need of Christianity; and, regarding matters nearer home, he asserted that two masters could not exist together in Rome. These are very significant propositions, indicating that the war must be *à l'outrance*, and the whole encyclic seems to show that if the Pope does not actually believe, with Thomas Carlyle, that men are brutes and the devil governs the world, it is because he has more "sweetness" in his nature than the saturnine philosopher of Chelsea.

On the other hand, the Governments are persisting in their reliance on the merely secular enactments. Bismarck has set his face resolutely against any others. The Swiss Government will allow no foreign edicts to pass in the cantons without the federal placet; while the Austrian Reichsrath, though not quite so peremptory as the others, is still strict enough to sadden the sequestered Council of the Vatican.

A SURVEY OF THE FIELD.

Such are among the troubles that have convulsed the pontificate of Pius IX., the mildest, perhaps, of all those popes (258 in number from the time of St. Peter,) who have occupied the Chair of the Church Militant. He was not made to combat such difficulties, being by nature a gentle, well-disposed man, with a gracious look and a smile of great sweetness, especially in addressing women, whose society he generally liked; all showing that the part of a Hildebrand would not be the one he himself would wish himself to play, and that he would have found himself far happier as bishop of some quiet little diocese in the Apennines. And yet he is still a sad, good pontiff in his heart. He shows a face of great firmness, which proceeds from his trust in God as a priest, combined, perhaps, with his hope, as a sometime secular prince, that some strong political chances may yet help to restore the papacy. No doubt much of this firmness is due to his advisers, Antonelli and others, men known to be as resolute as any of the Hildebrands. At all events, the quarrel in which he is engaged must be called a grand one—the venerable strength of an ancient opinion on one side, and on the other the aggressive discontents and enlightenments of modern progress. And yet the end may be in a great measure, foreseen. Time in its own old way will compose all those ecclesiastical quarrels, helped, of course, by that very principle of education which some are afraid of, but which all parties, and especially the Jesuits themselves, recognize as the necessity of human society. The freest and most intelligent communities are the least disposed to quarrel with churchmen. England has got over the frights and frenzies of the good old times, while as regards this country, the cheerful or careless tolerance of every possible form of human credulity is among its first felicities and the best assurance of its future progress in everything that dignifies a condition of liberty. To this the people of the older countries are also coming. Both parties, and all parties there, say, "Educate, educate!" Time, "the wisest thing under Heaven," will answer for all the rest and give religion the opportunity to play its civilising part in peace.

AN INNOCENT MAN HANGED.

The Milford (Del.) *News* says that it has the authority of a respectable colored man named Alfred Craig for the statement that John Young, colored, an old man who died near Frederica, that State, on Sunday morning, 8th inst., confessed, just before his death, to one John Madison, colored attendant, that he (Young) was the man who killed an old peddler, for the murder of whom one Ed. Darnell was convicted and hanged a few years ago at Dover. The peddler's body was found in a mill-pond, horribly mangled, and showing every indication of having met with foul play. Circumstances pointed to the boy Darnell and a man named William Loper, who were arraigned. Loper, succeeding in proving an alibi, was acquitted, and the boy convicted and hanged.

MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Gov. Davis, of Minnesota, has appointed Ex-Gov. W. R. Marshall, of St. Paul; Hon. A. J. Edgerton, of Mantorville, and Hon. J. J. Randall, of Winona, to constitute the Board of Railroad Commissioners that was authorized by the Legislature of the State at its last session. These officers, after collecting the necessary information, are to fix schedules of rates for all the railroads in the State, and these schedules thereupon derive all the force of a law. The act constituting the commission prescribes penalties for making any charge in excess of the rates thus established, and directs how proceedings shall be commenced and prosecuted for the collection of the same.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT TO A NAMESAKE.

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* says that Master Willie U. S. Grant Levison, son of Jacob Levison, of the firm of Price & Co., of that city, has recently received an autograph letter from President Grant, which reads as follows: "I am only just this morning—the anniversary of the birth of Washington, in receipt of your letter of the 1st of January, inclosing your photograph and copy of a letter from your father to me on the occasion of your birth. I am very glad to receive both your letter and the photograph, and to know that I have so promising a little namesake away on the Pacific coast. [illegible]

VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND.

THE BOUNDARY DIFFICULTY.

STATEMENT OF THE CLAIMS OF BOTH STATES—ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE DISPUTE—INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, March 18, 1874.

To-day the two Houses of the General Assembly of Virginia convened in joint session to receive Hon. Messrs. Isaac D. Jones, John W. Davis, and James W. Dennis, Commissioners on the part of the General Assembly of Maryland, appointed to present to the Virginia Legislature a series of resolutions passed by the Maryland Legislature, proposing a basis and plan of settlement of the disputed boundary line between the two States. The Commissioners being received by the two Houses, and welcomed by Lieut. Gov. Withers in a brief address, Hon. Isaac D. Jones, in behalf of his colleagues, presented the Maryland resolutions, prefacing them with an argument in behalf of Smith's Point, at the south side of the mouth of the Potomac, as the true point of departure for the extension of the boundary line eastward—assuming it as settled that westward the true line of boundary is at low water-mark on the south side of the Potomac. The two Houses then dissolved their joint session and the Commissioners withdrew. The resolutions, after proposing a joint commission on the basis of Smith's Point, offer an alternative of arbitration, naming Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, who shall take evidence, hear argument, and decide the case. What course the Virginia Legislature will take, it is difficult to foresee, but there is little likelihood that either proposition of the resolutions will be accepted.

The large interests involved in this dispute between the two States, and the many years that it has been in contest, give it an importance that will justify a summary of the adverse claims and a brief history of the action of the two States in regard thereto.

Maryland claims to the south bank of the Potomac, as far as Smith's Point; thence to Cedar Straits, on the east shore of the Chesapeake Bay; thence up the Pocomoke River to where what is called the Calvert and Scarbrough line crosses that river, and thence by said line to the Atlantic Ocean.

Virginia claims to the north bank of the Potomac, to the extreme southern angle of Point Lookout; thence by a right line to the extremest part of the westernmost angle of Watkin's Point, at the north headland of Little Annamessex River, and thence by the Calvert and Scarbrough line to the Atlantic Ocean.

It will thus be seen that the dispute is over no trifling matter, as it embraces the Potomac River and its riparian rights; fifty square miles of land on Smith's Island and on the mainland south of Little Annamessex River and north of Pocomoke Sound; and about 300 square miles of oyster-beds in Chesapeake Bay and in Tangier and Pocomoke Sounds—now exceedingly valuable, the trade in oysters at the month of the Little Annamessex alone being estimated to be worth annually three or four millions of dollars.

This dispute began immediately after the grant of Maryland to Lord Baltimore, and was first heard by the King's Privy Council, July 3, 1633, the decision being "to leave Lord Baltimore to his patent, and the other parties to the course of law, according to their desire." The contention still continued until in 1663, when, Quakers and other non-conformists being tolerated in Maryland, and not in Virginia, the result was an adjustment as to the Eastern Shore by the running of the Calvert and Scarbrough line in 1666–68. The controversy extended from generation to generation, till, in 1858, Virginia agreed to a western boundary line for Maryland, and in 1860 it was adopted by Maryland "as surveyed in the year 1859 by the Commissioners appointed by the States of Maryland and Virginia."

In 1872 the Legislatures of the two States again appointed Commissioners to make another effort to adjust the remainder of the boundary line, but these gentlemen, after great research on both sides, appeals to old charters, maps, and colonial records here and in England, and much ingenious argument, had to abandon the attempt as useless—leaving the question just as unsettled as it was in 1633.

Aside from the value of the territory and privileges in controversy, the dispute has continually been a source of much trouble to the citizens of both States living or fishing in the contested regions. As early as 1635 there were armed collisions growing out of the matter, resulting in wounds and death, and like collisions have also occurred (arising from the old dispute) within the past few years—one, indeed, having taken place the present year. Many deeds of land along the border of the eastern shore are recorded both in Maryland and Virginia, and some of the voters vote for Congressmen and legislators in both States, or take their choice. Sometimes a borderer is forced to pay taxes in both States, and sometimes he escapes all taxation. If the depositions of witnesses as to the line on the eastern shore, several old men testified that when they were young they were whipped at a certain stone to make them remember that it was a mark of the dividing line between the two States, and one said he was "ducked" near it for the same purpose. One witness said his uncle was appointed a Justice of the Peace of Maryland, though he voted and paid taxes in Virginia, and that, though the people voted in Virginia or Maryland, or both, they sent their children to the free schools of Somerset County, Md., before such schools were established in Virginia. An old gentleman of Smith's Island, remarks that "A man can't tell, nowadays, on this island, whether he is in one State or the other." Of one tract of land, a witness deposed: "Since I bought it I have paid taxes in Maryland, and my son, who was joint owner with me of the place, paid his taxes in Virginia. I have heard that John Tyler, when he owned it, paid in Virginia; but for the sake of being a Magistrate in Maryland, he paid his tax in that State. Peter Evans, I am told, paid his tax in both States." Another witness said: "The Rogue's Point, where I live, has always been taxed in Maryland, though it is, I know, recorded in Virginia."

A multitude of cases have also been tried in the courts of the two States, and in the Supreme Court of the United States, arising out of this unsettled boundary, and it is much to be wished, for the peace and prosperity of all concerned, that the controversy should be speedily ended.

One of the earlier conflicts arising out of this matter is so quaintly and graphically recounted in one of the old records that I reproduce it:

"The Lord Baltimore, also, since gives particular commission and command to seize the persons of those Commissioners (in Va.) under his hand and seal, dated November last; and for their service to the Lord Protector, to proceed against them as abettors in mutiny and sedition; chides and upbraids Capt. Stone for cowardice, provokes him to fighting and bloodshed, (a course too often acted in Maryland;) appoints another Governor, in case he decline it, and yet sends no revocation of the Commissioner's reducement, though he acknowledges he sought it earnestly of the Lord Protector, but could not obtain it; yet, to blind and delude Capt. Stone and his council, there came over a letter of recommendation from his Highness, of one Capt. Barber; and, by what practice or mistake it is not known a superscription thereon to Capt. Stone, Governor of Maryland, and by this (together with a copy of that petition of the merchants and others trading to Virginia, brought in by Mr. Eltonhead and sent over by Lord Baltimore) Capt. Stone and all Maryland fall to arms, and disarm and plunder those that would not accept the aforesaid oath. A part of them at last stood upon their guard—only sought Capt. Stone to show his commission and they would submit. He caused to imprison their messengers, and being of far greater number, assaulted them at their houses, threatened to have their blood, called them roundheads, rogues, and dogs, brought whole bagsful of chewed bullets, rolled in powder, saying the devil take him that spares any, and so falls on, upon the day dedicated to the Virgin Mary, with the word, 'Hey for St. Mary!' But the Protestants command their men not to shoot upon pain of death; until some being slain by a volley of shot from the Marylanders, they defended themselves, and God confounded Capt. Stone and all his company before them; there were nearly double the number in prisoners to the victors, twenty slain, many wounded, and all the place strewn with Papists' beads, where they fled; but the proceedings thereof, and how the arm of the Lord was revealed, and His mighty power manifested [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LINCOLN AND SEWARD. Remarks upon the Memorial Address of Charles Francis Adams on the late William H. Seward, with Incidents and Comments Illustrative of the Measures and Policy of the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, and Views as to the Relative Positions of the late President and Secretary of State. By GIDEON WELLES, Ex-Secretary of the Navy. 12mo, pp. 215. New-York: SHELDON & Co.

The gentlemen who thought at the very ending of the war of the rebellion, or even while it was going on, that they could write its history must have had their eyes well opened to their mistake during the past six or seven years; and the process of revealing hidden facts, and modes and springs of action in regard to our great struggle, from its beginning to its end—and particularly in regard to its earliest stages—is going on, and will probably go on until the generation of politicians and military men who were in office or prominent from 1860 to 1864 have passed away forever. Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy furnishes in this volume his contribution to the understanding of the actual condition of things at Washington during the earlier part of the struggle. Perhaps we should rather say a part of his contribution; for he hints at his ability to tell us more; believing which, we hope that he will in some form give the world the full benefit of his knowledge. Indeed it would seem to be the duty of every man who occupied an administrative position, civil or military, during that important period, to leave behind him a record of the events of which he was so favored an observer, and in which he was more or less an actor.

Mr. Welles' book has, therefore, a certain value. It helps us to see into the gloom of those dark days for some months before and for many months after the bombardment of Fort Sumter. It helps us to understand Mr. Lincoln, his purposes, his ways, his means, his mode of dealing with his chief subordinates—all of which are points not yet clear, for it becomes surer day by day that Abraham Lincoln, rude backwoodsman although he was, almost without political—administrative-political—experience, entirely without diplomatic or even social training, was yet no simple-minded man, but an astute, adroit politician—a man who, whatever the purity of his purpose, attained his ends quite as often by management, by setting off one man or one sort of men against another, that is, by indirect means, quite as often as by direct. It is clear from Mr. Welles' book that Mr. Seward accepted the position of Secretary of State under Mr. Lincoln with the tacit and permitted assumption, if not with the understanding, that he, who all the country expected would have been President, was to be the chief adviser and actual director of Mr. Lincoln's Administration in all matters. It is clear that Mr. Lincoln himself expected and at first acquiesced in this assumption; and it is equally clear that even the leaders of secession, as well as the politicians and the people generally of the free States, took it for granted that such was Mr. Seward's position. Under those circumstances, it is not at all strange that Mr. Seward himself assumed that position in the Administration; it would have been stranger if he had not.

The policy which he adopted, and which at first he attempted to carry out, with the acquiescence of Mr. Lincoln, was to avoid an armed conflict, to prevent civil war at almost any price, to have the terrible question settled by discussion, concession, and every means possible under the Constitution, rather than by an internecine struggle between the North and the South. In this he may have been short-sighted; but it may be doubted whether at the time there were any men who were longer-sighted than he was. It is easy for us now to say that as the question of slavery and secession was unavoidably to be decided by arms, it was well that it should be settled then. But before the bombardment of Fort Sumter, or, we will say, before the first battle of Bull Run, no one saw, what Mr. Seward seems really to have foreseen, that the struggle, if begun, would be the most awful and protracted scene of carnage and destruction known to the world's history, and that it was, therefore, to be prevented at almost any sacrifice. It may be doubted whether any of the contemners of Mr. Seward's policy of conciliation, concession, and political management, if they had had before their eyes the agony through which the country was to go in the quelling of secession, would have gone into that awful struggle rather than make concessions, or even rather than "let the wayward sisters go," certain that if they went they would ere long, in some way or other, come back again. And even, according to Mr. Welles' own showing, the check which Mr. Seward received in carrying out his policy was, at least, quite as much due to personal and departmental jealousy and resentment of assumption as to patriotism or statesman-like sagacity. Mr. Seward's interference was resented; the other members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, or some of them, rebelled against the matter-of-course assumption of the Secretary of State that the great question of secession was, as far as administration went, a civil question, a matter of state management, pertaining executively to the State Department, at least until hostilities had actually begun, which it was the peculiar and proper function of the Secretary of State to avert if possible; and that, therefore, all the other departments of the Government should act subordinately to his, and all the more so because of his at first conceded position as President Lincoln's chief adviser. This jealousy, this resentment, breaks out on almost every page of Mr. Welles' book, quite as plainly as in the open declaration (p. 50) that "it early became apparent, however, that the Secretary of State had ideas and notions of his own position and that of his colleagues, as well as of the character and attitude of the President, that others could not admit or recognize." The jealousy may have been reasonable, the resentment just; but none the less do those appear from Mr. Welles' book to have been chiefly the motives which at first arrayed a certain number of Mr. Lincoln's first Cabinet, led, it would seem, by Mr. Welles and Mr. Blair, against the man who, as they thought, was playing the part of Cardinal Wolsey.

The war having broken out, Mr. Seward foresaw at once that one of our greatest dangers was from the interference of Great Britain on the side of secession. How true his foresight was we all know. As it was, the actual aid and comfort received by the rebels from British subjects, with the countenance and good-will of the largest and most influential part of the British nation, did much to protract the war, and added immensely to its expense. Mr. Seward, whether wisely or not it is hardly for Mr. Welles to say, set himself assiduously to keeping the peace with our powerful maritime ally and rival in trade and commerce. He was ready to do almost anything to make sure that she would hold off her hands until we had settled our great trouble in one way or another, and could present ourselves before the world again as an undivided nation or confederation. After that he was willing to meet Palmerston and Lord John Russell on their own ground. And it must be confessed that Mr. Seward's painful solicitude upon this subject appears hardly dignified to us as we look back upon it under such lights as Mr. Welles is able to cast; but looking at it from the point of view then occupied by the head of our Foreign Department, the subject was of the very last importance. And even now we must own that if at any time during the first two years and a half of the war Great Britain had found, or had chosen to make, occasion of war with us, and an alliance with the Government of Jefferson Davis, the war of secession would have come to an end in three months, in spite of Mr. Welles and his navy, and in a manner that would have relieved him from all further official responsibility.

Upon one point Mr. Seward was technically wrong: his preference for a blockade, rather than a closing of the Southern ports. That a Government should undertake the blockade of its own ports is an anomaly in war and in politics. It was a concession of belligerent rights, and almost of separate nationality, to the rebels. But notwithstanding the event, it may even yet be doubted whether the British Government would have recognized the right of the Government of the United States to close ports over which, and in the country around which, it had no semblance of authority for years. An interdict would have been the manlier, the simpler, and the more lawful course; but what would have been its consequences no one of us can now safely venture to say.

It cannot be denied that Mr. Seward appears, by Mr. Welles' showing, somewhat in the light of a Machiavellian politician. He seems to have regarded all political questions, however great, as matters for *management*. Even his boldest assumptions of power were always for the purpose of getting a political advantage of an opponent, of placing him in a position which would oblige him in the end to accede to the demands of Mr. Seward's Government; and he wished everything to be done courteously and good naturedly as this game of political chess went on. But it has never been shown, nor can it be said, that Mr. Seward ever harbored for one moment a purpose inimical to the honor and safety of his country, or to the cause of freedom. Those who disagreed with him, and opposed him, have been merely able to show that his ways were not as their ways. He *did* often, as Mr. Blair says in a letter quoted by Mr. Welles, "by indirection find direction out;" but it is by no means certain that *Polonius*, sagacious, astute, wise in worldly wisdom, does, in that pregnant phrase, more than suggest a perfectly permissible and, in the hands of those who can master it, a very successful, method of attaining success in matters politic. But secession soon strode out of the reach of diplomatic or political management of any kind, and Mr. Seward dropped gradually back into the performance of his legitimate functions as Secretary of State, in which he was chiefly known to Mr. Adams, and which he performed with such masterly ability, as well as such unwearied industry, that we do not wonder that the distinguished citizen who represented us so ably in the most difficult of diplomatic positions, and to whom Mr. Seward was his point of contact with the home Government, regarded the Senators as at least *primus inter pares* in that Government, and that he should so present him to the world in a memorial address. Possibly it did not occur to him that eulogy which elevated Mr. Seward to so high a point would bring out protestants jealously solicitous for the fame of—Mr. Lincoln.

On one point Mr. Welles makes a very strange mistake. Because Mr. Seward, in the greenness of twenty-four years, advocated "a right in the Federal Government to emancipate slaves by legislation," and then, after forty years' study and experience of the Government, was, like Mr. Chase, although distinctly anti-slavery, "an advocate of a strict construction of the Constitution," and even, to avert such a civil war as ours, willing to make it constitutionally impossible for Congress "to abolish or interfere with slavery in any State," Mr. Welles would have us believe that Mr. Seward wavered in his devotion to liberty, and he calls upon Mr. Adams to "reconcile" Mr. Seward's first position with his last. They cannot be reconciled; but it is none the less true that they need no reconciling. The case is merely that Mr. Seward's study of the Constitution and of our Government had taught him that his boyish flush and flourish about emancipation was the mere utterance of unwisdom, and he was too wise as a man to care about such consistency as that which would require his adherence to all the vagaries of his youth. There can be no doubt that there was not the slightest semblance of power given in the Constitution for the abolition of slavery. Its exercise by the Government was purely a war power—something to which the secessionists subjected themselves, as they did their cities to bombardment and their ships to capture or destruction. Mr. Seward never swerved from his allegiance to the cause of liberty; but, in his maturer years at least, he always professed his desire and his determination to serve that cause by means at once constitutional and peaceful.

The country owes Mr. Welles much for a faithful and generally able administration of his department during the war. Some injustice was done him on this ground while he was in office; but time has done much to reverse that adverse opinion. His name will be mentioned with honor hereafter by the historians of the great Rebellion as a capable and faithful public officer. They too will thank him for the inner view which he gives in this volume of President Lincoln's first Cabinet. We wish that his book had been better written as to both method and style. As to the former, it is scrappy; as to the latter, it is weak, incorrect, and vulgar. Of the official communications under his signature which form so considerable a part of this volume, we can speak with high commendation. They are clear, dignified, cogent, and written with a remarkable command of genuine English idiom. The more, therefore, do we remark the poor style in which the Ex-Secretary writes when he drops the official pen. It is in that vague, loose, "forcible-feeble," incorrect way of using the English language, which we must perforce call the American political style, for cultivated Americans never speak or write in that way in private, nor do American men of letters of any recognized standing ever put such a rank slip-slop of speech into their books. On this point we should appeal from Welles unofficial to Welles official. Notwithstanding this defect, the book is an interesting contribution to the political and military memoirs of the days of rebellion.

THE IOWA RAILROAD LAW.

The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawk-Eye* states that the new Iowa Railroad law, "the Legislature not having directed otherwise, will, according to the Constitution of the State, go into operation on the 4th day of next July. With the exception of the schedule of rates and the classification of freights, the law is brief. The rates for freight are copied from a schedule prepared by the Illinois Commissioners for first-class roads in that State, and first-class roads in Iowa, which includes all the great East and West lines, will be permitted to charge ninety per cent. of the rates laid down in this schedule. If this law shall be enforced, it will produce a very considerable reduction of both freight and passenger fares. What effect this law may have, if any, on freights coming into or going out of the State, it is impossible now to tell. If the law should be applied to this inter-State commerce, some changes would be made, but not so material as those in reference to traffic wholly within the limits of the State. On live stock the rates to Chicago from the interior of the State might be somewhat increased. But, as nearly four months elapse before the new law goes into operation, it is not worth while to speculate further as to its results at present. The railroad companies have not yet been heard from. Whether they will attempt in good faith to comply with the terms of the statute, or, ignoring it, test its validity in the courts, remains to be seen."

THE BONAPARTIST DEMONSTRATION.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 23d ult. has the following: "One of our correspondents in Paris writes to us that the most superb bouquets of artificial flowers are being prepared there for presentation at Chiselhurst on the 16th of March. In most of them violets predominate. One which is exhibited in the Boulevard Haussmann is of great size, and is composed of red roses, in them a circle of white flowers, and an outside one of blue. The whole is, as it were, powdered with golden bees, and some laurel twigs artistically twined form the following inscription: 'To Napoleon IV. on his birthday, the 16th of March.' A piece of paper attached to the floral offering states that it is the homage of an American."

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the 6th inst., referring to the present condition and unused material of the East River Bridge enterprise, has suggested to me a few reflections on this subject which appear to me to demand the serious attention of our tax-payers.

A bill has been drawn up, and will soon be submitted to the Legislature, which provides for the further investment by the two cities in the stock of the company, with the consent of the tax-payers, "in such manner as may best please them."

"These are goot worts," as Sir Hugh Evans expressed it, but if the sorely-tried tax-payers, whom this disinterested bridge company seeks to benefit, give their interests their best consideration they will decline, for the present at least, any further investment in this project. There are several more pressing claims on all the spare capital either municipality should command than ever can be this bridge project. I sympathise, cordially, with all who wish to join the two cities in all modes—to incorporate Brooklyn with New-York. Together they are the commercial capital of the continent, and it is in this character that their joint interests should ever be regarded. Those interests have suffered grievously, and are still so suffering, because a clique of utterly selfish and unscrupulous politicians obtained complete control of the government of these two cities, and, as might have been expected, regarded every measure solely as a means of plunder and the perpetuation of their power.

In assenting to the bridge project what person so credulous as to think that our municipal rulers on either side of the East River intended the speedy completion of the bridge for the relief and accommodation of New-York and Brooklyn? Every one now believes that it was regarded by Tweed and all his intimates as a job from which, through an indefinite period, money was constantly to pour into their private hoards. Obviously, it would be unfair to condemn or prejudice a public work of this nature, because originated or sustained by some dishonest men, but before considering the work itself in some aspects I would observe that there are yet some unsevered joints of the old tapeworm of the Ring left after all the highly appreciated exertions of the press to destroy it—and the practice has been commended in cases of this sort to withhold all sustenance until the parasite should let go his hold. In the report of the late John A. Roebling, dated Sept. 1, 1867, the total cost of this bridge is estimated at $6,675,357. The prospective revenue is elaborately considered, and the most confident predictions made that in 1877 the travel across the East River will be nearly one hundred millions of persons a year. According to this report we were to have in New-York in 1870 a population of 1,300,000; in Brooklyn, of 534,000; in 1880, a population of 1,950,000; in Brooklyn, of 1,068,000. We now know how grievously we have fallen short of the sanguine figures of 1870. In 1872, on the 28th of June, the present Chief Engineer, Mr. W. A. Roebling, furnished a report which increases the estimate of this work to $9,500,000. The report appears to be a very straightforward and business-like document, nor do I feel competent to criticise or comment on the various details of construction therein given. The approaches to the bridge, however, are set down with careful precision at $742,516. These approaches will require the condemnation of about 260 City lots 25 by 100, and much the larger part of this valuable land is situated between New-York City Hall and the East River. This estimate is simply absurd, and probably this is one reason why the estimates made within the last few months have swelled to the startling figure of $13,000,000. What security has the tax-payer that this is the last, the true cost of this work? As the years roll by, and immense sums are disbursed, may we not confidently expect a fourth, fifth, and sixth estimate, each exceeding its predecessor as those already published have done, until the bewildered tax-payer shall exclaim, with *Macbeth*, "What! will the line stretch out to the crack of doom?" Meanwhile large sections of our City, now diminishing in value, will yearly, by reason of unprofitable taxation, decline at an accelerated rate, our commercial competitors, whose export trade increases with startling rapidity compared with ours, will add to their annual proportion of increase, while our own community, disabled by taxation and disgusted with the unfruitfulness of the Municipal investments, will be in no condition to consider the question of terminal facilities, on the prompt solution of which depends the commercial supremacy of New-York. Go on with our Ring-inherited bridge, and in 1880 we shall number but little more than half of the population estimate of Mr. John A. Roebling in 1867! Could I direct the action of New-York and Brooklyn I would donate the work already performed to any responsible company which would complete it. Failing such, I would leave the unfinished towers to mark the epoch in which we have lately lived, until time and wise improvements shall have added to our wealth and population to an extent that would authorize its completion. The money necessary to complete this work would place across the Narrows, near Fort Hamilton, without interruption to shipping, a grand union railroad tubular bridge, similar to, but only half the length of, the great Victoria Bridge at Montreal.

Such a bridge would enable the railroads from the West and South to deliver their freight on the margin of the East River, in the centre of our population. Bridges at Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Islands would connect Brooklyn and New-York, and perfect through travel from Halifax to the Rio Grande. Large depots would be required in Brooklyn, at the Atlantic Dock, East Brooklyn, and on the site of our present navy-yard, while the Boston system of encircling the harbor with a transfer railroad would enable the transfer of loaded cars from any railroad to the shipping at any desired point. My letter is already so long I but hint the plan. In another generation I make no doubt it would be decided to convert the East River into basins separated by broad roadways, flanked by piers with warehouses erected thereon, and thus New-York and Brooklyn would become one city in very deed, with ample accommodation for the commerce of future centuries.

RANALD MACDONALD,
Brooklyn.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND MERCHANTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I cannot resist sending you a few lines after reading your editorial giving a report of an interview with Claflin & Co. on the subject of revenue frauds, &c., and wherein you say you have been in search for such testimony as they give you.

I have been in the importing business, and extensively, for over twenty-five years, and have received principally through your port, and my experience is precisely as the Messrs. Claflin relate; and I sincerely wish that, in place of relaxing the laws as relate to this undervaluing of invoices, &c., they would make them doubly severe—confiscate all they can and add to the penalty imprisonment, and listen to no compromising. There would then be a fair chance for honest importers, and no such enormous sacrificing of goods, regardless of prices and without end, at auction. I have pleasure in saying I have always found prompt and satisfactory attention to all dealings I have had with the Custom-house authorities, both in New-York and here, and goods passed and delivered with all reasonable speed; and where any dispute as to rates of duties, an earnest desire to be guided by the law; and in my appeals to Washington have always received strict attention. The great abomination is the wild prohibitive rates of duties and their complicated character.

G.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 18, 1874.

THE PERMIT BUREAU.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Of all the annoyances to which we are subject, we certainly know of none more odious than the permit system, or one more likely to prove a swindle under a corrupt rule. It is nothing more nor less than a system of plunder, either used now or likely to be so in the future, as a corruption fund. We doubt not but that under Tweed's régime but little of that fund found its way into the City Treasury, and with such a system kept up we cannot tell what may become of it in the future. Certainly it should be abolished as a nuisance, at least, without any possible advantage to the City, save the paltry fees paid, and a source of constant indignation to all who suffer from it, and they are legion.

A MERCHANT.

TUESDAY, March 17, 1874.

FOURTH AVENUE CARS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by the papers that Vanderbilt is trying to increase his already too large powers by building a so-called Rapid-transit Railway. Why should he be permitted to undertake anything else, when he cannot manage properly what he has on hand now?

It is a well-known fact that the Fourth Avenue Railroad is the most shamefully managed of any in the City. There seems to be an utter lack of system prevailing on the whole road, the cars seldom running on time, partly caused by the broken-down horses which he compels to drag along crowded cars. One will often have to wait ten minutes for a car, and then have three or four come along in a bunch, and the company is so poor that they fail to provide their conductors with "transfer checks," but compel their passengers to hunt them up at the Thirty-second Street Depot.

Indeed, I could not wish Vanderbilt anything worse than to be obliged to use his line every day in the year.

ONE OF VANDERBILT'S VICTIMS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 20, 1874.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE OLD AND NEW POLICE JUSTICES.

COMPARATIVE AMOUNT OF FINES PAID INTO THE CITY TREASURY.

We have several times called attention to the very significant difference between the amount of fines deposited in the City Treasury by the Clerks of the several Police Courts under the old Justices and under those who went into office last November. This contrast is worth still another allusion, especially as the Reform Police Justices had, on March 1, been in office three and one-half months, a period long enough to give them abundant opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with their duties. And to make the comparison complete, it is as well to extend it back a little further than it has yet been done. The Controller's books show that during the years 1871 and 1872, when Tammany had full control of the machinery of the five Police Courts, the Clerks together paid into the City Treasury the sum of $115. Of this sum $5 came from the Harlem court and $110 from the Fifty-seventh street court. During the two years named not one cent was returned from the Tombs, the Jefferson Market, or the Essex Market courts. The following table gives the amounts paid to the Controller from Jan. 1, 1873, to Nov. 11, 1873, by the Clerks under the old Police Justices, and by the Clerks under the new Justices from Nov. 11, 1873, the date when they went into office, to March 1, 1874:

Police Courts.	Old Régime—Jan. 1, '73, to Nov. 11, '73—10 Months.	New Régime. Nov. 11, '73, to Nov. 30, '73, 19 days.	December, 1873—1 Month.	January, 1874—1 Month.	February, 1874—1 month.	Total Returns by Present Clerks in 3½ Months.
Tombs	$220	$330	$1,007	$813	$693	$2,843
Jefferson Market	1,173	638	1,417	1,270	1,357	4,682
Essex Market	238	308	850	753	386	2,297
Yorkville	872	162	493	740	714	2,109
Harlem	25	135	294	247	179	810
Total	$2,528	$1,573	$4,016	$3,823	$3,329	$12,742

In other words, the old Police Justices in ten and one-half months collected and paid into the City Treasury fines amounting to $2,528; in three and one-half months the new Police Justices have collected and paid in $12,742; or, to put it still more strongly, in three years (less six months) the old Justices returned $2,643; in three and one-half months the new Justices have returned $12,742. The facts speak for themselves, and comment is almost unnecessary. It would be interesting to inquire, however, what was the amount of fines imposed during 1871 and 1872; who pocketed them, and how it was that after Jan. 1, 1873, when the Reform movement was inaugurated, the consciences of those concerned suddenly became sensitive, and the fines commenced finding their way to the City Treasury?

THE EAST GERMAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The East German Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church resumed its session at the First German Church of that denomination, at the corner of Stagg and Lorimer streets, Williamsburg, yesterday morning. Bishop Janes presided, and Rev. Mr. Jost acted as Secretary, assisted by Rev. L. Walton and Rev. P. Quatlander. After the usual prayer, there was a long discussion in the conference as to the advisability of establishing an institution of learning at Breslau, near Babylon, Long Island. No definite action was taken in the matter, but it was decided that the question should again come up for debate in conference before final adjournment. The charter passed by the Legislature for the conference was then read and was accepted. The following Trustees were appointed under the charter: Rev. C. Blinn, C. Tost, T. Lendell, H. Kastendick, F. W. Dinger, C. B. Grim, and P. Quatlander. The following gentlemen, who have been on trial for the last two or three years, then came before the conference for full connection: Brothers Schlumbach and Style, not in orders, and Brothers Reitz and Woertz, already in orders. The reports of the Examining Committee and the Committee on Discipline of the conference were most favorable on the case of Brothers Schlumbach, Reitz, and Woertz, and on a vote being taken those three gentlemen were admitted, and the gentlemen not in orders, to ordination. The report of the Committee on Discipline was very favorable to Brother Style, particularly as to the matter of diligence in visiting the houses of those under his charge. The report of the Committee on Examination was not so favorable. He was deficient in some subjects, and well up in others. The report said that he was "passable." On the first ballot Brother Style was denied admission. A motion to reconsider the vote, however, prevailed, and, after some further debate, he was finally admitted. The applicants for admission were asked the usual questions by Bishop Janes, who eloquently and feelingly dwelt on the duties of the high office to which they had been called, and which he explained at length. During his address the Bishop laid particular stress on the necessity of preaching new, live sermons, and of giving up the discourses of ten years ago, which above all, should not be too long to weary the people. The conference then adjourned. The usual Committees on Sabbath-schools, Publication, Conference, Claimants, Church Extension, Freedmen's Aid Society, Temperance and Missionary Cause, and the members of the Preachers' Mutual Aid Society, met subsequently in the basement of the church, and will report on Monday.

A CASE OF EXTREME POVERTY.

A very distressing case of destitution and extreme suffering has been brought to the attention of the Children's Aid Society, by the Principal of the Avenue C Industrial School. A simple statement of the facts concerning the family is all that need be given. They reveal a story of sacrifice, sickness, and destitution seldom equaled. The family consists of the father, mother, and seven children—the youngest an infant. Previous to Christmas the father and mother and older children were all engaged at cap-making, and managed to make a very decent living, but since the latter part of December they have been unable to obtain work at their regular business, or from any other source, and have been so reduced at various times that starvation seemed imminent. The children have been compelled to go to school without having tasted a morsel of food, and for the last two weeks the entire family have depended upon the school for such supplies of food as the teachers were able to provide. The mother, through anxiety and trouble, has become unable to attend to household duties. The youngest child has also been attacked with sickness, and the poor woman, in her terror and fear lest starvation should overtake them, prayed that God would take her baby from this cold, sad world to the rest and peace of heaven. Article after article of household furniture has been placed in pawn. All their clothing except the tattered garments they stand in have also gone the same way, and lastly, their bedding has been placed in the hands of the same remorseless Shylock. In this dire extremity, broken down by sickness, her children almost famishing, the poor woman makes her last appeal to her faithful friend, the teacher, who has stood by her during all her trials. "I have never had to beg before," she said, "and it almost breaks my heart to come to you with my sad story." The husband is a cigar-maker, and is willing to work if it could be obtained. Further information concerning the family can be obtained from Miss A. Blodgett, Principal of the school corner of Avenue C and Fourth street. Funds for their relief may be sent to the Principal, at the school, or to the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth street, stating object for which they are sent.

THE CONDITION OF WILLIAM STREET.

That portion of William street between John and Wall is properly regarded as one of the most frequented thoroughfares in the City, but for all purposes of traffic it is at present in an extremely wretched condition. Between Pine and John there is a natural incline which, under the most favorable circumstances, is not a very desirable thoroughfare, but it is now rendered so uneven, and is so completely out of repair, that it is almost impassable. The street, however, is worst between Pine and Wall. Half the width of the street is entirely plowed up, it is filled with an objectionable refuse, and it is several inches lower than the ordinary height of the street. During the recent rainy weather its condition was almost as bad as that of the unpaved boulevards, and it was scarcely used by any vehicles except empty lumber carts. The better class of carriages and carts, when loaded, do not pass there, and the attention of the authorities should at once be directed to the subject.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, two youthful pick-pockets, named Edward Kilbain and Michael Heffernan, were sent to the House of Refuge.... Michael Koffman pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.... Bernard Klaffenberg, indicted for stabbing Miss Nellie Walsh in the arm and breast, was found guilty, and sent to State Prison for four years.... Daniel Lee, the recognized head of a gang of youthful pickpockets who infest Broadway and Chatham street, was brought up for larceny from the person, and sent to the House of Refuge. .... George Harrison pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.... John H. Wilson, who pleaded guilty to a similar offense, was sent to State Prison for one year.... John Creamer, charged with assaulting Mary Burns, was sent to the Penitentiary for seven months.... Charles Boyle and Frederick Gamble were found guilty of assaulting Patrick Carroll with an ice-pitcher, and each sent to the Penitentiary for one year.... Joseph Johnson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.... James McGovern and John Gaberger, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, were each sent to State Prison for two years.... John Wagner, charged with stealing two coats and a silver watch from a fellow-boarder named Peter Jesch, at No. 84 Ludlow street, on the 12th of November, was found guilty and sent to State Prison for one year.... Alexander Zeitzle, a peddler, charged with the larceny of a quantity of miscellaneous goods from another peddler, named Simon Lazarus, on the 10th of February, was placed on trial and remanded to the Tombs for examination, it having become apparent that he was insane.

THE ELECTION INVESTIGATION.

The examination of witnesses in relation to Charlick's alleged official irregularities in the appointment of inspectors of election in November last was resumed yesterday. John Doran testified that he was a worker on behalf of Tammany in the Twenty-first Ward on election day; was arrested by three United States Marshals five minutes after he voted; was arrested on a charge made by one James Riley that he (witness) invited parties to register illegally; never was guilty of such an offense, and could find no such man as Riley; heard the night before that James O'Brien threatened to have him arrested.

Richard F. Stevens was a watcher in the Ninth Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District, and, like the other watchers, was put outside the railing by the Captain of the precinct. The inspectors occupied an unnecessarily long time in counting the tickets. United States Marshal Dillon was intoxicated during the evening. After part of the boxes were counted the inspectors sat down and smoked some time, and in answer to his question why they did not proceed with the count, one of the inspectors answered that they would go on when they got ready. Witness remained at the polls until about 12 o'clock, and then they had not finished. Bureau of Election Clerk Hasbrouck said the inspectors for the Eleventh Assembly District were not named to him, that he recollects, until after the 30th of September. His impression is that the Twenty-first and Eleventh Assembly Districts were those for which the list of inspectors were last sent in to him. James McCartney was a watcher for Mr. Crocker, but was put out, the inspectors saying that they would not recognize his authority. Was removed on affidavits to the effect that he boasted he would carry the district for Tammany. Asked Charlick what he could do to disprove it, but was answered that he did not know how he could do it. The affidavits on which he was removed were false, and made by parties testified to be of bad character. As a watcher, Capt. Allaire left an officer to protect him inside the railing, but subsequently he had him put out. Patrick H. McGuire worked for Tammany in the Eighth District; was arrested by Alderman Monheimer, Larry Collins, and Denny Leary, United States Marshals. He was charged as an inspector, when he was not one. Was not surprised at his arrest, as he had heard a month before that Jimmy O'Brien would have him arrested. Has never been tried on the charge on which he was arrested, and when he inquired about it from Commissioner Davenport was answered that he would try it when he got ready. Charles F. Niglutsth was a watcher in the Sixth Election District of the Sixth Assembly District. Saw some of Mr. Messer's tickets on Mr. Sherman's file. He objected, and the inspector attempted to put him out. Charles Swann was watcher for Tammany in the Fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District. He, with the other watchers, were shut outside the railing, and were so far from the inspectors that he could not see the tickets. The inspectors did not take the scratches into consideration at all. The further examination was adjourned to the 25th inst., at 3 P. M. On representations of Mr. Wingate that Charlick had neglected to come forward and sign his examination, Judge Donohue granted an order directing him to appear on the day of adjournment, or else show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The meeting of the members of the New-York Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of reconsidering the rejection of certain amendments to the by-laws, which took plac at a meeting of the Exchange 3d inst., was largely attended. The President, Mr. Franklin Edson, occupied the chair. The Secretary read the call for the meeting, after which the Chairman stated that by his decision no reconsideration of the amendments would be permitted, but that an expression of the sense of the members in regard to the questions comprised in the amendments would be listened to. Mr. H. W. Smith appealed from the decision of the chair, and other motions were made upon matters which could not strictly be received at the meeting. The Chairman rejected the reception of the same, and a lively talk followed, the end of which was an explanation by the Chairman of the grounds he had taken, which would not permit the reconsideration of the amendments. The stand taken was, that the reconsideration of any proposed amendments to the by-laws upon which action had been taken could not be allowed, except at the meeting at which such action was taken, or on the next legislative day. A meeting must be called for the special purpose, and notice of the time of holding be made known to the members ten days previous thereto. A vote was taken on the decision of the chair, and resulted in its favor. Mr. Theodore Perry offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be respectfully requested to amend sections 3 and 51 of the by-laws in such manner as that the initiation fee shall be raised to $1,000, immediately upon such amendment being ratified by a two-third vote, to be taken by ballot; and that hereafter all by-laws, or amendments to by-laws, be ratified by ballot, instead of *viva voce*, as now required.

The meeting then adjourned.

CANAL TRANSPORTATION.

Mayor Havemeyer received yesterday a communication from Capt. John Van Cleeve, of Lewiston, indorsing his recent message to the Common Council in relation to the proposed improvement of the canals for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of the products of the West to this City. The Captain states that he has been connected with the commerce on the lakes as Captain of sailing vessels and steamers since 1826, and that he co-operated with Capt. Erricss in introducing the propeller on those waters in 1841. In his opinion one of the canals, that between Buffalo and Tonawanda, which is maintained at great expense, only diverts the commerce of the lakes from running into its natural channel, the Niagara River, and he therefore considers the money wasted, especially as the Niagara River has great advantages over that canal. He contends that, if the City of New-York expects to retain control of the products of the West and the State, the carrying of the same by the Erie Canal, the State must discontinue operating the canal by horses or otherwise on the shore of a great navigable river between Buffalo and Tonawanda, as this causes two days' delay in transportation and adds largely to the cost of maintaining the canal. If this change were made, he thinks the Erie Canal would be all-powerful again, and its debt be paid off instead of being funded. In closing, Capt. Van Cleeve says that the money expended in digging canals along the streets of Buffalo and maintaining the canal from that city to Tonawanda would, in about three years, deepen the Tonawanda to Pendleton, and thus bring the commerce of the lakes twenty miles nearer to the City of New-York.

AN OLD WOMAN CONVICTED OF PERJURY.

For the last three or four years two elderly women who are sisters, and named respectively Catharine and Annie Daily, have been seen daily loitering round the corridors of the County Courthouse in Brooklyn. The women dressed in black, and carried in their hands bundles of legal papers neatly tied up. It is hardly necessary to say that the Daily sisters had a lawsuit on hand. They had, in fact, a multiplicity of lawsuits, all growing out of some real estate transaction which became involved in litigation, and by which they lost all their money. Every lawyer in Brooklyn knows something of the original case, but no lawyer in Brooklyn pretends to understand its ramifications. The women were generally believed to be insane, but no evidence of that fact other than having wasted their substance on lawyers, has ever been adduced on any of the various trials in which they have taken a part. Latterly Catharine Daily, the eldest of the sisters, has astonished even the lawyers by the contradictory statements which she has made and sworn to. Recently she made a false affidavit in reference to the ownership of some mortgage, and the District Attorney had her indicted for perjury. Yesterday she was tried and convicted, but her counsel obtained a stay of proceedings in order to prepare a bill of exceptions.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Receipts from taxes of 1873, and interest, $12,349 75; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $9,969 12; collection of assessments and interest, $1,897 00; market rents, $431 00; water rents, $304 45; licenses, Mayor's Office, $45 25; fees and fines, District Courts, $43 00; sewer permits, $255 00; sales vitrifiedstone pipe, $90 00. Total, $25,385 47.

The Controller paid yesterday, through Paymaster Moorfalls, laborers on big pipes to 15th inst., amounting to $7,091 68.

THE COMING MASS-MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

The programme of exercises for the grand mass-meeting at the Cooper Institute next Tuesday evening, at which the financial question will be discussed, has not yet been completed, but the committee have been in correspondence with distinguished financiers, and thus far have received answers of acceptance from Orville H. Browning, of Illinois, Secretary of the Interior under Ex-President Johnson; Messrs. Edward Atkinson and James M. Forbes, of Boston, Mass.; Vice President Henry Wilson has sent a letter to the committee expressing his views, and regretting that he cannot be present; Gov. Dix has written that he will be unable to attend the meeting. Among the speakers to be present are Messrs. Elliott C. Cowdin, Wm. M. Evarts, Parke Godwin, Judge Keasley, A. T. Stewart, George Opdyke, A. A. Low, Ethan Allen, and William Wood. William Cullen Bryant has accepted the invitation to preside over the meeting.

THE WORKING MEN'S UNION.

A meeting of the Working Men's Union, Patrick O'Farrell presiding, was held at Pythagoras Hall, last night, when a communication from John J. Blair was received, stating that a committee of "self-styled working men, to wit: James Connolly, George Blair, a man named Crump," waited on the Fire Commissioners, and in the name of the Working Men's Union asked that the plumbing work for the Fire Department be taken away from him and be given to certain parties, whose names they suggested. Mr. Blair was formerly a member of the Working Men's Union, and he wanted to know whether they really had appointed a committee for the purpose stated. It was stated that no such committee had been appointed by this body, and action was taken to repudiate the action of the self-styled committee above named as a fraud. Dennis Griffin, the delegate to the Trades' Union Convention, recently organized to denounce the course of Mr. Mullett, the Government Supervising Architect, in his alleged disregard of the Eight-hour law, reported that arrangements had been perfected for a mass-meeting of the labor unions of New-York, under the auspices of that convention. The object of the demonstration is to declare against a repeal of the Eight-hour law, as Mr. Mullett would have it; also to declare against contracts on public works, to denounce Communism and the Committee of Safety, and to declare that no strikes are in contemplation during the Spring.

CORONERS' CASES.

Deputy Coroner Marsh will to-day make a post-mortem examination in the case of James Sylvester, the acrobat, killed by a fatal fall from a trapeze in the Thirty-fourth Street Theatre, on Thursday night.... Coroner Woltman was yesterday notified that Elizabeth Feehan, a young woman residing with her parents at No. 321 East Forty-seventh street, had died at Bellevue Hospital from malpractice. An inquiry showed that one Dr. Burton had given the girl specific medicines. An inquest will be held, and detectives are looking for Dr. Burton.... In the case of Miss Kate Miller, of No. 121 East Houston street, Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday, and the jury found that the deceased came to her death from malpractice at the hands of some unknown person.... Hugh Mangin, husband of Ann Mangin, burned to death at her residence, No. 208 West Twentieth street, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp during a drunken fight, was discharged from custody yesterday. An inquest was held by Coroner Woltman, and the evidence showed that the fatal occurrence was accidental and not premeditated by Mangin, as was alleged.... Coroner Kessler yesterday decided, in the case of Joseph Kollman, of No. 401 East Forty-sixth street, so badly clubbed by Officers Tuohey and Fitzpatrick, of the Nineteenth Precinct, to accept bail for the officers' appearance in the sum of $10,000 each. The bail was not furnished, and the officers still remain in the Tombs.

POLICE MATTERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, Commissioner Charlick called the attention of the board to the fact that Inspector Thorne, Superintendent of the Street-cleaning Bureau was dumping ashes and garbage at Newtown Creek by permission of Commissioners Gardner, Duryee, and Russell, and that the Police Department was paying for unloading the scows. He wished this fact recorded on the minutes, which was done, and no further action was taken. Capt. Gunner, of the Nineteenth Precinct, sent to the board a full report of the clubbing of Joseph Kollman by Officers Fitzpatrick and Tuohey, which was placed on file. The Department of Docks transmitted to the board a handsomely-engrossed copy of the resolutions adopted on the death of the late President Smith, which will be sent to his widow. Sergts. Nicholson and Buddington were transferred from the Twentieth to the Thirty-first Precinct, at the request of Capt. McElwain, of the last-named precinct.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Tenth Assembly District Republican Association met Thursday evening at Concordia Hall, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A, J. M. Patterson, Jr., presiding. The Committee on Admissions reported favorably on twenty-five candidates, who were elected members. About twenty new names were then referred to the committee. The Executive Committee reported that they had organized for the year by the unanimous election of Col. Charles S. Strong as Chairman. The Lecture Committee reported that arrangements had been perfected for an additional series of lectures. In response to a call for music, Mr. F. Rosslander presided at the piano, while Messrs. J. M. Patterson, Jr., H. H. Haight, Col. Charles S. Strong, William H. Lockwood, and others, discoursed patriotic airs during the evening. The members adjourned after spending a pleasant evening.

A RAILROAD COMBINATION.

The managers of the ticket departments of the New-York Central, Pennsylvania Central, and Erie Railway Companies this week held a convention, and finally agreed to mutually advance the prices of tickets to all Western points. Accordingly, the price of tickets was placed at the old figures, an advance on the Chicago fare from $22 to $26; St. Louis from $20 to $27; Cincinnati from $15 to $20, and Cleveland from $11 to $14 25. The Baltimore and Ohio Road continue to make a strong fight, and are selling Cincinnati tickets for $13 50; Chicago, (by way of Cincinnati,) for $18 50; St. Louis, $21 25; Louisville at $17 25, and Omaha, $36. They claim their route is fifty-seven miles shorter from Baltimore, 125 miles shorter from Washington to Cincinnati and Louisville than other routes, but passengers are obliged to recheck baggage at Baltimore. It is understood that there will soon be an increase in Western freight rates by all lines.

SALE OF PICTURES.

The remainder of the Porter & Coates collection of paintings were sold last evening by the Messrs. Leavitt at their art rooms, No. 817 Broadway. There was a large attendance, but the bidding was not as satisfactory as the auctioneer could wish. This was probably owing to the poor character of the pictures on sale. The following were the principal sales: "Interior of Thieves' Cave," by Vander-Eychen, Amsterdam, $150; "Choir of Santa Maria," by A. De Pinelli, $100; "Landscape," by Fourmois; "The Last Blessing," by A. Hunin, $115; "Marine," by Hunter, $105. The residue of the collection brought from $20 to $100 each.

THE SALOON-KEEPERS.

The newly-formed protective organization of the German saloon-keepers of the Tenth Precinct held a meeting at No. 77 Essex street yesterday afternoon, enrolling additional names for membership.... In the Nineteenth Ward a meeting of German saloon-keepers was held yesterday, when action was taken to form a protective organization on the plan of similar organizations recently formed in other districts of the City.... The association of German saloon-keepers for the Twentieth Ward held a meeting in Eighth avenue yesterday to complete their organization, and some additional names for membership were enrolled.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The German Republican Central Committee, Dr. Muhr presiding, held a meeting at No. 349 Bowery last night, when the Executive Committee submitted a report stating the committee organized for the ensuing year as follows: President, J. A. Dittenhoefer; Vice President, M. Heiderman; Secretary, J. Auerbach. Resolutions introduced by the Executive Committee in memory of Senator Sumner were passed by a unanimous vote.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE FORGERIES.

Edward D. C. McKay, who was indicted on Thursday for obtaining money by false pretenses, and whose operations in connection with the Stock Exchange forgeries, were detailed in yesterday's TIMES, was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday before Judge Sutherland, and pleaded not guilty. The accused who had been held for trial in $5,000 bail, was put under increased bonds, bail being fixed at $10,000. This amount was furnished by Jared W. Bell, residing at the Ashland House, and McKay was released.

THE CAPTURED BURGLAR SENT TO THE TOMBS.

Henry, alias Thomas Clinton, indicted for the robbery of bonds and other property, valued in all at $28,000, from the residence of Mr. Baruch Stern, No. 238 West Forty-eighth street, on the 26th of April, 1868, the particulars of whose disappearance, while waiting trial, forfeiture of bail, subsequent wanderings and rearrest in this City on Thursday, have already been published, was brought to the District Attorney's office yesterday, and committed to the Tombs without bail to appear for trial on the old indictment.

ARRESTED FOR BIGAMY.

Noah B. Abbott, a driver on the Fourth Avenue and Thirty-second Street Line of stages, was arrested last night by Detectives Williamson and Riley, of the Central Office, on a charge of bigamy. The prisoner's first wife, Mrs. Harriett Abbott, was married to him at Wakefield, Mass., in 1862. About two years ago he married Miss Sarah Jones, residing at No. 89 Christopher street. Last night both ladies identified him at Police Head-quarters. He will be arraigned at the Tombs to-day.

ARREST OF DISORDERLY PERSONS.

Capt. Clinchy, of the Fourteenth Precinct, yesterday morning, made a raid on the low den kept by John O'Donnell, at the corner of Elizabeth and Hester streets, and arrested a number of disorderly persons, who were held for trial at the Tombs.

THE SEA.

INVESTIGATIONS AND DISCOVERIES.

It is safe to say that the popular interest in the nature, characteristics, and phenomena of the sea was never before so eager as at the present day, an interest which has been excited, for the most part, by the intensely curious revelations made by the surveying expeditions fitted out during the last ten years or so, by the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, and by the efforts and investigations made under private auspices, in the general interests of science. Researches in connection with the character of the sea-bottom have, of late, attracted especial attention, not only because of the various relations of the subject to natural history and physical science, but also in view of its geological bearing, every part of our globe having been, at one period or another, covered by the sea.

But the progress made in this kind of research can hardly be said to have got, as yet, beyond its first stages, and even the nature of the mud which is formed at the bottom of the sea has been only recently determined. It is found to consist largely of organic matter, more or less decomposed, and interspersed with minute round bodies, about sixteen one-hundredths of an inch in diameter, these bodies being technically known as coccospheres and coccolites, and are so set in the mud as to resemble mosaic work, while some of them look, under the microscope, like thick watch-glasses. Immense quantities of minute shells are also found. The mud is excessively sticky, being rendered so by innumerable diminutive pellets of a jelly-like consistence; these pellets are dotted all over their surfaces and are found to contain great numbers of granules, from one four-thousandth to one twenty-thousandth of an inch in diameter, which are undoubtedly organic in their character, and are supposed by some to form one of the representatives of the common ground, if such there be, between plants and animals.

The character of the sea-bottom along the Atlantic coast of the United States has been a matter of careful investigation by the Coast Survey, and the result in its details has been widely published. It may be remarked as noticeable in this connection that south of Cape Hatteras the principal constituent of the coast is silicious sand, from the coast line to about the line of 100 fathoms—a limit which coincides nearly with the inner edge of the Gulf Stream throughout the greater part of its course. Outside of this line is a whitish lime-like mud, extending, it is believed, a great distance. South of the Vineyard Islands, and to the eastern end of Long Island, the silicious sand is replaced by a kind of bluish mud. A similar mud is found off Sandy Hook, in a range of depressions known as mud-holes, which form a leading mark by which to find the port of New-York in thick weather. A few rocky patches are found east of the neighborhood of New-York, and a rocky bottom occurs, sparingly, near Cape Fear, but otherwise the sand is pretty uniform, varying only in the size of its grain.

The enterprise exhibited by Norway in this sphere of science has for many years been very creditable, and one of her most eminent naturalists some time since obtained living animals from a depth of between 8,000 and 9,000 feet, or more than a mile and a half, in the region between Cape North and Spitzbergen. At this depth, where the temperature is at nearly the freezing point, were found living polyps, mussels, bright-colored crustaceans, &c. The same naturalist also found ammonites, and leaves resembling those of the palmetto, at Spitzbergen. Between Africa and Marseilles, also, some animals were drawn up by the broken telegraphic cable which were certainly not supposed to exist there. The Mediterranean is very deep along some portions of this line, even three or four miles; but living acephala, very rare on the coasts, and echinoderms of a very beautiful red color were drawn up from a depth of some two miles, where probably no light penetrates. From this and similar instances that might be cited, it would seem that much is yet to be learned concerning the downward extension of submarine animal life, and that the range of such life in the watery depths is much greater than was till recently admitted. It is stated that different rays of light penetrate to different depths in water—green the least, and red the deepest.

In regard to the means by which animal existence is possible at such depths, scientific opinion is by no means in agreement. According to the view generally entertained, the pressure of the atmosphere at sea-level is calculated at fifteen pounds for every square inch, being equal to a column of water one inch broad and thirty-three feet in height, every thirty-three feet descent into the ocean adding another fifteen pounds' pressure over every square inch, thus augmenting the density of parts beneath in proportion to the superincumbent pressure. One of the most eminent scientists of the day asserts that animals subject to such enormous pressure, to avoid being crushed by the weight from depths at fifteen pounds for every thirty-three feet descent, must admit water very freely through their tissues. But this explanation can hardly be regarded as satisfactory.

The temperature of sea-water at great depths appears to vary in a manner not easy to be accounted for. Some carefully-conducted experiments in the way of soundings, made near the Faroe Islands, have shown that while the surface-water has an almost unchanging temperature of 52°, the heat at great depths varies exceedingly. Thus, at a depth of 500 fathoms, the temperature was ascertained to be 32°—a fact supposed to be owing to a cold Arctic stream flowing from the north-east, and apparently coming between the fork of the Gulf Stream. According to Dr. Carpenter, the English experimenter, the temperature of the open sea, if explored deep enough, will always be found as low as 32°; but in inclosed seas, such as the Mediterranean, the deeper and colder water, circulating from the poles, cannot enter, and therefore the lowest bottom temperature is determined by the lowest Winter temperature of the surface. The Red Sea and its neighborhood are thought to be the hottest region on the earth, the temperature of the surface-water rising to 85° or 90°, and the bottom temperature being about 71°—corresponding to the greatest Winter cold. Outside of this sea, however, in the Arabian Gulf, the bottom temperature is 33°. M. Maclay, of the Russian scientific exploration of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, states that on the passage from the Cape de Verd Islands to Rio, he made an experiment in February to determine the temperature of the sea at a depth of 1,000 fathoms in the regions of calms, about 3° north latitude and 24° west longitude. He reports that the temperature of the water at this depth was about 38°, that of the surface-water being about 82°. At the same depth, in the deep water between Cuba and Yucatan, the temperature has been found to amount, in the Winter, to about 40°.

The real depth of the sea can now, by means of the ingenious instruments devised for the purpose, be ascertained with a reasonable degree of certainty. It has been thus shown that the Baltic, between Sweden and Norway, is 125 feet deep; the Adriatic, between Venice and Trieste, 130; the English Channel, 300; the Irish Sea, in the south-western part, 2,000; the Mediterranean, east of Gibraltar, 3,100; off the coast of Spain, 6,300; by the Cape of Good Hope, 15,500. The basins of the southern hemisphere dip and and rise alternately from the equator toward the pole, causing very unequal depths of water. Capt. Ross' famous experiment in this way is probably familiar to all. By throwing over a heavy weight to which a small line was attached he succeeded in penetrating about 27,000 feet, when the weight broke off without touching the bottom. It is well known, however, that greater oceanic depths than this have, of late years, been reached, and even during the exploration of the Gulf Stream, under Maury, soundings of the ocean were made to the depth of 34,200 feet, or more than six statute miles—a vast depth, indeed, and greater, it may be said, than the elevation of any mountain above the sea.

The phosphorescence of the transparent compound which occurs floating in shoals or patches in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and which has so often excited the admiration of voyagers, has lately been subjected to scientific examination, and the light-emitting organs are discovered to consist of two large granular patches, placed on either side of the membranous constituents of the compound mass. By cutting a section of this substance, placing it in fresh water, and then under a microscope in a darkened room, the light is at once seen to be produced by these two masses.

Another interesting phenomenon is that of the color of the sea, its rich blue being now accounted for by the action of the suspended particles in the fluid on the light traversing it. The color, however, necessarily varies, because, when light falls on water of sufficient depth it is decomposed or broken up. The red rays of the light are absorbed near the surface of the water, and disappear, and other colored rays pass to a greater depth, until there is complete extinction of the light, if the water is free from particles. The presence of minute particles, however, causes a part of the light to be reflected, and according as this reflected light has [illegible] will its color vary.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30—AIDA, (Italian Opera)—Mlle. Torriani, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Campanini.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE RIVALS—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. John Brougham, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, Miss Dora Goldthwaite. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—CHARITY—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée at 1:30.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—THE FOUR LOVERS and THE CONSCRIPT—The Martinetti Family. Matinée at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Miss Rosa Rand. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE COLLEEN BAWN—Mr. Dion Boucicault. Matinée at 1:30.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY MOONLIGHT—MUSIC, &C.—Afternoon and evening.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA PETIT FAUST—Mlle. Aimée. Matinée at 1:30. LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

STADT THEATRE.—FAUST, (German Opera)—Mme. Pauline Lucca.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour. Matinée.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The little breeze between Judge Noah Davis and Mr. George Bliss promises to become a lively one, and as impartial spectators, we are bound to say that Mr. Bliss appears to have the best of it, thus far. There seems to be no doubt that Judge Davis *did* propose to divide the fees in the Phelps-Dodge case with Mr. Bliss—and if Mr. Davis believed at that very time that the firm had fallen into a "mere technical violation of law," it is a very inexplicable circumstance that he should have made such an offer. Upon this material point, Mr. Bliss has caught Judge Davis—or Judge Davis has placed himself—in a very ugly fix. This is the way in which Mr. Bliss puts the case, and since it is founded on Judge Davis' own statements, we do not see how the Judge can get out of it:

> "In other words he knew that neither in law nor in equity could or should Phelps, Dodge & Co. be obliged to pay one cent unless they had, in the language of the statute, 'knowingly' violated the law, and yet he admits that he was not only a party to making them pay $260,000 illegally and inequitably, but that he sought to put in his own pocket two per cent. upon that amount."

Mr. Bliss also quotes two very nasty passages from letters of Davis to Jayne, in which the Judge says:

> "I was so shabbily treated, but not by you, in that Phelps, Dodge & Co. matter, that I do not know but that similar things may be in store for me in other cases. Although I seem to have dropped out of existence in Federal matters, I hope you will not drop me out of your book of remembrance.
>
> The terrible botching of the Phelps, Dodge & Co. case was, as I well understood, produced by the efforts to cheat me out of the fee and add it to my successor's. If it had been closed, according to the agreement, that night we met at the Astor House, as it would have been under other circumstances, all the subsequent trouble would have been avoided."

The only conclusion we can come to, after reading all this, is that Mr. Davis was quite willing, nay eager, to take his share of the fees; that when he did not get so large an amount as he deemed was due to him, he became very much provoked, and went over to the side of the firm which he had been willing to "plunder"—and, finally, that he would have exercised a wise discretion in not provoking this last explanation from Mr. George Bliss, Jr.

In the course of his statement before the Ways and Means Committee, Judge Davis made some show of mystery about the persons who were present in the Custom-house when the business of Phelps, Dodge & Co. was being considered. After keeping up that mystery a little while, Judge Davis was pressed to disclose the names of these persons, and he then stated that Senator Conkling was there, besides the chief Custom-house officers. Senator Conkling read the statute, and gave it as his opinion that the whole invoice was forfeited. We do not see that there was anything in all this to make a mystery about. Senator Conkling expressed an unofficial opinion, and he had as much right to do that as any other citizen. It is not pretended that he had any interest whatever in the case. In fact, it seems to us that his name has been dragged in very unnecessarily, apparently not with the best of motives. Judge Davis feels himself aggrieved, and appears to be disposed to "launch out" right and left by way of "getting even." If this statement of the affair does not accurately describe Judge Davis' motives, he has only himself to thank for the misconception. His conduct in reference to the division of the fees was certainly most extraordinary.

By our Washington dispatches it will be seen that the President has recently communicated his views on the financial legislation required of Congress to members of that body. The country has reason to expect from his official expressions that the suggestions of the President will be in the direction of sound and conservative action, and we do not believe that it will be disappointed. He has shown a keen sense of the obligation resting on the Government to assume, at the earliest possible moment, the payment of its notes, and there is no doubt that he appreciates the value, not to say the necessity, of this step, as a condition precedent to the establishment of free banking. With this condition fulfilled, he has long been in favor of removing the restrictions from banking, requiring only redemption, and proper security of notes. A considerable majority of the people will, if we are not mistaken, share these views.

The suspicious promptitude with which the Assembly Railroad Committee has reported the Vanderbilt and Third Avenue rapid-transit schemes excites a good deal of comment. Experts in these matters go the length of fixing at $12,000 the sum paid in the Vanderbilt interest to secure a favorable report on the Fourth Avenue bill. This will probably be considered good news by trading legislators outside of the committee who expect to make their votes worth something. To the general public it suggests the inquiry whether they have no rights which ought to be considered in disposing of these schemes. Rapid transit is, no doubt, a great and pressing necessity, but the Railroad Committee ought to have satisfied themselves, before indorsing the charter, that an elevated railroad along Fourth avenue would not amount to a virtual confiscation of a good deal of valuable property. The City is paying about $1,500,000 a year for the purpose of redeeming Fourth avenue from Vanderbilt's grasp; in other words, it is paying an enormous premium for the recovery of its own property. It may be for the public interest to surrender that thoroughfare to Vanderbilt once more, but the Assembly committee have not certainly taken time to be qualified to settle that question either one way or another. It is even hinted that it would be worth Commodore Vanderbilt's while to forfeit $100,000 for the purpose of obstructing other quick-transit schemes. Let the Assembly make this indulgence a little more costly by increasing the penalty for failure to build the road to at least $250,000.

Rumor has not yet assigned any price to the favorable report of the Senate committee on the Beach Pneumatic Company's bill. It ought certainly to be a good deal higher than the sum credited to the Assembly committee, for the job is a very scandalous one indeed. As pointed out in the minority report, signed by Mr. Tobey, it proposes to compel the City to pay half the expense of the new Broadway underground scheme, and to do so without exercising the slighest control over the mode of spending the money. Senator Madden and his friends may rest assured that the tax-payers of New-York, however patient, will not stand this. At least three companies now propose to build quick-transit railroads at their own expense, and the State Senate may as well abandon at the outset the attempt to force the people to pay for a fourth road, which we shall be able to do without. Meanwhile, we invite special attention to the names figuring on either side of the division over this bill.

The Bureau of Charity, through its committee of nine, has done good service by bringing before the public the names of various questionable societies which profess to relieve the wants of the deserving poor. One of these is "The New-York Providence Society," which, according to its printed report, claims to dispense annually some $10,000. The institution is represented as having its office at No. 1,202 Third avenue, but the agent of the Bureau of Charity found the place to be a tenement-house, and four prominent citizens, whose names appear in the circulars of this swindling concern as managers, have stated that the institution is not known to them. It is safe, therefore, to warn the public against "The New-York Providence Society," and we hope that some steps will be taken to bring the persons in connection with it to justice.

A practical testimony to the value of the reform in the administration of our Police Courts, will be found in the figures published in another column, showing the amount of fines received during the last ten months of the old system, and those collected during the first three and a half months of the new. It will be observed that from Jan. 1 to Nov. 11, 1873, the fines paid into the Treasury from the five Police Courts of the City amounted to $2,528, or at the rate of $250 a month. From Nov. 11, 1873, to Feb. 28, 1874, the fines paid into the Treasury amount to $12,742, or at the rate of $3,600 per month. Under the system thus creditably begun, the reformed Police Courts can be made to pay at least one-half of the expense of their maintenance. We should be glad to find that in all other respects the courts are fulfilling the expectations of the advocates of the new law. But, if we mistake not, the Board of Police Justices have failed as yet to publish the set of rules which the law requires them to prepare, and we fear that the very complete system of books of records provided for by the law has not yet been generally adopted.

THE LIMIT OF THE LEGAL TENDERS.

At last there is a prospect that something will be done to remove the disgraceful and injurious uncertainty that has long hung over the important question: What is the final limit in amount of the legal-tender notes of the Government? It will be remembered that some weeks since, the Committee of Ways and Means reported to the House a bill fixing the limit at $400,000,000. In effect this legalized the issue of so much of the so-called "reserve" as the Secretary of the Treasury should see fit to put out previous to the passage of the bill, and authorized the issue of the remainder at his discretion. This measure, which the House has neglected to take up, will, if Mr. Dawes is able to get the floor, be brought before the House on Monday next. If this is done, then Mr. Dawes, who will have control of the bill, will allow amendments, and will himself introduce one fixing the legal limit at $356,000,000, the point at which the notes stood when Mr. McCulloch was directed by Congress to stop withdrawing them.

We hope that the House will not allow anything to prevent Mr. Dawes' measure from being called up on Monday. Members must be very blind if they do not see that the country demands immediate and decisive action in this direction. It is the one question in finance as to which there is substantially no difference of opinion. Some would have the limit at the larger sum; some would have it at the smaller; but all are agreed that the limit should be fixed somewhere, and without delay. The impression is very general, and is growing stronger every day, that there will be comparatively little Spring trade until this vexed matter is set at rest, and the time in which to do it while it is yet possible to save any considerable portion of the Spring trade is very short. The process of getting a bill through both Houses of Congress is a very tedious one at best. How much time can be consumed on a measure of this character in the Senate, without reaching any result, has been demonstrated sufficiently only recently. It is, therefore, necessary to begin at it at once. Any one who throws any obstacles in the way, on Monday next, will be assuming a grave responsibility.

The bill presents two phases of nearly equal importance—one financial and one political or legal. Of the latter we have frequently spoken with the utmost plainness. The issue of any portion of the withdrawn legal tenders was the exercise of a very doubtful power by a single subordinate executive officer over a subject which from every point of view should be left to the Legislature. The issue of legal-tender notes under any circumstances is an extreme act, only to be justified by the utmost necessity. The measure is nothing less than the levying of a forced loan. When the Government needed money to sustain a struggle for its existence, it obtained it by every possible means, and, when it could obtain it in no other way, it took it by force. But this was a resort open only to the Government as representative of the whole body of the people. It is impossible that a head of department should have recourse to it whenever his single, unaided and uninstructed judgment suggests, without abandoning one of the essential attributes of representative government. Yet this is what the action of the Secretary of the Treasury has amounted to, and this is what will be condoned and approved by any measure fixing the limit of the legal tenders at four hundred millions. It seems that this should be conclusive against any such measure. It is difficult to conceive of any considerations of financial policy that could justify or excuse an act establishing a precedent so mischievous, so outrageous.

But if we leave out of sight the character of the measure in this respect, if we disregard its effect in legalizing a very dangerous assumption of irresponsible power by a subordinate executive officer, and consider the bill of the Ways and Means Committee simply as fixing the limit of the legal tenders, it is still indefensible. It is distinctly a measure of expansion. It proposes to incorporate into the body of the paper money of the country the twenty-six millions of legal tenders already out, and to place in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury the power of increasing the amount by eighteen millions more. Such action is bad in policy, bad in morals, bad in respect of the fortunes of the Republican Party. It will tend to disorder still more than they are now disordered the business affairs of the country, by confirming an element of uncertainty. After the passage of the bill there will still be the same doubt that there now is as to what is to be the actual volume of Government money. It will still leave in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury the substantial control of an important part of the circulating medium—of the measure of values. The result will be greater confusion, greater recklessness, and a stronger tendency than ever toward disaster.

In its moral effect the measure will be wholly in the wrong direction. It will be a step toward repudiating by postponing the obligations of the Government. No one, we should say, will pretend that it is not a violation of the solemn pledges of the country to pay its demand notes at the earliest possible moment. A merchant who met his creditors, when they were entitled to an installment of long-due notes, with a proposition to borrow money, would be looked on as disgraced. The country will not be less so by an act of the same character. The Government notes are promises to pay. They are nothing less, nothing else. If, instead of paying them, we multiply them, we dishonor the promises they contain; and that is what, in common honesty, binding on nations as on individuals, we have no right to do.

And if, discarding the considerations that appeal for straightforward and safe action on this question, Congress yields to the demands of the inflationists, the Republican Party will suffer the consequences. This may seem a low motive to which to address ourselves, but we do not so regard it. For the time being our party *is* the Government. If it err, the Government feels the effect. In saving it from error, its leaders serve the entire community. It is their business and their duty to look to its future, and to keep it as efficient as may be for whatever task may be laid upon it. We are convinced that, in the long run, nothing will cripple the Republican Party like surrender to the inflationists. Inflation is bound to bring financial disaster sooner or later, and when financial disaster comes, the people turn, as one man, upon the party in power. Justly or unjustly, they lay their sufferings at its door, and, demanding some vent for their discontent, they seek it in political reaction. This is a lesson which all political history teaches. If the Republican leaders have not yet learnt it, they may do so when it is too late.

A PLAIN UNVARNISHED TALE.

The case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. arose during the latter part of December, 1872. The warrant to take their books and papers was issued on Dec. 27, 1872, and on that day, or the next, Mr. Dodge had an interview with Hon. Noah Davis, and agreed to deliver the books.

Before Jan. 1, 1873, the firm endeavored to settle the case by paying $260,000—that amount being, they state, the sum suggested by District Attorney Noah Davis as the estimated amount of the suspected accounts. On Jan. 2, 1873, a suit was commenced against the firm to recover a million of dollars. The papers served showed on their face that this action was brought under the law of 1863, by the terms of which they could not be compelled to pay one cent unless they had, in the language of the statute, "knowingly" entered goods at less than their value. On the same day the defendants—by Wakeman & Latting as attorneys, and William Fullerton as counsel—made to District Attorney Bliss an offer to pay $260,000 in settlement of the claim, and deposited Mr. Wakeman's check for that amount. Mr. Bliss transmitted it to the Secretary of the Treasury the same day, with a letter stating the Government view of the case, and advising the acceptance of the offer. Mr. Bliss throughout his letter describes the undervaluations, which were admitted to exist, as "frauds."

Mr. Boutwell refused to accept this offer, for the reason, chiefly, that the firm made it "while," to use its language, "protesting that no fraudulent intent has ever been entertained," and "on the sole ground that there may have been acts, in connection with the entry of the said importations, in violation of the said statutes, and rendering it proper that such an offer should be made." Mr. Boutwell insisted that, if the firm had been guilty of no fraud, they ought to pay nothing, and that the department never accepted a compromise from any person who claimed in his offer to be innocent. Mr. Boutwell also pointed out to Mr. Dodge personally that the act known as "the Remission act" afforded a speedy means of securing relief from the alleged effects of any technical violations of the law, and he assured Mr. Dodge that he would take pleasure in remitting any such forfeiture on proper proof.

On Jan. 9, 1874, the newspapers contained the details of the suit.

On Jan. 25, finding that the first proposal was not acceptable, on account of the clause protesting innocence, Phelps, Dodge & Co. presented to the Secretary a modified offer, but dating it as of Jan. 2, the date of the original offer. In this second offer all protestations of innocence were omitted, a fact which, in view of the circumstances under which it was made, is very significant.

On Jan. 29, before any action on this offer could be taken, Phelps, Dodge & Co. personally withdrew it, by telegram to the Solicitor of the Treasury, on the ground that "the circumstances under which our proposal of compromise was made" have "entirely changed." On the same day their counsel notified District Attorney Bliss of the withdrawal, and demanded a return of the check deposited. Mr. Bliss was out of town, but, on Feb. 1, answered the letter, consented to the withdrawal, and requested the defendants to return his receipt, and take up their check. This they neglected to do.

On Feb. 8, Phelps, Dodge & Co. transmitted, through District Attorney Bliss, a *third* offer of compromise, dated, like the two former, on Jan. 2, and being in the precise language of the second offer from which the protestations of innocence were omitted, but increasing the amount offered to $271,017 23. At the same time, they deposited a check for the additional amount. On the same day, Feb. 8, Mr. Dodge wrote to Mr. Boutwell personally, giving his reasons for renewing the offer. He says, referring to the prior offer:

> "As there was long and unexpected delay in acting upon this offer, and our motives were likely to be misapprehended, we concluded to withdraw, and so then advised you. We find, however, which we did not then know, that you had already approved of the proposed settlement, and it was considered as settled by the officers of the Government here. They felt that our withdrawal at so late an hour did not seem in good faith to them, and we have, therefore, concluded, if the matter can be at once closed, to renew our offer, and that it may fully cover all the claims made by your agents here, we make this in the exact sum ascertained by them."

Two days later, Feb. 10, Mr. Boutwell wrote to Mr. Dodge, acknowledging the receipt of his letter, and telling him that the report that the second offer had been acted upon before it was withdrawn was an error.

> "Your second offer for compromise was under consideration when it was withdrawn, but the department had not reached a conclusion as to what should be done. * * If your action in renewing the proposition has been induced by this representation, you will have an opportunity to consider the subject anew and take such course as you may think proper before final action by the department."

On the next day, Feb. 11, Mr. Dodge replied to Mr. Boutwell, thanking him for his letter, and adding: "I still adhere to the last offer made, and trust it may be accepted."

On Feb. 13 the *third* offer was rejected. The Solicitor of the Treasury, in communicating this action to their counsel, says:

> "This is the third proposition which has been submitted by you in behalf of said firm for the settlement of said suit. The *first* was rejected for the reason that it was accompanied by asseverations of innocence of all intent to defraud the revenue."

The *second* and *third*, he says, were also refused because the release required was too broad, being for "any violations of the laws of the United States by said Phelps, Dodge & Co. between Jan. 1, 1868, and Jan. 1, 1873."

On Feb. 17, however, the Solicitor wrote:

> "Upon further consideration I am disposed to recommend that the proposition be accepted upon the understanding and condition that the release to be given to Phelps, Dodge & Co., upon the payment of said sum, shall only extend to and cover such alleged frauds upon the revenue as have been called to the notice of the Treasury Department by Mr. Jayne."

On Feb. 25, Phelps, Dodge & Co. accepted the conditions imposed, and the matter was closed. Whether Phelps, Dodge & Co. were guilty or not, we submit that, after such a correspondence, every officer of the Government was justified in believing that they were guilty.

THE CITY AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

To people familiar with the lower half of this island, it must be an inscrutable mystery why the business part of the City should be considered to be beyond the reach of all plans for street improvements. To hear the clamor of a certain class of up-town property-owners, and, especially, of the rather noisy circle of west-side property-owners of whom Mr. Wm. R. Martin is the mouthpiece, one would imagine that the portion of the City where its trade centres, had monopolized for years all the resources available for expenditures on public works. But precisely the reverse of this is the case. With the single exception of Broadway, the down-town streets are, in respect of their pavements, in a most disgraceful condition. The obstructions to the trade which constitutes the real wealth of the City, resulting from this state of things, represent a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum. The wear and tear of horse-flesh and the danger to human life which result from the condition of the wretched cobble-stone pavements along the water-front, are also considerable items in the same account. We hear a good deal of talk from the West-side Association about delay in improving this park or that avenue. But other people have waited while they have been served during the last few years; is it not, in the natural order of things, their turn to wait now? How much work, for example, has been done on boulevards and avenues while Church street has been standing unpaved, and how much more is likely to be done before that street is finished?

We are quite aware that street improvements below Fifty-ninth street ought chiefly to assume the character of repairs, to be paid out of the general Treasury. But if that Treasury is overweighted by burdens arising from the prosecution of up-town improvements, it is obviously impossible to spend the money required to make our business thoroughfares passable. At this moment, the City carries the responsibility for $21,000,000 of assessment bonds, most of which represent money advanced to up-town property-owners to pay for work which ought not to be begun before the assessments for it have been paid into the public Treasury. During the last few years, improvements which are chiefly for the benefit of the west side have cost the City $20,000,000. Yet, Mr. Martin, in a letter which we publish to-day, thinks that his part of the City has not nearly benefited enough from the expenditure of public money. According to this gentleman, "the resources of the City must be increased and its basis of taxation must be enlarged." As a general principle this is excellent; as a plea for the immediate completion of Riverside avenue at a cost of several millions of dollars, it is somewhat faulty. It is no doubt very desirable to build up the northern area of the island, but to the best of our knowledge the improvement of the avenues and boulevards has considerably outrun the demand for building lots. When residences begin to appear along the line of the ornamental thoroughfares which we have opened at enormous expense, it will be time enough to speak of adding to their number.

The people who are clamoring for more up-town improvements invariably assume that the City is fully repaid for them by the enlarged basis they supply for taxation. We are not so sure of this. The State Assessors ought to know something about the matter, and they stated in their last report that there was a considerable tract of land on the west side, in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth street, which is valued by its owners at from five to ten times the amount on which it is assessed. One of our reporters investigated this subject and he found that a large portion of the property in question is held by Mr. James Gordon Bennett. It is situated between One Hundred and Seventy-eighth and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth streets, and comprises thirty-six and three-quarters acres. Mr. Bennett pays taxes for this on a valuation of $150,000; we imagine that it would be considered a great bargain at $1,000,000. This is by no means a solitary instance on that section of the island, but it sufficiently illustrates how easy it is to spend a great deal of public money on that quarter without making a perceptible improvement on the tax-rolls. The West-side Association has a fine field of effort before it in trying to "solve the financial difficulty" by helping the City to get an honest return out of the improved property which now escapes taxation.

The "powerful advocacy" of THE TIMES is solicited on behalf of the proposal to spend another few millions of dollars for the benefit of the people above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street. We respond to that invitation by asking the Legislature to terminate this Riverside avenue squabble by throwing out the bill altogether. Let the City be allowed to complete the streets already begun before touching new ones. If the Legislature wants to confer a lasting benefit on the City, in regard to the prosecution of public improvements, let it take up and pass the bill introduced yesterday, providing that in regard to all straight and simple work, such as regulating and grading streets, the Common Council shall have no power to suspend the salutary rule about giving it out under contract to the lowest bidder. This bill has, also, a much-needed clause limiting the amount of assessment bonds which may be outstanding at one time, and requiring that this amount shall be reduced at the rate of a million per annum till it reaches the maximum of $15,000,000. Mr. Martin states that his frequent appointments on street-opening commissions have given him valuable insight into the methods of these bodies. We must conclude that he has found them very expensive, not to say wasteful. He will, therefore, be prepared to approve of the bill referred to, which proposes to abolish all these costly up-town street-opening commissions, and place the work above Fifty-ninth street in the same hands as now control the work below that street. The Board of Street-openings consists of the Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, President of the Department of Parks, and President of the Board of Aldermen. They are perfectly competent to exercise the power of opening the streets above the park as well as those below it, and it would save the property-owners, as well as the City, a good deal of money by allowing them to do so.

RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT.

The State election in Rhode Island is the first to occur in April. It falls this year upon the first day of the month. Connecticut will follow on the sixth. The event obtains additional interest and importance in each State from the fact that upon the result in each will depend the election of a United States Senator. In Rhode Island, Hon. William Sprague's successor is to be chosen by the Legislature to be elected, and in Connecticut Hon William A. Buckingham's. In the latter State the question of the succession has not been permitted to enter much into the canvass, at least on the Republican side. In Rhode Island, during the past few days, there have been indications of activity in favor of gentlemen whom partial friends are desirous of seeing elevated to the position in view, Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside and Hon. William P. Sheffield being most prominently, but not exclusively, mentioned. The large majority which the Republicans usually have in Rhode Island renders these little ante-election contests within the party, for offices to be filled at remote periods, comparatively harmless. This year there is no reason to suppose that any ill-results will ensue. The present Republican State officers have been nominated for re-election, and most of them are indorsed by the Prohibitionists—the main contest, as between these two parties, seeming to depend upon the office of Lieutenant Governor, though why the Prohibitionists should wish to run their own candidate for that, with any expectation of peculiar advantage, while they accept the Republican candidates for Governor, Secretary, and Attorney General, is not easy to be understood at this distance. The Democratic ticket is not yet in the field, their convention being called for Monday, March 23.

In Connecticut, parties being more evenly divided, contests over the question of the Senatorship are wisely avoided. The subject could but be a distracting one were the claims of rival aspirants to the seat to be canvassed even in the most friendly manner pending the election of the Legislature, and our friends do well to leave it in abeyance until the certainty of electing a candidate is assured. To the Democrats, however, this course has not been so easy to follow, and the names of the members of that party to which it is understood its choice is confined are not calculated to inspire with confidence the industrious citizens of the State who cling to the old-fashioned ideas that a member of the United States Senate should be a man of broad and liberal views, practical, and energetic, and that he has duties to perform which require his tarrying in Washington the greater portion of the time during the sessions of the term for which he has been chosen.

The Republicans of Connecticut have much to encourage them in the present campaign, and it is to be hoped they will not allow themselves to become disheartened now that the closing days of the contest are approaching. Their ticket for State officers is admittedly a strong and excellent one, and generally in the selection of candidates for the minor offices, so far as they have yet been made, we believe proper attention has been paid to the qualifications and trustworthiness of the nominees. Their defeat on the general ticket last year was due solely to the number of stay-at-homes of their own party. Many of the difficulties unhappily existing then seem to be harmonized now, and if there is sharp, effective work during the remainder of the campaign, the figures we are enabled to publish on the 7th of next month may tell a more gratifying story than was the case last year.

On State issues, the Republicans of Connecticut have surely every inducement to stand by their party, and by a full vote to elect their candidates. The doubt respecting the probable action of the Democrats, should they gain control of the Legislature, concerning the Registry law, should inspire them to do their duty; for in Connecticut, as everywhere else, the Republican Party always gains in proportion as elections are honestly conducted, and checks upon frauds are efficiently applied. Last year, the lower branch of the Legislature was lost through local dissensions in some of the towns usually Republican. This year, the cause for these differences being in many cases removed, the party should not again be compelled to suffer for them. To save the Registry law alone, leaving out of sight the question of the Senatorship, is a prize worth contending for with unabated zeal and determination. But other important matters are also dependent upon the issue of the canvass besides those which regularly come before the Legislature, not least of which will be the selection of the Superior Court Judges. Regarded, then, merely as affecting its own interests, the State ought to be again placed securely in the hands of the Republicans. And if, looking beyond the interests of their own Commonwealth, the Republicans of Connecticut think they see some things which they would like to have changed—some reforms effected, and some abuses removed—it would be well for them to remember that the way to reform has not heretofore been found to lie in the success of the Democratic Party. Only by strengthening and upholding the real reformers within their own party, can they hope to aid in the effective work now being done in that direction.

UP-TOWN IMPROVEMENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have not advocated the Riverside Park Improvement bill without presenting broad and solid ground for it. I am not discouraged with the opinion expressed to-day about them, because these questions must become material issues and the basis of relief from the City's financial embarrassments. Permit the restatement of a few propositions:

1. Of the natural growth of the City for the past ten years, hundreds of thousands of population and hundreds of millions of wealth have settled outside its jurisdiction. This will go on for the next ten years, unless positive measures are taken to stop it.
2. The necessary expenses of the City and its taxation cannot be diminished, and a policy of mere retrenchment is insufficient.
3. The resources of the City must be increased, and its basis of taxation must be enlarged. This will be accomplished by building up the northern area of the island, so that vacant lots now standing at low valuations will be advanced to high valuations on the tax-books as houses and lots, and have, besides, occupants paying personal taxes.
4. This will supply a basis of $2,000,000,000 or more of property for taxation, instead of $1,100,000,000 as at present. It solves the financial difficulty, and there is no other way in which so large results can be produced at comparatively so small an outlay on the part of the City.
5. The improvement of the avenues up town must be pushed forward economically and rapidly.

I do not find or anticipate any dissent from the soundness or breadth of these propositions; but I advance beyond them to disputable points. On the ground of the necessity of having this work done, we go for the department which for two years past has done its work efficiently, and against the department which is inefficient, and we pronounce this judgment on an intimate knowledge of the operations of each department. We go further. We arraign the policy of Mr. Green as narrow, fruitless, and obstructive, and this is the vital point of the discussion. He is matchless in his methods of diminishing expenditure; we want him to advance to the broader policy of the judicious enlargement of the City's resources to the prosecution of these public works, for the purpose of relief from the burdens of taxation; and to this he can be driven by public opinion while he cannot lead.

It is inevitable that this question must be met, and that promptly. The difficulty is that the public do not see, what our knowledge compels us to act upon, that Mr. Green's policy is so narrow and obstructive, and his control over the Department of Parks as complete, as we state it to be. This financial policy of the Controller is a proper subject of discussion—vital to the interests of the City to the last degree. We would say nothing [illegible], and yet we must [illegible] our views with [illegible] portioned to the importance which these views will ultimately reach, and we act decidedly the moment they bear on a practical measure.

I beg leave to retire personally behind the importance of this question. It is more momentous than any statement you may make of me. I am sure you will not willingly make any misstatements. I have never had any position in the Department of Works nor in any City department; nor have I ever received a salary anywhere. It is of no consequence whether any political party supports me, but it is that each party support a sound financial policy of City administration. I have, by appointment of the Supreme Court, a place on two commissions for street openings. I have thus had the opportunity of a thorough knowledge of the inside workings of the system on which these proceedings are conducted, and am prepared, and waiting for the proper moment, to use it for the presentation of a few simple measures which would reform this system. In the portion of the City above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, where this work is to be done, it involves millions of dollars of assessments on private property and on the City, and questions where the property-owners are now open to grave forms of injustice. May I ask in this matter the support of your powerful advocacy at the proper time?

WM. R. MARTIN, President.

WEST-SIDE ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1874.

REFORM IN PUBLIC WORKS.

The following important bills relating to the conduct of Public Works in this City were introduced in the State Senate yesterday:

An act in relation to regulating, grading, and otherwise improving streets, roads, and avenues in the City of New-York, and to limit the issue of stock and bonds in anticipation of the collection of assessments therefor, and in relation to opening streets, avenues, roads, or public parks and places in the City of New-York.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: SECTION 1. All work in the regulating, paving, sewering, curbing, guttering, or otherwise improving any street, avenue, road, drive, or boulevard, so called, which is hereafter to be done and performed in the City of New-York, whether by the Department of Public Parks, or by the Department of Public Works, shall be done and performed by contract after due public notice, and by the lowest bidder therefor, according to the provisions of section 91 of chapter 335 of the laws of 1873, and the Common Council of said City, with respect to said work, shall not have the power to authorize the same to be done or performed otherwise than by contract, and in the manner provided in said section.

SEC. 2. It shall be lawful for the heads of departments of the City of New-York, with the assent of the Controller of said City, to reject all bids that may be made for performing any particular work, if they concur in deeming it for the best interests of the City so to do, and then, and in such case, it shall be lawful to readvertise for the performance of such work, and receive new bids or proposals for doing it until such proposals or bids shall be received as said departments and Controller shall deem for the best interests of the City to accept, and also provided that all bids or proposals shall be opened and awarded in the presence of said Controller.

SEC. 3. It shall not be lawful during the year 1874 for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, or any department or branch thereof, to incur any liability in the matter of opening, regulating, grading, curbing and guttering, paving, sewering, constructing underground drains, filling sunken lots, or other improvements, the expense whereof is to be assessed on the property benefited thereby, and for which authority now exists to raise money by the issue and sale of bonds or stocks to enable payments to be made in anticipation of the collection of assessments therefor, when such liability would, with the amount of bonds and stocks then issued and outstanding, and liabilities for payments under then existing contracts for works as above mentioned, exceed the sum of $18,000,000 over and above the amounts which the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York then are or may be liable to pay for assessments on them or on their property, and in each succeeding year after said year 1874, it shall be the duty of said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty and departments or branches thereof, so to regulate the liabilities in the matters before mentioned, that in each succeeding year the amount of stocks or bonds so issued and outstanding shall be decreased at the rate of at least $1,000,000 in each year, until they shall not exceed the amount of $15,000,000.

SEC. 4. The Board of Street-opening formed by section 105, of chapter 335, of laws of 1873, shall hereafter have, and are hereby vested with, exclusive power and authority in all matters in relation to acquiring title in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to lands or premises that may be hereafter required to be taken for the purpose of opening any and all streets, roads, and avenues, public squares, parks or places, now laid out or that may hereafter be laid out in the City of New-York, and of discontinuing proceedings therefor, to the same extent and in the same manner as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and the several departments and boards thereof, are now empowered and authorized, and all proceedings now pending for the purposes before mentioned, or for the discontinuance thereof, shall be continued, had, and conducted by the said Board of Street-openings until their final determination; and all laws and parts of laws now in force in relation to proceedings to acquiring title to lands and premises required for the above mentioned purposes, or to the discontinuance of such proceedings, shall be and the same are hereby continued in force and deemed applicable to all proceedings that may or shall be had or taken by said Board of Street-openings, under this law or any law heretofore passed in relation to street-openings or acquiring title as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

An act to amend chapter 335 of the laws of 1873, by creating the Croton Water Department.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: SECTION 1. There shall be, and hereby is, created in the City of New-York an Executive Department, known as the "Croton Water Department," the head of which shall be a board consisting of three persons residing in the City of New-York, who shall be nominated and appointed by the Mayor of said City, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen in the same manner as other heads of departments now are, and they shall hold office for the term of five years from the date of their appointment, unless sooner removed from office as other heads of departments may be; and they shall each give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, with sureties therefor, to be approved by and filed with the Controller of said City; and the persons so appointed shall be entitled to receive salary at the rate of five thousand dollars per year each, payable as other salaries of heads of departments in said City now are or may be; and all provisions of chapter 335 of the laws of 1873 in relation to the appointment of successors to heads of departments shall be and are hereby made applicable to the board hereby created, so far as the same may not be inconsistent herewith.

SEC. 2. The department hereby created is hereby vested with the exclusive management and control of all structures and property now in use, or that may be made, in connection with the supply and distribution of Croton water into and in the City of New-York, and also of all revenues and expenditures connected therewith, and the construction, repair, and maintenance of sewers and sewerage in said City, and of the revenues to be derived from permission to use sewers, with all the powers and duties heretofore by law vested in the Department of Public Works or the Croton Aqueduct Board in relation thereto: and within five days after the appointment and organization of the Croton Water Department hereby created, the Department of Public Works shall, and it is hereby required, to transfer over to said Croton Water Board the property of every nature and kind belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York appertaining or relating to the supply of water and sewers and sewerage aforesaid, and the bureaus, officers, and positions now under said Department of Public Works in relation to the supply of water and sewers and sewerage aforesaid, are hereby, after such time, transferred to said Croton Water Board hereby created, and shall be and remain so until the said Croton Water Board shall elect and determine to reorganize and change the same, or the incumbents thereof, as said board is hereby authorized and empowered to do.

SEC. 3. All laws and parts of laws heretofore passed, inconsistent with the provisions of this law, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE VIRGINIUS MASSACRE.

INVESTIGATION BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT—PROBABLE DEMAND FOR COMPENSATION.

The Kingston, Jamaica, *Gleaner* of March 7, says:

In accordance with instructions received from her Majesty's Government, an inquiry will shortly be held in respect to the relations of those British subjects who were captured on board the steamer Virginius, and shot by order of Gen. Burriel, at Santiago de Cuba. It is surmised that the inquiry is with a view to securing compensation from the Spanish Government.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

THE CONTEST FOR THE VACANT SEAT OF SENATOR SUMNER.

BOSTON, March 20.—The Senatorship occupies the attention of the State House lobbies, to the exclusion of almost every other topic. Many of the members of the Legislature express themselves plainly in favor either of Dawes, Hoar, or Adams, but many more choose to be reticent or non-committal. It is said that a canvass of the House shows a plurality in favor of Mr. Hoar, a strong support for Dawes, and a small number for Adams. The Democrats will vote solid. Their candidate is not yet designated, but it is generally reported that Senator Verry, of Worcester, or B. R. Curtis, will be the man.

The Democratic members of the Legislature held a caucus this evening and nominated Judge B. R. Curtis to fill Senator Sumner's seat. Judge Curtis is a graduate of Harvard. For six years he was on the [illegible]

JAY COOKE & CO.'S BANK.

REPORT OF THE BANKING COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Representatives Farwell, Merriam, and Durham, the subcommittee of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, have completed their report of their examination into the causes of the failure of the First National Bank of this city. The bank was organized in July, 1863, and failed September, 1873. The principal stockholders were the members of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. The committee report that a large amount of the business of the bank came to it in its capacity as United States designated depository, and that its agency for the exchange of mutilated currency for banks throughout the country was extended and very profitable. The amount of deposits of mutilated currency varied according to the capital of the banks with which this bank was in correspondence. At the time of the failure of the bank the aggregate deposits of mutilated currency was $750,000. This sum forms a large portion of the indebtedness of the bank to other banks. The profits of this agency were very large. There was great remissness and neglect on the part of the officers of the bank in failing to carry out the provisions for the management of its details. No adequate checks were established to insure correctness in details or accuracy. The mutilated currency was not entered in the general cash account, but was kept separate, under the control of a special corps of clerks, and was a department by itself. No record is found of any cash settlement having been made in this so-called "Mutilated Currency Department," and there is nothing which shows the actual amount which should have been on hand. The books of this Mutilated Currency Department were simple memorandum books. They were so arranged that a large amount of currency was on hand of which the general books showed no account. At the time of the failure the amount of currency not entered on the general books of the bank amounted to nearly $340,000. These entries were subsequently made. There had been sent to the Controller of the Currency for burning, $97,000, of which no entry had been made in the mutilated currency account. There is a deficit which cannot be accounted for of $46,398. Of this the committee say: "A thorough examination of these accounts has been made with a view to account in some plausible way for this deficit, but without success. We are at a loss to account for it. We present the facts and offer no explanation. As no account appears to have ever been taken of the actual amount of mutilated currency on hand, it may be possible that this deficiency did not exist in a palpable shape until after the failure of the bank."

The opposition press have endeavored to make much of the fact that at the time of the failure of the First National Bank there was a considerable amount of funds belonging to the Government in that institution, as United States designated depository, for which the Government had no security, and that this money had been placed there by the arbitrary act of Judge Richardson without authority of law, and was in danger of total loss. The report of the subcommittee has the following passage relative to the amount in question and to the connection of Judge Richardson therewith: "The large indebtedness to the Government, over and above the amount of security deposited, has been examined. The manner in which this occurred is as follows: As a designated depository the First National Bank issued its certificate in favor of the Treasurer of the United States for fractional currency to be forwarded to different banks in the country desiring it, and which made their orders through them. In the natural course of business such certificates were not large, and the balance in bank would be kept down to the proper amount by transfer orders as soon as the weekly reports, or transcripts of the reports, of the banks received at the Treasury Department could be examined. On the 27th of August, 1873, the balance to the credit of the Treasurer on the books of the bank reported to him was $133,108. During the following week certificates were issued by the bank and cashed by the Treasurer, amounting to $118,750, running up the balance on Aug. 30 to $251,858. In the meantime no transfer orders were paid. During the following week certificates were issued to the amount of $40,524, and transfer orders were paid to the amount of $145,000, leaving a balance on Sept. 6 of $147,382. From the 8th to the 17th of September, inclusive, certificates were issued to the amount of $185,400, leaving the balance $332,782, and on the 18th of September a transfer order was paid for $45,000, leaving a balance of $287,782. Of the certificates issued during the last week, $125,000 were for fractional currency to be issued to Jay Cooke & Co., at Philadelphia. At the time that this large sum was forwarded on the strength of the certificate of the First National Bank, that bank was already indebted to the Treasurer of the City for a sum larger than the amount of its securities on deposit with the Treasurer. The proper course would seem to have been to require the bank to furnish currency in lieu of its certificates. We find that the means through which Jay Cooke & Co. were permitted to thus obtain from the Government what might be called a temporaay loan of a large amount of money on the simple indorsement of certificates of the First National Bank at Washington, was due to the laxity in former Treasury regulations, of which they took advantage in an attempt to bolster up their failing fortunes. Immediately after the failure of the bank the present Secretary of the Treasury promptly took effective steps and measures through which he has been able to obtain full and ample guarantees by which the Government will be secured from loss in the premises. We have examined into the nature and character of the guarantee and security obtained by him, and feel confident that any deficiency which may arise in the payment of this debt out of the assets of the bank will be fully made and collected from another source. Due credit should be given to the Secretary of the Treasury for the prompt and effective manner in which he has thus protected the interests of the Government. Proper regulations have been made by him to prevent a recurrence of a like condition of affairs, and to further protect the interests of the Government in its dealings with banks designated as depositories."

The committee report the management as, at least, very unfortunate. They say that the bank seems never to have paid any attention to the law limiting loans to one-tenth of its capital, and that the failure to comply with this law is the direct cause of the failure of the bank. The claim that the large amount due from J. Cooke & Co. is in the nature of a deposit, the committee pronounce to be preposterous. An account, without security, to the amount of over half a million of dollars could in no sense be properly considered as a deposit. The committee say the whole capital of the bank, its whole surplus, and a part of its deposits, were used by one firm, composed of the principal stockholders of that bank. Too severe terms cannot be used in condemnation of such an abuse of public and private funds intrusted to a national bank for specific and legitimate uses.

The committee recommend two amendments to the National Banking act calculated to prevent a recurrence of such abuses in national banks. The first amendment is to section 29, which provides that no bank shall loan a greater amount than one-tenth of its unimpaired capital and surplus, unless such greater amount be amply secured by property in possession and under perfect control of the person borrowing, for an amount at least one-tenth more than the sum to be secured. From this amendment are excepted discounts upon foreign bills of exchange and drafts upon deposits made with other banks. The second amendment is to section 53, which provides that all officers and Directors of banks who participate in any violation of the National Banking act shall be held personally responsible to the full amount of the damages occasioned by the violation.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"La Traviata" was sung at the Academy of Music last evening, with Mme. Nilsson as *Violetta* M. Capoul as *Alfredo*, and Signor Del Puente as *Germont*. Mme. Nilsson's personation of *Violetta* is conspicuous among her most symmetrical performances even, for the skill with which acting of the most refined sort is blended with vocalization as pure as it is expressive, and the impression she has produced upon audiences here will not be effaced, in our judgment, by any prima donnas who may succeed her in the portrayal of this character. M. Capoul presents a lover both impassioned and elegant, and Signor Del Puente's fine voice causes *Germont's* share of the action to be as agreeable as could be wished. The recital of "La Traviata" by these artists, last night, passed off with the wonted smoothness; the spectators were numerous and demonstrative, and at the close of the opera they summoned Mme. Nilsson and M. Capoul before the footlights again and again, and fairly pelted them with bouquets. At the matinée, to-day, "Aïda" is to be sung.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

"Les Cent Vierges" was represented at the Lyceum Theatre last evening. This pretty opera was performed by Mlle. Aimée and her associates a few months ago, and was then reviewed in these columns. Although it was reproduced yesterday, for one night only, no pains had been spared in respect of rehearsals and *mise en scène*, and the entertainment, from first to last, was carried on at a rattling pace. Mlle. Aimée had to repeat the tuneful and graceful waltz in the third act, and M. Juteau and the company did their duty as efficiently as usual. To-day, at the matinée, "La Fille de Mme. Angot" is to be done, and, to-night, "Le Petit Faust" will be given.

MATINEES FOR CHARITY.

On Thursday next charity matinées will be given at four metropolitan theatres: *i. e.*, at the Lyceum Theatre, at Niblo's Garden, at the Union Square Theatre, and at Booth's Theatre. The net proceeds will be devoted to the relief of the poor of the City. Each entertainment will be of great interest, and the success of the venture is assured by reason of the co-operation of two of the public departments, the Police having promised to sell 8,000 admission tickets, and the firemen subscribing for 5,000. It is understood that "The Geneva Cross" will be given at the Union Square Theatre with its original cast; that Mr. G. L. Fox and other artists will appear at Niblo's; that Mr. Fechter and Mr. E. L. Davenport will act at Booth's, and that Miss Clara Morris will assume the part of *Camille*, (for the first time,) at the Lyceum. Many other prominent performers have offered their services. Full particulars of the affair will be given in THE TIMES of to-morrow.

THE GERMAN OPERA.

Mme. Pauline Lucca will appear in "Faust," at the Stadt Theatre, this evening.

THE THOMAS SYMPHONY CONCERT.

The fifth symphony concert of the present season will take place at Steinway Hall to-night. Mr. Thomas and his forces are to execute Liszt's "Faust Symphony" and Beethoven's "Fifth."

THURSDAY'S CHARITY PERFORMANCE.

In the reference made in these columns, yesterday, to the charity performance which occurred at the Academy of Music on Thursday, the name of Miss Fanny Morant, in consequence of an omission of the play bill, was not included. Miss Morant personated *Lady Candor*, in "The School for Scandal"—a fact, we are glad to say, recognized at once by the audience, in spite of the error of the printer.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By an oversight, of an extremely vexatious kind, one of the most important names in our charity programme was omitted from the house bills—I mean that of Miss Fanny Morant. As the final correction of proofs was left to me by Mr. Daly, I must bear the blame, and can only hope you will publish these few lines of apology to the lady, and acknowledgment of the eminent service she rendered to the cause. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

LESTER WALLACK.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

PROCESSION OF CRUSADERS THROUGH THE STREETS OF COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 20.—Crusaders to-day, to the number of 125, took possession of the rotunda of the State-house, and for nearly an hour engaged in religious exercises. At the close of the meeting a procession was formed and marched back to church, singing as they walked. A saloon-keeper to-day sold out to a man who was prayed out of London. The crusaders say theywill try the efficacy of Columbus prayers on him and continue until he surrenders.

ACTIVITY OF THE PRAYING BANDS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 20.—Operations were resumed by praying bands this afternoon, and fourteen saloons were visited, where prayers were offered and hymns sung. Large crowds followed the bands on their trips, and in one case became quite boisterous. No places were closed and no proprietors signed pledges. The State Constables have also been actively at work all day and searched a large number of saloons, but with little success. A mass temperance meeting was held this evening, and largely attended.

THE MOVEMENT ON LONG ISLAND.

One of the largest gatherings that ever assembled in Smithsonian Hall, Hunter's Point, to take action in the temperance movement, convened there on Thursday night. From the very outset there seemed to be a growing warmth for the success of the cause, and by the close of the meeting the people were enthusiastic. A new idea was introduced, which if successfully managed it is thought will be of detriment to the liquor traffic. It is an "anti-treating" pledge and reads as follows:

Whereas, This meeting, believing the practice so common among all Americans of "treating" to be one of the most powerful aids to the liquor cause, and being assured that by the custom being abolished it will materially assist the tempeance cause, therefore,

Resolved, That a delegation of ladies and gentlemen be appointed and provided with "anti-treating" total abstinence pledges, and have them thoroughly circulated in every ward in Long Island City.

The resolution was passed by a unanimous vote, and the committee appointed, who will begin their novel work to-day. To-morrow afternoon a "women's temperance prayer-meeting" will be held in Dutch Kills, under the supervision of the Lodge of Good Templars, at Smithsonian Hall, at 4 o'clock. The ladies will also have a total abstinence prayer-service. In the village of Flushing the people have become aroused, and to-morrow afternoon a mass temperance prayer-meeting will be held.

A CRUEL HOAX.

Yesterday Brooklyn was posted with large bills setting forth in gigantic letters that the "Lady Temperance Crusaders" would pray at a liquor-saloon, the number and location of which was given. At the foot of the posters it was announced that "the Bishop would preside." In the evening when the hour arrived at which it was stated the meeting would take place fully 2,000 people congregated in the neighborhood of the saloon (a low den) indicated in the advertisements. When the crowd learned that they had been "sold," and that the posting of the bills was a trick of the person who kept the place to draw custom and advertise his place the general indignation knew no bounds. The services of the Police were necessary to disperse the angry multitude. Many respectable people who were present talked of taking steps to punish the person who thus sought to ridicule the temperance movement and insult the ladies engaged in it.

ALBANY.

A CROTON WATER DEPARTMENT.

THE BEACH RAPID-TRANSIT SCHEME—VOTE ON ITS ADOPTION—THE ALLEGED PURCHASE OF THE RAILROAD COMMITTEE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 20, 1874.

In the Senate this morning, Mr. Ledwith introduced the bill, printed in another column, which creates a Croton Water Department in this City.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK CITY.

An important bill, printed in full in another column, in reference to the improvement of streets and avenues in the City of New-York, was introduced by Senator Gross.

RAPID TRANSIT—THE BEACH PNEUMATIC TUNNEL.

Senator Madden, from the Railroad Committee, to-day reported in favor of the "job" which changes the name of the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company to the Broadway Under-ground Railway Company, extends its powers, and authorizes the City of New-York to aid in its construction.

Senator Tobey, from the same committee, made the following minority report:

To the Honorable the Senate:

The undersigned minority of the Committee on Railroads, to which was referred the bill entitled "An act changing the name of the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company to the Broadway Underground Railroad Company," and extending its powers and authorizing the City of New-York to aid in the construction of said railway, being unable to agree with the majority of said committee, begs leave to submit the following minority report:

The Beach Pneumatic Transit Company was chartered by chapter 842 of the laws of 1868, and was authorized and empowered to lay down, construct, and maintain one or more pneumatic tubes in the soil beneath the streets, squares, avenues, and of the public places in the City of New-York and Brooklyn, and under the bed of the waters of the East River in the said cities, and also under the bed of the water of the North River, from the City of New-York to the shores of New-Jersey, and to convey letters, parcels, packages, mails, merchandise, and property in and through said tubes for compensation, by means of vehicles to be run and operated therein by means of the pneumatic system of propulsion.

Nothing was done, so far as the undersigned has been enabled to learn, under said charter, except the construction of an experimental section a short distance under Broadway, which was constructed some years since, and was of small size, and which, at the time of its construction, was not authorized by law. But the promoters of the enterprise from time to time applied to the Legislature for an extension of these powers, and finally, in the years of 1872-3, the Legislature, by chapter 15 of the Laws of 1873, authorized said company (upon the assurance made by the persons advocating said measure that the same could be built by private enterprise, and thus afford rapid transit in the City of New-York,) to build, maintain, and operate an underground railway for the transportation of persons and property in the City of New-York from the Battery under Broadway to Madison square, thence under Broadway to its junction to Central Park and Eighth avenue, with a branch railway from and under Madison square, under Madison avenue to Harlem River.

It was confidently expected that this road would at once be built by private enterprise and that rapid transit would be thus offered to the people of the City of New-York, and the Legislature would be thereby relieved from considering and acting upon the multitude of bills which are annually thrust upon its attention under the pretext of affording rapid transit to the people of said City.

This last bill became a law on the 9th day of April, 1873, but since that time not one dollar has been subscribed and paid in, so far as the undersigned has been able to learn, nor has one step been taken toward building said road by said company, except that, it is alleged, several hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of said company have been issued and put afloat by said company; and said company has now no property or assets of any considerable value, unless it be the franchises heretofore mentioned, granted by the Legislature upon the faith of the representation of said company that said road would be at once built by said company. This company, which has thus far failed to keep faith with the public and redeem its pledges, again applies to the Legislature, and now asks the passage of the bill under consideration.

By the first section of the bill it is proposed to change the name of the company from "The Beach Pneumatic Transit Company" to the Broadway Underground Railway Company. By the third section of the bill the Controller of the City of New-York is directed, whenever the engineer and commissioners provided to be appointed by the law of 1873 shall certify that said company has expended $500,000, to guarantee on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of said City, the payment of $250,000 of the first mortgage bonds of said company, and so on up to $5,000,000, so that for each $500,000 so certified to have been expended, the said Controller is commanded to guarantee $250,000, to the amount of five million of dollars; provided, however, that such tax shall have been first voted by the people of the City of New-York at the next general election, to be held in November next.

It will be noticed that, by the provisions of this bill, the question is submitted not to the tax-payers of the City of New-York, but to the people voting at said election, and all the safeguards heretofore thrown around the bounding of towns and municipal corporations for railroad purposes are swept away; and this tax may be voted for and imposed by persons not owning or paying taxes on a dollar's worth of property in said City against the protest of votes of every tax-payer in the City. The question of allowing towns and municipal corporations, under any circumstances, to bond in aid of the building of railroads, is one of doubtful expediency, but the Legislature has never yet gone so far as to allow such bonding, except with the consent of a majority in number and amount of the tax-payers residing in the town and village or city bonded.

The provisions of this bill are mandatory. No discretion is left in the Controller or other local authority, and the question is fairly presented whether this Legislature will authorize a tax of $5,000,000 upon the City of New-York, now burdened with a public debt of over one hundred million dollars, to be expended by a corporation which has been heretofore faithless to the public, and without the assent first obtained of the owners of the property that will be liable to pay said guaranteed bonds, and which furnishes no guarantee that it can put into this project aside from what is obtained from the proceeds of the guaranteed bonds.

The bill provides no safeguards to secure the City for the construction of the road upon the guarantee of the $5,000,000.

It may all be expended within half a mile, and the City may, under the provisions of this act, guarantee this vast amount of money, and the road be as far from completion substantially as now.

Several other bills relating to rapid transit in the City of New-York have been presented to the Legislature at its present session, among which is one providing for the construction of an elevated railway from the Grand Central Depot through Fourth avenue to the lower part of the City, and another running from near the same points through Third avenue. Both of these bills have been reported and are now before the Senate, and no help from the City is asked or expected to aid in their construction, but, on the contrary, the bills each provide for the giving by the companies of a bond to the City conditioned that that they will forfeit and pay to the City the sum of $100,000 in case they do not build and put in operation their road in pursuance of the provisions of its charter.

Upon the practicability or possibility of constructing a road in the manner and as proposed by this company, many have grave doubts.

It is not important here to discuss that question; it seems to the undersigned to be enough that this bill proposes to put an obligation, amounting to $5,000,000, upon the City of New-York without their assent, and maybe against the protest of the property-owners of that City, and that when such obligation is incurred there is no certainty that the road will be completed, and that for these reasons the bill should be rejected.

F. W. TOBEY.

Senator Wood moved to substitute the minority for the majority report. After a warm discussion, the motion was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bradley, Dow, Fox, Ganson, Gross, King, Ledwith, Lowery, Parmenter, Robertson, Tobey, Wood—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Coe, Connolly, Bayton, Dickinson, Jacobs, Lord, Madden, McGowan, Hay, Selkreg, Thompson, Wellman—13.

THE REJECTION OF MR. EASTMAN'S RAPID TRANSIT BILL.

The alleged purchase of the Railroad Committee by Vanderbilt continues to be the all-absorbing topic of discussion at Albany, to the exclusion of almost every other subject. Rumor places the amount paid at $12,000. In the House, to-day, Mr. Eastman rose to a question of privilege, and said that without the least intention of making a reflection upon anybody he felt unpleasantly called upon to set himself right before the people. He was obliged to state that all his efforts to induce the Railroad Committee to consider his bill had been fruitless, notwithstanding that the act had been unanimously approved by the press and people of the City of New-York. Duty to himself and to his constituents compelled him to vindicate himself from the charge which had been suggested in some quarters, that he had sold out, and that it was with his consent that the bill had been allowed to slumber in committee. Nothing could be more false, and the whole responsibility rested with the members of the Railroad Committee. Conduct more extraordinary than that pursued by the committee in ignoring his bill and promptly reporting the bill of the great monopolist, Vanderbilt, almost as soon as it was introduced had never been witnessed in any Legislature.

Mr. Eastman states that unless his bill is reported early next week, he will introduce a resolution calling it from the committee.

THE ADJOURNMENT ON SATURDAY.

Contrary to general expectation and the pledges made at the commencement of the session, the Assembly once more adjourned to-day until Monday evening. For this waste of time, at a period of the session when every hour is precious, there is no disguising the fact that the members of the Republican delegation from New-York are primarily responsible. One of their number, Mr. Leake, introduced the resolution to adjourn, and all of them, without a single exception, voted in its favor.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Mr. Smith Weed to-day rose to a question of privilege, and stated that the report of his speech on the amendment to the third article of the constitution, published in the newspapers, did him some injustice. The error consisted in representing him as having said that he was opposed to taking certain powers from the Legislature and conferring them upon the Boards of Supervisors. He had not intended to convey any such idea, and was as much opposed to special legislation as any member on the floor.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session of the Senate was unusually well attended, but no business of general importance was transacted.

THE ESTATE OF EDWIN FORREST.

Senator Robertson introduced a bill providing that it shall be lawful for the executors and Trustees named in the will of Edwin Forrest, deceased, to agree with the widow of the said Forrest upon a sum in gross for her dower right in the whole estate of the said Forrest, deceased, and such sum shall be a charge upon the lands in this State of which Forrest died possessed, and said executors may sell, at public or private sale, so much of said lands as shall be requisite to pay such sum.

THE RIVERSIDE PARK BILL.

Van Nort and his body-guard of lobbyists left for New-York this afternoon, and it is now definitely understood that the Riverside Park bill will not be called up until Tuesday or Wednesday next.

UNSOUND MEAT.

At Barclay Street Ferry, yesterday morning, Col. Devoe, Superintendent of Markets, and his assistants seized 320 quarters of immature veal—the flesh of the fœtus—as being unfit for human food. This disgusting flesh is principally sent on here by the Erie and Midland Railroads, a large part of it coming from Orange County and Newburg. Various artifices are resorted to in order to smuggle the "meat" to this City, and regular gangs are organized for the purpose. This vile stuff is sold up town to poor people, who don't know the difference, at from two to five cents per pound. The staff of Col. Devoe is completely inadequate to put a stop to this traffic, and unless the New-Jersey authorities interfere those at this side of the Hudson are comparatively powerless.

THE EDGAR STUART AGAIN SEIZED.

BALTIMORE, March 20.—The notorious filibuster steamer Edgar Stuart, was seized to-day by United States Marshal Gladsborough, by order, it is said, of the Government authorities at Washington.

A Famous Vitalizing Tonic.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

A GRAND, HEALTHFUL STIMULANT, INVIGORATOR, AND RESTORATIVE.

Eighteen years' experience, with a success which no other Remedy has ever equaled or even approached, has proved WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA to be the grandest and most perfect Vitalizing Tonic, Invigorator, and Restorative known to Medical Science. We guarantee it to be a prompt and certain cure for

General Debility, Nervousness, Nervous Affections, Prostration of the Vital Forces and Powers, Loss of Nervous Power and Energy, Wasting Night Sweats, Loss of Appetite, Mental and Nervous Exhaustion, Chronic Diarrhea, Debility arising from Fevers or other illness, and Weakness of every description.

This justly-famous Vitalizing Tonic acts like magic. It quickly restores and permanently increases the Vital Strength and Nervous Power and Energy. It rapidly restores and improves the General Nervous Tone, stimulates and restores the appetite, promotes refreshing sleep, and builds up, invigorates, and VITALIZES the entire Nervous and Physical Systems.

Prices, $1 and $2 per bottle.

Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John st., New-York.

—Advertisement.

This March weather clogs the pores, renders the skin inactive, and quickens dormant germs of disease, especially colds, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. The remedy is a luxurious vapor bath. No. 7 West 24th st., opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel. Employed by many first-class physicians. Elegant department for ladies.—*Advt.*

REMOVAL.—New patterns Tamboured Lace, French Guipure and Nottingham Curtains, beautiful designs for lambrequins; Piano, Table Covers, &c. G. L. KELTY & CO., Importers, No. 184 Fifth avenue. Prices low for first-class goods.—*Advertisement.*

The "Phalon Night-Blooming Cereus" is unequaled in the richness of its odor. Sold everywhere. Beware of cheap imitations. As a hair-dressing use "PHALON INVIGORATOR."—*Advertisement.*

SORENESS OF THROAT OR LUNGS RELIEVED BY JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

Tan, Sunburn and Freckles are removed by use of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

Public Speakers and Singers will find BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any exertion of the vocal organs. For coughs and colds the Troches are effectual.

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs, or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

For Moth-patches, Freckles, and Tan ask your druggist for PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is harmless and reliable. Also for his celebrated COMEDONE and PIMPLE REMEDY, the great skin medicine for pimples, black-heads, or flesh-worms. Prepared only by B. C. PERRY, the noted Skin Doctor, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid: best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.

WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.

We have no branch offices.

Spring Hats for Everybody!!

NOW READY!!

At WARNOCK & CO.'S, No. 519 Broadway.

Wedding Invitations, New Style; Rep paper, very elegant; all the best foreign note paper. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840

For a First-class Dress or Business Hat, go to ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau st.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

MITCHELL—MACPHERSON.—On Wednesday, March 18, by Rev. Alfred Partridge, D. D., JOHN H. MITCHELL and ANNIE M. MACPHERSON, all of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

TIGHE—WINN.—The marriage of Mr. LAWRENCE TIGHE, only son of the late Morgan Tighe, Esq., of Mitchelstown, Westmeath, with the Honorable LAURA ALLANSON WINN, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Headly, was solemnized on the 3d inst. at All Saints, Ennismore Gardens, by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Peterborough, and Mr. J. Bloomfield.—*From the Queen and Court Journal, London.*

DIED.

ALLEN.—On the 20th inst., after a short illness, FRANCES ALLEN, in the 78th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from No. 473 Lexington av. on Monday, March 23, at 11 o'clock.

AMOS.—At his residence, Vanderbilt av., Staten Island, on the 19th day of March, 1874, ALEXANDER L. S. AMOS, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, Sunday, March 22, at 2 P. M.

ANDERSON.—On Friday, March 20, LOUISA, only child of David D. and Mattie Anderson, aged 22 months.

Funeral services on this (Saturday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, at No. 110 West 46th st.

AYMAR.—On Thursday morning, the 19th inst., CAROLINE AYMAR, daughter of the late John D. Aymar.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her brother, William Aymar, No. 37 West 20th st., on Saturday morning, March 21, at 10:30 o'clock, without further notice.

BARRY.—On Fifth day, Third month, 19th, HANNAH H. BARRY, widow of Samuel J. W. Barry.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 112 West 38th st., at 1 o'clock on Seventh day, (Saturday,) the 21st inst.

BRITTON.—On Thursday, March 19, WILLIAM A. BRITTON, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 23 West 32d st., on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 5:30 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Kent, Conn., for interment.

☞ Natchez, Miss., and New-Orleans, La., papers please copy.

DOMINICK.—On Thursday, 19th inst., of diphtheria, HENRY BLANCHARD, only son of Francis J. and Allie H. Dominick, aged 5 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 21st inst., at 3 P. M., from No. 314 East 19th st.

FORCE.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, March 20, LUCY SOPHRONIA FORCE, in the 78th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her niece, Mrs. B. R. Miller, No. 801 Lexington av., corner of 62d st., on Monday, March 23, at 2 o'clock.

HOFF.—On Friday, March 20, very suddenly, MARY JANE, the wife of Newton W. Hoff.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 39 West 12th st., on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 1:30 o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, as are also those of her brother-in-law, Fredk. Peutz, Esq. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

HOW.—In Brooklyn, March 20, JANE H., wife of Benjamin W. How, and daughter of Admiral Silas H. Stringham, United States Navy.

The relatives and friends of the families are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 59 Clark st., Brooklyn, on Monday, 23d inst., at 2:30 P. M.

HIGGINS.—On Wednesday, March 18, SEPTERIUS HIGGINS, in the 55th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 122 Oak st., Greenpoint, Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 21, at 1 o'clock.

JAUDON.—Died suddenly in Baltimore, on Thursday, March 19, HARRIET S. JAUDON, daughter of the late Daniel Jaudon.

Funeral services from her late residence, No. 117 North Charles st., Baltimore, on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

MAGHEE.—On Friday morning, March 20, THOMAS H. MAGHEE, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 16 East 37th st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MILLER.—At Newark, on 19th inst., ARCHIE GIFFERD, son of Amelia and the late Archer G. Miller, aged 22 years.

The funeral will take place from St. Barnabas Church, Roseville, (Newark,) on Monday, 23d inst., at 3 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Cars leave foot of Barclay st., by Morris and Essex Railroad, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Roseville.

NEGRIN.—On Friday, March 20, Mrs. M. A. NEGRIN, relict of the late Paul Negrin, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 19 West 12th st., on Sunday, March 22, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Nashville, Tenn., and New-Orleans, La., papers please copy.

POOLE.—At Lakeville, on Thursday evening, March 19, ESTHER L., wife of the late Samuel C. Poole.

Funeral services at Christ's Church, Manhassett, on Sunday, March 22, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at Little Neck depot upon the arrival of the 9:30 train from Hunter's Point. Trains return at 4:25.

QUACKENBOSS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, 19th inst., ISAAC A. QUACKENBOSS, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 306 Carlton av., on Sunday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROBERTS.—At Passaic, N. J., on Friday, March 20, after a lingering illness, FLORENCE A., eldest child of Edward and Mary E. Roberts.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Passaic, on Sunday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Train leaves foot of Chambers st. at 1:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Passaic at 6:40 P. M.

ROWLAND.—Wednesday, March 18, WILLIAM ROWLAND, in the 71st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 338 Bedford av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 22, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further notice.

SANDFORD.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, March 19, 1874, HALSEY, infant son of Mary L. and Thomas S. Sandford, and grandson of James Lawson.

SHIMEALL.—Rev. RICHARD C. SHIMEALL, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 10th av., third house from 69th st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

STEVENS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 19, HENRY M. STEVENS, of the firm of Miner & Stevens, aged 52 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, March 21, at 1 P. M., from the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, at 2d av. and 14th st.

VOSE.—Suddenly, March 17, JOHN G. VOSE, aged 45.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Orange Valley Church, on Saturday, 21st inst., on the arrival of the 1:10 P. M. train from the foot of Barclay st., Morris and Essex Railroad.

WHITTEMORE.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Friday, March 20, JANE M., eldest daughter of John and Mary B. Whittemore.

Funeral services at the residence of her brother, T. W. Whittemore, on Sunday, March 22, at 1 o'clock. Boat leaves foot of Whitehall st. at 12 M. Carriages will be in attendance at the Quarantine Landing.

WISWALL.—At West Troy, N. Y., on Friday morning, March 20, 1874, CATHERINE A., wife of Ebenezer Wiswall, Esq., aged 58 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Monday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN UNPARALLELED CURE OF BRIGHT'S disease and dropsy, by Bethesda Mineral Spring Water.—Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, No. 200 Broadway, New-York: Dear Sir—Yours of the 3d March was duly received, and would have been answered sooner but for my engagements. I very willingly give you a certificate of the benefits I derived from the use of Bethesda Water, for I consider it one of God's good gifts to man, for which we cannot be too thankful, and those who have tested its qualities should let the world know, that others may benefit by their experience. I inclose a detailed statement of my case, which you are at full liberty to publish. Yours, very truly,

F. DUNCAN JAUDON.

Full particulars in pamphlets.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, March 21, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12:30 P. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 12:30 P. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 5:30 A. M. and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.

NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,

Opposite Herald Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS.

1. THE STORY OF A SUMMER; OR JOURNAL LEAVES FROM CHAPPAQUA. An exquisite little volume about life at the home of Horace Greeley. By his niece, CECILIA CLEVELAND. Price $1 50.
2. MUTUAL FRIEND. The twelfth volume of "Carleton's New Illustrated Edition" of Charles Dickens' works, the best, cheapest, and handsomest edition in the world. Price $1 50.
3. WOMAN, LOVE AND MARRIAGE. By the author of "Salad for the Solitary and Social." Everybody should read this wonderfully interesting book on the above important subjects. Beautifully bound in ornamental covers. Price 75 cents.
4. GENESIS DISCLOSED. A discovery of an error in the translation of the Holy Bible. Price $1 50.
5. BESSIE WILMERTON. A charming new novel, beautifully printed with red borders. Price $1 75.
6. JESSAMINE. A new novel. By MARION HARLAND, author of "True as Steel," &c. Price $1 50.
7. THREADING MY WAY. An autobiographical work. By ROBERT DALE OWEN. Price $1 50.
8. FANNY FERN. A memorial volume. By JAMES PARTON. With selections from her writings. $2.
9. A WONDERFUL WOMAN. A new novel. By the author of "Guy Earlscourt's Wife. Price $1 75.
10. LOYAL UNTO DEATH. A new English novel of the "Guy Livingstone" sort. $1 75.
11. EDNA BROWNING. A new novel. By MARY J. HOLMES, author of "Lena Rivers," &c. $1 50.
12. BETSEY AND I ARE OUT. And other poems. By Mrs. EMERSON. $1 50.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers,
Madison square, New-York.

WILSON'S

NEW-YORK CITY

COPARTNERSHIP DIRECTORY

for March, 1874,

IS PUBLISHED.

The partners and special partners therein, obtained from reliable sources.

THE TROW CITY DIRECTORY COMPANY,

No. 11 University place.

Price $2.

VAN NOSTRAND'S

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Ready MONDAY, 23d.

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THE HARLEM RIVER.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. NEWTON.

The extensive encroachments which have been, from time to time, made on the Harlem River by the various owners of the fore-shore, have caused considerable alarm to those interested in the preservation of the navigation of that stream. Long before the grant of the 400 feet belt by the State to the City, in 1826, the encroachments had assumed vast proportions, and since then the trespass has been rapidly pushed out until the river is little more than a canal. In 1852 the lands under water in Harlem River, from such exterior line as the corporation might lay down in that river to the inward shore, were ceded to the City, and gave that grasping body the disposal of the immense flats along the river. The Commissioners appointed in 1856 to lay out exterior bulk-head and pier-head lines along the Hudson and East Rivers had their serious attention called to the then state of Harlem River, and proper water-lines were accordingly suggested, and the Commissioners laid before the Legislature plans to restore the navigation of that important stream. The value of the Harlem River to the upper parts of the City has not been appreciated. With very little expense the obstructions, which at present impede the free navigation of the stream could be removed, and a safe and easy means of communication between the East and Hudson Rivers afforded, an extensive wharf frontage for coasting vessels and canal-boats provided, and be of great benefit to the citizens residing in the north part of the City and the adjacent parts of Westchester County. So reported the Commissioners in 1857. And again, Harlem River, an important but neglected passage between the Hudson and East rivers, is capable of conversion into a navigable stream for sloops and schooners engaged in the trade between the City of Albany and other towns on the Hudson and ports of the Eastern States. The amount of tonnage sailing from Albany for Eastern ports during the year 1856 was about 50,000 tons, and it is believed the tonnage from Kingston was much greater. If, said the report, the Harlem River were made navigable, the long detour around the City of twenty miles and the dangerous passage of Hell Gate would be in part avoided by those vessels, and the formidable competition which they have to maintain with the railroads of Massachusetts be somewhat reduced. The improvement of this river would materially benefit the adjacent counties of New-York and Westchester, and afford numerous sites for those mechanical pursuits which require large areas of ground on navigable waters, and which can with difficulty be obtained on the crowded shores of the East or Hudson Rivers, and only at great cost. To the City of New-York the improvement of Harlem River is of much and increasing importance. The upper parts of the City are separated from the Hudson by the highlands on the margin of the river, extending from Manhattanville to King's Bridge, a distance of six miles. The citizens living in those parts of the City have no other mode of procuring building materials, coal, and other necessary and bulky articles than by transporting them by land for long distances. If Harlem River were opened they could be landed in their immediate neighborhood. To Westchester County the improvement would be of great benefit, by giving a great stretch of shore-line, and an approach to a district of country now entirely excluded from water-communication. In the report of the Advisory Committee, consisting of Gen. Joseph J. Totten, United States Engineers; Prof. A. D. Bache, Superintendent United States Coast Survey; Commander C. H. Davis, United States Navy, it is said that the principal obstructions to the navigation of the Harlem consist of, first, the mud and deposit in the stream, which can be readily removed by ordinary dredging-machines. At the entrance to the river are the remains of the piers of a bridge which formerly connected Manhattan and Ward's Islands. They consist of small stones, shoaling the water to nine feet. The next obstruction is a bridge erected by the Harlem Railroad Company, but the use of which is abandoned for a more commodious structure. Macomb's Dam is the most objectionable artificial obstruction in the river. It was erected under an act of the Legislature in 1813, which provided that the grantees might construct a dam between certain points, with an opening in the centre of sufficient width to allow the water to pass freely through, and so as to admit of the free passage of boats and vessels accustomed to navigate the river. These conditions were not observed in the construction of the dam. In 1839 certain citizens of Westchester, in order to make an opening for the passage of such craft as could ascend the river, but would be arrested at that point, forcibly removed a portion of the dam. The parties were prosecuted and the case was carried to the highest tribunals of the State; but though the citizens implicated were acquitted and the dam declared a public nuisance, no further attempts were made to remove it. King's Bridge and Hadley's Bridge present very formidable obstacles to the flow of the tides, and the report suggests that a canal should be made to avoid the expense of blasting the rocks under water, through a creek and marsh, at the east side of Hadley's Bridge, which could be easily connected with a creek emptying into the head waters of Spuyten Duyvil. Now that that part of Westchester County having the Harlem River for its western boundary has been annexed to the City, the free navigation of the river becomes of paramount importance. The suggestions of the Commission of 1856 laid before the Legislature as to this river were neglected, and not until the question of annexation became a *fait accompli* did the Federal Government take any practical steps in the matter so long in abeyance. In compliance with a communication from the War Department Major Gen. Newton, the Chief Engineer of the United States Army for this district, caused to be made careful soundings and examination of the obstructions to the navigation of this now important stream. His comprehensive report, dated February last, to Brig. Gen. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, is given below. Gen. Newton has been associated with all the surveys and commissions to ascertain the chronic disorders of New-York Harbor and its dependencies, and the exhaustive nature of his report on the obstructions in Harlem River leaves nothing unexplored or unelucidated. The following is Gen. Newton's report:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report on the Harlem River survey, made in conformity with the act approved March 3, 1873, for examinations and surveys, specifying Harlem River, near East River, New-York. The Harlem River forms an important passage from the Hudson River to Long Island Sound and New-York Harbor. Its upper part has been much neglected, and, in consequence, has been obstructed by artificial obstacles, while the natural ones have been suffered to increase. It is the water boundary on the north side of Manhattan Island, separating it from the main. The water-course is, in fact, a narrow sound continuous from the Hudson River to Long Island Sound; and Spuyten Duyvil Creek is a small stream emptying into this sound near King's Bridge. From Hudson River to King's Bridge the stream is known as Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and as Harlem River from King's Bridge to Long Island Sound. The western or Hudson River entrance is thirteen miles north of the Battery, and the main entrance is in the Hell Gate passage, between Ward's Point, on Ward's Island, and the foot of East One Hundred and Sixteenth street. Besides this last-named entrance are two others—Little Hell Gate and Harlem Kills. The first is 1,100 yards in length, with an average width of 165 yards, and a minimum depth of 8 feet. The bottom is irregular and rocky, and the current very rapid. The other passage is 100 yards in mean width, and has a minimum depth of 4 feet. The main eastern entrance into Hell Gate is seven and a quarter miles from the Battery. The Little Hell Gate entrance is eight and a quarter miles, and the Harlem Kills entrance nine miles. The distance from the Hudson River to Hell Gate by this passage is eight and a half miles. Its easy access from the Sound, and moderately easy access from New-York Harbor, together with its quiet interior position, would seem to make it a desirable thoroughfare for vessels passing from Long Island Sound to the Hudson River, and, in certain cases, even for those passing between New-York Harbor on the East River and the Hudson. The local trade with the flourishing towns on its banks (now annexed to New-York City) should deserve some consideration as enhancing the importance of the passage. The distance from Peck slip, on the East River, to the mouth of Spuyten Duyvil Creek, on the Hudson, is nearly the same through Harlem River as by way of the Battery and Hudson River, so that for all places east of this the Harlem River route is the shorter. The above is compiled from the Harbor Commissioners' report of the year 1857, pp. 206, 207. There are at present plying between Harlem and the lower part of New-York City two steam-boat lines, entitled respectively the Harlem and New-York Navigation Company and the Harlem and Morrisania Steam-boat Company. The Harlem and New-York Navigation Company runs four steam-boats; total value, $200,000. For the year 1873 this line carried 1,500,000 passengers, an increase of 234,000 over 1872, and made on an average twenty-three round trips, or forty-six passages per day. The net proceeds from freight were $9,000. The Morrisania Steam-boat Company owns two steamers, valued at $130,000. These two boats, during the year 1873, carried 1,000,000 passengers, and averaged per day ten round trips, or twenty passages. Their net proceeds from freight amounted to $10,000. The above information is from the officers of these companies. With increase of travel these lines intend to put on more boats. On foggy days trips cannot be made without danger of encountering rocky obstructions. As regards the number and tonnage of vessels plying on the Harlem River, very little can be ascertained, but no doubt exists that a large number frequent this river. Two tide-waves of different magnitudes and establishments visit New-York Harbor, meeting and overlapping between the upper part of the East River and the western limits of the Sound. At Governor's Island, owing to the expansion of the tidal basin formed by the upper bay, the Sandy Hook tide reaches its minimum range, having diminished from a mean rise and fall of [illegible] feet, to [illegible] of 4.3 feet at Governor's Island. Thence toward the Sound the tidal elevation increases steadily, reaching at the west side of Hallett's Point a range of 5.1 feet, and continuing thus until at Throgg's Neck we meet a mean rise and fall of 7.3 feet—the Sound tide. In this course the establishments also gradually approach those of the Sound, being at Hell Gate Ferry 1h. 40m., at Throgg's Neck 3h. 21m. later than at Governor's Island. The tidal currents are called into existence by the variations in the different heights of the Sound, their epochs having no direct relations with the local tide, and their velocities being affected by the same circumstances. The rise and fall of tides is about 5.2 feet at the foot of East One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets, New-York City. It increases a little toward Mott Haven, where it is 5.3 feet. On its way up from East One Hundred and Twelfth street to Mott's Dock the tidal waves experience a retardation of five and a half minutes. Of the tidal currents the ebb current is the stronger in the lower Harlem River; from the east the ebb enters the Harlem River with great velocity through Little Hell Gate and the Harlem Kills, setting strongly toward the New-York shore, and forming eddies at its junction with the waters of the Harlem River. The minimum depth of the improved Harlem River is expected to be not less than 12 feet at mean low water. Taking this as the required depth we find the following obstructions to safe channel navigation. The obstructions given below were inspected by a competent diver, and specimens of the rocks brought up: 1. Three of the five remaining piers of an old bridge which formerly spanned the Harlem from what is now called the foot of East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, New-York City, to the north-west end of Ward's Island. These five piers are numbered on the map of the recent survey as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; No. 1 being the pier nearest the Ward's Island shore, and No. 5 the one in closest proximity to the Harlem shore. The three piers, however, which come under the head of obstructions are respectively Nos. 1, 3, and 4. Pier No. 5 has less than the required depth over it, but, by reason of its very close proximity to the shore, it cannot be properly classed as an obstacle to safe channel navigation. No. 2, having twelve feet and more of water on it, is not included in the system of improvement. Pier No. 1, formed of large stones, is distant 18.7 feet (measured on centre line of bridge) from the Ward's Island high-water line, (corner of sea-wall;) 16.7 feet is its maximum depth at mean low water, 4.8 feet its minimum. Pier No. 3 is composed of loose stones. Pier No. 4 is composed of large stones, weighing about three tons, and solidly imbedded together. This pier is distant 30.7 feet (measured on centre line of bridge) from the New-York high-water lines. The maximum depth of water on said pier at mean low water is 8.7 feet, the minimum 5.1 feet. Before proceeding farther it would be well to give the history of the "old bridge" in order to determine whether these piers should be removed by the United States Government, or by the State of New-York. On the 20th of February, 1807, at the request of a company engaged in the cotton trade, a bill was passed by the New-York State Legislature authorizing the construction of the above-mentioned bridge. (See Webster and Skinner's Laws, vol. 5.) It was to be built for the advantages of the trade it would afford this company, (prominent among whom were Bartholomew and Jasper Ward,) the owners of a cotton-mill on Ward's Island. The engineer and builder was a Mr. Thomas Lyons, since deceased. The exact date of the construction of this bridge cannot be found, nor is there extant a complete drawing of it. As near as could be ascertained, after much trouble, the bridge was built in 1807. The structure was of wood, 50 feet wide, 25 feet carriage-way, and 12½ feet on each side for the accommodation of passengers. (These few dimensions were obtained from the records in the office of the Controller of the County and City of New-York.) The piers of the bridge, six in number, (as we have every reason to believe,) consisted of cribs sunk in the river. By the completion of this bridge was connected what is now known as the foot of East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, New-York City, (then part of the estate of Rev. Philip Milledoler,) and the north-west end of Ward's Island. The bridge remained standing till the 3d of September, 1821, when an unusually high tide, combined with a very strong gale, completely demolished it, nothing remaining but the piers upon which it had rested. These were visible at high water, and were sufficiently dangerous to be the cause of several accidents. They remained in this condition until the year 1858, when, at the earnest request of Mr. H. P. McGown, President of the Harlem and New-York Navigation Company, the authorities of the City of New-York took the matter in hand, and appropriated a sum of money out of the City funds. The contract (for $3,900) for removing these obstructions was awarded to Morris & Cumings. In either August or September, 1858, the contractors commenced operations, and by means of a large rake succeeded in lowering three piers and making a minimum depth of about twelve feet at mean low water over each. The piers raked down were those before mentioned as Nos. 2 and 3, and another one of which no trace exists at the present day. Those left untouched were the two nearest the New-York shore, (Nos. 4 and 5,) and the one in same proximity to Ward's Island. (No. 1.) 2. Candle Factory Reef lies off the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, New-York City, 140 feet distant from high-water line, New-York shore. This rock consists of gneiss vertically stratified. The shallowest sounding gives 1.9 feet on the apex of the rock at mean low water. The reef rises to a sharp point at its centre, and thence shelves downward, giving at the base depths of 8 or 9 feet. Lying, as this obstruction does, on the very edge of the steam-boat channel, it is considered a dangerous obstruction. Several accidents have happened. On the 16th July, 1867, the steam-boat Sylvan Stream (of the Harlem and New-York Navigation Company's line,) ran on the reef, and was damaged to such an extent as to sink almost immediately. In April, 1862, the passenger steam-boat Minnie was also sunk by running on the same rock. There have also been accidents to sailing vessels striking on the reef. 3. Large flat rock, foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Harlem, 304 feet distant from the Harlem shore high-water line, and 122 feet above the upper corner of the pier. A portion of this rock runs under the pier, but is not here considered, it being the province of the proprietor of the dock to remove that part of it. This rock consists of gneiss vertically stratified. The maximum sounding gives a depth of 11 feet; the minimum, 7.5 feet on the rocks. 4. Small rock, situated in mid-channel, off foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, opposite entrance to the Harlem Kills, and distant 470 feet from the Harlem high-water line; it is composed of gneiss, of a dip of about 75°. The shallowest sounding reads 9.4 feet at mean low water. 5. Small rock at the mouth of the Mott Haven Canal, about 50 feet from the north-west corner of Mott's Dock. It consists of a ledge of gneiss, running in a north-north-east direction, nearly parallel to the direction of the canal. The minimum sounding gives a depth of 3.8 feet on this rock at mean low water. Raking alone would not prove a successful means of removing the obstructions to safe channel navigation formed by bridge-piers, consisting, as they do, of heavy stones in some places, and of strong material, firmly imbedded, in others. Some surface-blasting will be, at first, necessary, in order to reduce the size of the larger stones, and also to start the compact masses before any successful attempt at grappling can be made. The removal of the remaining rocky obstructions must be performed by means of a systematic process of rock-drilling, blasting, and grappling. The comparatively short distance of these rocky obstructions from the buildings on shore will necessitate the use of small charges, which will cause these operations to be somewhat tedious and expensive.

ESTIMATE OF COST OF PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

1. Piers Nos. 1, 3, and 4, of old bridge, off foot of East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, Harlem, 674.2 cubic yards, at $6 per cubic yard	$4,045 20
2. Candle Factory Reef, foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, Harlem, 1,449 cubic yards, spread over an area of 2,529 square yards, at 72.81 per cubic yard	83,703 00
3. Flat rock off foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Harlem, 304 feet from Harlem shore, 333.6 cubic yards, spread over an area of 508 square yards, at $97 13 per cubic yard	32,404 00
4. Small rock in mid-channel, off East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Harlem, 470 feet from Harlem shore; 23.9 cubic yards, spread over an area of 122 square yards, at $194 56 per cubic yard	4,650 00
5. Small rock at the mouth of Mott Haven Canal; 470.59 cubic yards, spread over an area of 261.2 square yards, at $45 per cubic yard	21,176 55
Contingencies, 15 per cent. of the above	21,896 82
Total	$167,875 56

Since the report of 1857 a vast trade has sprung up along the shores of the Hudson. Immense quantities of brick are made in Rockland County, in this State; one manufacturer, Hon. M. Knapp, employing no less than sixty crafts in transporting the article to this City and the Eastern States. The great coal trade from Rondout is carried along the highway of the Hudson to avoid the exorbitant rates of the Eastern railroad companies. All the vessels engaged in the carrying trade from ports along the Hudson to the eastern shore of Manhattan Island and the Bay States, have to make the circuitous route of the Hudson and East Rivers, and run the gauntlet through Hell Gate. The distance from Spuyten Duyvil, on the Hudson, to the debouchure of the Harlem River, is about twenty-four miles; from the Hudson, through Spuyten Duyvil, to the same point, is only eight miles—a great saving in the short voyages of small coasters. If, therefore, the Federal authorities remove the obstructions in the navigable waters of the stream, it is to be expected that the corporate authorities will dredge the mud from the channel, and so make this important waterway available for healthy traffic and a source of wealth to the City.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ERIE ACCOUNTS.

The committee selected by the Erie Railway Directors to investigate the company's accounts met at the office of S. L. M. Barlow, corner William street and Exchange place, yesterday, and made a partial report, as it was stated in THE TIMES yesterday, mainly in the rebuttal of some statements made by Ex-Auditor Dunan, and circulated in pamphlet form. The following is the report:

The committee appointed to investigate the statements made by S. H. Dunan, late Auditor of the Erie Railway Company, in his communication laid before the board on the 12th of March, and dated March 3, inst., beg leave to make a preliminary report as follows:

They have carefully examined the foundations for the statement made by Mr. Dunan that the floating debt of the company amounted to $7,000,000. They find the following to be the true statement on the 13th of March inst., on which day they commenced their examination:

Loans and bills payable	$1,098,866 51
Loans received by collaterals	1,330,000 00
Audited bills unpaid	429,722 85
Traffic balances	116,175 53
Unaudited bills and accounts	295,288 20
Balance of January pay-rolls	134,335 36
Total	$3,404,388 45

These items they consider as constituting the floating debt proper; if all debt outside of the funded debt is to be regarded as floating, then there are the following items to add to the above:

February pay-rolls due, but not payable	$549,631 07
Union Bank of London advance on unsold bonds	904,202 87
Interest and rentals to March 13 not yet due	494,152 63

Beyond these items your committee find nothing, and they would observe that all railway companies have necessarily, in the regular course of business, large sums of money due to them and by them at all times. This is unavoidable, and the receipts on these accounts usually about balance the disbursements, including the current pay-rolls. From the above amount of $3,404,388 45 put down as the real floating debt, $545,799 08 may fairly be deducted on this account, leaving $2,858,589 37 as the sum really necessary to be provided for. The sum borrowed on bonds will be provided for from the bonds deposited. The pay-rolls for January have since been paid, and those for February are being paid. The amount due to the company and the value of the collaterals held by the company are very large. With these items from which to calculate, the committee leave the members of the board to figure, each for himself, what he may choose to call the amount of the floating debt, but it is obvious that Mr. Dunan's statement is erroneous. On the general matter of Mr. Dunan's statements in reference to entries in the books, your committee desire to defer a report in detail until after Mr. Watson's return, as an act of justice, and in order to have his explanation upon the whole subject. Some things may, however, be said now. So far as the committee know, Mr. Dunan's statements of entries are correct. It is the conclusions drawn from them that are erroneous. When the board decided to adopt the English policy of dividing among the stockholders annually, or semi-annually, the net earnings of the road, on the pledge that whatever amounts were required for construction or equipment would be furnished by them, it became necessary to ascertain with some accuracy the amounts properly chargeable against the earnings of each year, and, in order to do this, Mr. Watson deducted after careful examination the excess of charges occasioned by the neglect to maintain the property in former years. In this way he reduced the charges to what he considered the proper amount for the year, and the surplus of the charges went not to construction, but to the debit of the fund received from Jay Gould, as sums that should have been expended on the property in those years. This was the motive and reason for the changes in question. How accurately the division was made your committee can judge better hereafter. The principle involved having been adopted by the board at the suggestion and desire of the stockholders, its discussion is not a part of the duty of this committee. It seems right to your committee to notice the remarkable circumstances under which the statements of the late Auditor have been made. Almost the precise day when the company offered an important loan in the London market was selected as the time for making them. The substance of his report was telegraphed there in advance of its reception by your board, and, as we learn, industriously circulated, and the public here are now supplied with pamphlets containing his defense, with his statements and accounts in full. No language can increase the force of these simple facts. It is fortunate that in spite of all this the new loan is successful, and enables the Erie, by replacing expenditures on account of construction, to pay off its floating debt, and also to make many very necessary improvements through which, and good management, the prosperity of the road seems secure.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
CORTLANDT PARKER,
GEORGE H. BROWN,
H. R. BALTZER,
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 20, 1874.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH COUNCIL.

The following additional names of Pastors and delegates who are coming to the Congregational Council on the 24th inst. have been received:

New-York.—Harlem Congregational Church, New-York City, Rev. Samuel H. Vergin, Pastor; Erastus F. Brown, layman. Plymouth Church, Syracuse, Rev. A. F. Beard, Pastor; Hon. Peter Burns, layman. Broadway Tabernacle, New-York City, Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., Pastor; W. H. Smith, layman.

Vermont.—Second Congregation Church, St. Johnsbury, Rev. C. M. Southgate, Pastor; layman not named.

New-Hampshire.—Franklin Street Congregational Church, Manchester, W. J. Tucker, Pastor; A. H. Daniels, layman.

Connecticut.—North Church, New-Haven, Rev. Edward Hawes, Pastor; Prof. Henry N. Day, layman.

Maine.—High Street Congregational Church, Portland, Wm. H. Fenn, Pastor; James B. Libby, layman. Central Church, Bangor, Rev. George W. Field, Pastor; J. S. Wheelwright, layman.

Massachusetts.—Amherst College Church, Amherst, W. A. Stearns, Pastor; W. S. Tyler, layman. North Congregational Church, New-Bedford, Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, Pastor; Deacon John Hastings, layman. Union Congregational Church, Worcester, Eben Cutler, D. D., Pastor; Deacon P. L. Moen, layman.

THE VALENTINE WILL CASE.

The testimony in the case of the contested will of Catherine Valentine was closed yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. Counsel fixed Wednesday next for determining the day for their summing up.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Murray; Daken vs. Martin; Geib vs. Geib; Dun vs. Murphy; Baleawzea vs. Lapaugh; In the matter, &c., Church of the Resurrection; orders granted.

Hovey vs. Rubber Tip Pencil Company; Andrews vs. Low; Bedell vs. Taylor; motions granted.

Watson vs. Dailey; Ellis vs. Keyes; Cameron vs. Hain; motions denied.

Jourdan vs. Jourdan; decree of divorce granted; reference.

Platt vs. Platt; granted.

Mount vs. Fowler; reference.

By Judge Lawrence.

Congregation Keneseth Israel, &c., vs. Congregation Keneseth Israel; order.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Porter vs. Waring; findings settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Birck vs. Birck; reference ordered to take proofs, &c.

Gregg vs. Howe et al.; case settled.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Boehm et al. vs. Sturge; order settled and signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Pfeister vs. Schmidt; motion denied; see memorandum in Lang case.

Lang vs. Schmidt; motion denied; see memorandum.

Sloan vs. Moody; application granted.

Schmidt vs. Schmidt; divorce refused; affidavit of service defective.

Adler vs. Adler; application denied; affidavit of service defective.

The People ex rel., Stewart vs. Pinckney; application for mandamus denied; see memorandum.

Weig vs. Schwartz; motion denied as to costs, but defendant may be allowed his actual disbursements.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 230.—*Warren vs. Van Brunt et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Minnesota.—This was a contest concerning the pre-emption title to certain land in Minnesota, upon which Warren and Van Brunt had both entered. Warren claimed that Van Brunt entered only as his tenant and employe, and Van Brunt asserted that they had made the entry jointly. Van Brunt applied for a patent, and dying, his widow obtained the patent under the decision of the General Land Office in her favor. The Supreme Court of the State held that the proper officers of the Government had, in the discretion which was reposed in them, decided the question of the locality of the entries made by the parties, and had determined that the improvements made and required were those of Van Brunt, entitling him to the patent, their decision was final. Thus holding, the case was dismissed. It is here contended that the court erred in this decision, and that there should have been a patent to the two in common, if the decision was not in favor of Warren. The defendants in error urge that there is no Federal question in the case, and that this court therefore has no jurisdiction to review the decision. Wilkinson & Davis for plaintiffs in error; Carlisle & McPherson for defendant.

No. 229.—*Nash et al. vs. Williams, Executrix.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Texas.—This was an action of trespass for the recovery of a league of land on the Colorado River, brought by the defendant in error, as executrix of H. W. Williams, deceased, whose claim was upon an administrator's deed, made in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of the proper county. The defense of the plaintiffs in error was that the order and decrees of the Probate Court were void for want of jurisdiction; but that if not so held, then they were void because obtained by fraud and collusion, no such defendants being established against the estate of the intestate as those for which the alleged sale was made. They set up title under one Connett, who claimed to have purchased the property from the heirs of the intestate, and also to have become owner by reason of a Marshal's sale to him, the sale being based on a judgment recovered against the intestate. On the trial a question arose whether the notes of the intestate held by Connett, and upon which the judgment was obtained, were given for a valuable consideration—it appearing that they were given in part for slaves purchased of Connett by the intestate, which Connett had brought from Missouri in 1861, after the commencement of the war. On these facts the court held that as the slaves were removed from Missouri to Texas for the purpose of sale after the existence of the war, by Connett, a citizen of Missouri, the sale made of them was an unlawful act on his part, contrary to his duty as a citizen of the United States and of Missouri, and was in Texas a transaction void in law, and which cannot be enforced in the courts. The judgment was for the executrix, and it is here insisted, among errors assigned, that this ruling of the court was a misrepresentation of the facts and inapplicable to the case; that Connett, being in sympathy with the South, removed his property southward, as the military lines compelled him to do if he would remain within the rebel territory, and that his intention was not simply or at all to sell the slaves. On the contrary, that on arriving in Texas he hired his slaves in most instances until 1864, when they were sold to Williams. George F. Moore and John Hancock for plaintiffs in error; Jackson & Jackson and James A. Buchanan for defendant.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 20.—Cotton firm; fair demand; Middling, 16⅛c.; Low Middling, 15⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; Ordinary, 11⅝c.; net receipts, 1,987 bales; gross, 2,793 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,063 bales; to France, 3,080 bales; coastwise, 20 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 4,000 bales; stock, 272,650 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 22,478 bales; gross, 25,075 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 20,338 bales; to the Continent, 6,022 bales; to France, 3,080 bales; coastwise, 2,901 bales; sales, 46,500 bales.

BALTIMORE, March 20.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 16¼c.; gross receipts, 433 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,040 bales; coastwise, 115 bales; sales, 230 bales; spinners, 115 bales; stock, 10,946 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 246 bales; gross, 2,263 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,519 bales; to the Continent, 736 bales; coastwise, 1,488 bales; sales, 2,728 bales; spinners, 935 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 20.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 15⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.@14½c.; net receipts, 880 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 42,162 bales; weekly net receipts, 5,929 bales; gross, 5,953 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,202 bales; to the Continent, 6,712 bales; coastwise, 3,839 bales; sales, 8,000 bales.

MOBILE, March 20.—Cotton dull and nominal; not much demand; Middling, 15¾c.@16c.; net receipts, 307 bales; exports, coastwise, 769 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 58,793 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 4,289 bales; gross, 4,400 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,151 bales; sales, 9,000 bales.

GALVESTON, March 20.—Cotton—More offerings; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Middling, 16⅜c.; net receipts, 1,253 bales; exports, coastwise, 27 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 82,304 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 5,533 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,551 bales; to the Continent, 3,180 bales; coastwise, 3,685 bales; sales, 12,450 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 20.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 1,275 bales; sales, 209 bales; stock, 62,310 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 10,014 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,792 bales; to the Continent, 9,247 bales; coastwise, 1,078 bales; sales, 7,414 bales.

THE PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Wool active and strong. Cable advices report in London an auction sales an advance of 1d., and sales of 1,600 bales greasy, yielding 250,000 lbs., bought for shipment to America. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia Double Extra, 55c.@57½c.; Extra, 55c.@56c.; Medium, 53c.@57c.; Coarse, 45c.@50c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 50c.@53c.; Medium, 55c.@56c.; Coarse, 45c.@50c.; Combing, washed, 62½c.@70c.; Combing, unwashed, 42½c.@43½c.; Canada Combing, 63c.@65c.; Fine, unwashed, 35c.@37c.; Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 35c.@38c.; Tub-washed, 55c.@57½c.; Colorado, washed, 25c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 20c.@22½c.; Extra and Merino Pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and Superfine Pulled, 45c.@50c.; Texas Fine and Medium, 25c.@33c.; Texas Coarse, 20c.@22½c.; California Fine and Medium, 28c.@35c.; California Coarse, 22c.@26c.

FAMILY MARKETING.

The retail quotations in Poultry, Vegetables, and Fruits in Washington Market, yesterday, were somewhat in excess of those given in last week's report. A slight increase in the prices of fresh Fish and smoked are also quoted. Some fine specimens of broad-billed Ducks have been added to the limited stock of Game in the markets. Brook Trout are also exposed for sale, and Snipe may be looked for next week. The following were the quotations yesterday:

MEATS.

Porterhouse S'k, lb	35@ ..	Loin, lb	$ 12@$ 25
Sirloin Steak, lb	25@28	Pigs' Tongues, lb	10@ ..
Round Steak	22@ ..	Beef Tongues	1 00@1 25
Stewing pieces	12@15	Bacon, lb	15@ ..
Suet	10@ ..	Tripe, lb	8@ ..
Mutton hind-q'rs	15@18	Lard, lb	15@ ..
Mutton Chops	20@22	Smoked Beef	25@ ..
Pickled Hams	15@ ..	Smoked Hams, lb	15@ ..

FISH.

Salmon, lb	35@ 40	Pickerel	$ 15@20
Codfish	10@ 15	Salmon Trout	18@25
Fresh Shad	40@1 00	Smelts, lb	18@25
Halibut, lb	18@ 25	Striped Bass, lb	15@25
Perch	10@ 12	Frostfish, lb	10@ ..
Sunfish	10@ ..	Blackfish, lb	12@16
Whitefish	18@ 20	Eels, lb	20@ ..
Flounders	12@ ..	Carp, lb	15@20
Black Bass	15@ 20	Brook Trout, lb	1 20@ ..

SMOKED AND SHELL FISH.

Smoked Mackerel, lb	18@ ..	Oysters, large, gallon	$1 50@2 00
Dried Cod, lb	8@ ..	Oysters, small, gallon	75@1 00
Smoked Salmon, lb	20@ ..	Hard Clams, gallon	50@ 75
Smoked Eels, lb	25@ ..	Soft-sh'l Clams, gallon	40@ 80
Smoked California Salmon, lb	18@20	Soft-sh'l Crabs, dozen	50@ ..
Smoked Halifax Salmon, lb	18@20	Hard-sh'l Cr'bs, dozen	50@ 75
Salt Mackerel, each	12@25		
Pickled Lobsters, lb	25@ ..		
Smoked Bloat, each	3@ ..		
Friesche Buecklinge, each	6@ ..		

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls, lb	$18@$ 22	Prime Wild Turkey, lb	$ 20@$ 25
Spring Chickens, pair	1 50@2 00	Common Turkey	18@ 22
Philadelphia Turkey	20@ 25	Rabbits, pair	50@ 50
Tamed Squab, doz	5 00@7 00	Geese, lb	16@ 22
Tame Duck	22@ 28	Pigeon, doz	3 50@4 00
Wild Duck, lb	65@ 75	Flight Pig., doz	3 50@4 00
		Capon, lb	30@ 32
		Brandt	1 50@1 75

VEGETABLES.

Turnips, hf. pk	$ 10@$ 20	Celery, bunch	$ 18@$ 25
Potatoes	20@ 25	Onions, hf. pk	40@ 60
Potatoes, bu	1 25@ ..	Onions, quart	10@ 15
Sweet Potatoes, peck	1 20@ ..	Lettuce, head	10@ 15
Squashes, lb	7@ 9	Beets, hf. pk	20@ 25
Thyme, bunch	2@ 5	New Carrots	6@ ..
Cabbage, head	10@ 12	Sage, bunch	4@ ..
Leeks, bunch	8@ 10	Water-cresses, quart	20@ ....
Parsley, bunch	10@ 12		

FRUITS.

Lemons, dozen	25@	Malaga Grapes, lb	20@ 25
Pears, dozen	$1 50@$1 95	Prunes, new, lb	16@ ..
Apples, bbl	5 00@ 6 00	New Dates, lb	10@ ..
Apples, bkt	2 00@ 2 50	Raisins, lb	18@ ..
Apples, h. pk	50@ 75	Figs, lb	15@ 20
Honey-comb, lb	40@ ..	Box Figs	35@ 1 00
Macaroni, lb	15@ 18	Almonds, lb	30@ 50
Brazil Nuts	20@ ..	Cocoanuts	8@ 12
English Nuts	20@ ..	Dried Cherries, lb	20@ 30
Hickory-nuts, quart	10@ ..	Dried Plums, lb	25@ ..
Black Walnuts, quart	10@ ..	Can Peaches	35@ 40
Pecan-nuts, quart	20@ ..	Can Pears	35@ 40
Dried Peaches, lb	20@ ..	Can Pine-apples	35@ ..
Dried Apples, lb	12@ ..	Can Plums	40@ ..
Dried Pears, lb	15@ ..	Can Quinces	25@ 40
Dried Currants, lb	10@ 15	Can Cherries	35@ 40
Oranges, doz	30@ 40	Can French Peas	40@ ..
Filberts, lb	25@ ..	Can American Peas	35@ ..
Prunnells, lb	25@ ..	Can String Beans	25@ ..
Sc l'ess	25@ ..	Can Tomatoes	22@ ..
Cranberries, quart	20@ 25	Can Raspb'ry	35@ ..

BUTTER, LARD, AND CHEESE.

Best Family Butter	40@45	Eggs	10 for 25@ ..
Common Butter	35@40	Cheese, lb	15@18

PICKLES.

Chow-chow, quart	20@25	Onions, quart	25@ ..
Mixed Pickles, qt	20@ ..	Red Cabbage, quart	20@ ..
Cauliflower, quart	25@ ..	White Onions, qt	25@ ..

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Flour dull and drooping; small business. Wheat dull, unsettled, and lower; closed steadier at outside prices; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 22; No. 2, $1 17 for Regular; $1 18½ for strictly Fresh, spot; $1 17½, April; $1 22⅜, May; No. 3 do., $1 14; Rejected, $1 08¼. Corn dull, unsettled, and lower; closed steadier; sales of No. 2 Mixed Fresh at 61½c., spot; 60⅝c.@60¾c., April; 63⅝c.@63¾c., May; New No. 2 Mixed, 58c.; Rejected Old, 56; New, 55c.@55½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 Regular offered at 42½c., spot; Rejected, 42c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Pork in fair demand and lower at $14 60, cash; $14 62½, April; $14 90, May. Lard steady at $8 95, cash or April; $9 12½, May. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon steady. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 13c., packed. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Corn, 54,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 10,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, and 4,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—Flour quiet and weak; only an order trade; Wheat—Spring in demand and higher at $1 24 for No. 2; Winter dull and declining at $1 37@$1 39 for No. 3 Red; $1 50 for No. 2 do. Corn easier on track; firmer in elevator; No 2 Mixed, 60c. on track; 62½c.@62¾c. in elevator. Oats quiet and weak at 47c. for No. 2 on track; 48c.@49c. in elevator. Barley flat and lower to sell. Rye inactive at 90c. Whisky steady at 92c. Pork firm at $15 50@$15 75, the latter for extra heavy. Dry-salted Meats held firmly; little done; sales of Clear Sides at St. Joseph at 8c.; seller April. Bacon steady; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard higher at 8⅞c. for Steam, cash here, and April up country. Hogs higher at $4 75@$5 for Light; $5@$5 25 for Medium; $5 50@$5 75 for Heavy. Cattle scarce and wanted; Native Cows and Heifers, $2 75@$4; Good to Prime Steers, $4 25@$4 75; Prime to Extra Steers, $5 25@$6 25. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 1,100 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, March 20.—Flour unchanged, quiet, and steady. Wheat firm and steady; Choice White, $1 80@$1 82; Fair to Prime do., $1 60@$1 75; Choice Amber, $1 85; Good to Prime Red, $1 65@$1 75; Common to Fair do., $1 50@$1 60; Pennsylvania do., $1 70@$1 75; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 50@$1 55; Western Spring, $1 45@$1 50. Corn dull; Southern White, 78c.@80c.; do. Yellow, 78c.@80c.; Mixed Western firmer at 80c. Oats firm; Southern White, 60c.@63c.; Western, 58c.@62c. Rye dull at 90c.@92c. Hay unchanged and dull. Provisions firmer, with advancing tendency. New Mess Pork, $16@$16 25. Bulk Meats—Sales, 40,000 lbs. Shoulders at 6¼c., now held at 6⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.@8½c. Bacon firm and in active jobbing demand; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@14c. Lard, 9¼c. Western Butter very dull; Tub, 38c.@40c.; Roll, 33c.@38c. Coffee nominal at 24c.@25c. Whisky very dull and nominal at 90c.@92c.

BUFFALO, March 20.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 4,700 bbls.; Wheat, 2,600 bushels; Corn, 26,987 bushels; Oats, 34,288 bushels; Barley, 4,400 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 19,600 bushels; Corn, 20,400 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7 25; Bakers', $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $7 75@$8 25; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat dull; no sales reported; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring held at $1 50; do. No. 2 do., $1 40; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 38@$1 40; Red Winter, $1 55@$1 60; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn advanced; sales of New on the track at 76c.@77c.; Old, in store, 80c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 53c. Barley steady; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 85@$1 90. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2 05; Western, $1 90@$2. Other articles unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 20.—The Cattle market opened buoyant and with some activity; Cattle ranging from 1,000 lbs. to 1,200 lbs. brought an advance of from ¼c.@⅜c. ₱ 100 lbs.; and from 1,200 lbs. to 1,400 lbs., ¼c., and lighter weights from ¼c.@½c. advance; the highest price was 7¼c. ₱ lb., which was paid for choice Illinois; the ruling price for fair weights good butchering Steers was $6 30@$6 65; the demand for Milch Cows was active, and the market ruled higher; receipts, 40 head, all of which were taken at $55@$56 ₱ head; a few extra brought $70@$75; working Oxen brought 5½c.@6¼c. ₱ lb.; only a few in market. The Spring trade for Veal Calves has opened, and they found ready sale at 7c.@8½c. ₱ lb. live weight. Sheep—Receipts, 40 car-loads, being 7 cars less than last week; the market is a trifle off in price; there were no receipts of Lambs. The market for Sheep rules as follows: Common to Fair, $7@$7 50; Fair to Good, $7 50@$8 40, ₱ 100 lbs.

BUFFALO, March 20.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 7 cars to arrive, 357 head, making total supply for week thus far, 5,253 head, or 309 cars, against 313 cars for same time last week; not sufficient sales to establish market; all stock in yards unsold yesterday shipped East in first hands. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 400 head, making the total supply for week thus far, 4,500 head, against 6,200 head for same time last week; market closed firm at $6@$7 50 for all grades; no sales reported to-day; only one load in yards unsold, and that held over Eastern prices. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 6,000 head, making total supply for week thus far 20,200 head, against 16,100 head for same time last week; market moderately active at $5@$5 50 for Yorkers; $5 75@$5 90 for heavy Hogs; very few prime lots in pens.

MILWAUKEE, March 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 26½ for No. 1; $1 21½ for No. 2; April, $1 21¾; May, $1 25⅝. Oats steady at 44c. for No. 2, fresh. Corn quiet at 59½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 87c. for No. 1 fresh. Barley nominally $1 55 for No. 2 Spring; $1 35 for No. 3 do., fresh. Provisions nominal. Pork sold at $15 62½@$15 75. Hams in pickle firm at 9½c. Dry-salted Meats sold at 5½c. for Shoulders, loose; Boxed Middles strong at 8c.@8½c. Lard firm at 9½c. for Kettle; 9c. for Steam. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, and 40,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, and 13,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, March 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining at $1 53 for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 63 for extra; $1 46½ for Amber Michigan; April $1 48; May $1 52; June $1 55¼; No. 2 Red, $1 43. Corn dull and a shade lower; sales of High Mixed, cash and March, at 66c.; April 67c.; May 68c.; June 69c.; July 70c.; Low Mixed, 65c.; no grade, 63¼c. Oats dull and unchanged at 54½c. for No. 1. Clover Seeds dull at $6. Receipts—3,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—5,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, and 8,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Clover-seed firm at $9 50@$11. Timothy is quoted at $2 90@$3. Flaxseed commands $2 25. Flour dull; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 50@$7 50; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $7 75@$8; high grades, $8 50@$10 25. Wheat dull; Red, $1 58@$1 65; Amber, $1 70; White, $1 77@$1 80. Rye steady at 95c. Corn heavy; White, 78c.@80c.; Yellow, 77c.@78c. Oats dull; White, 62c.; Mixed, 55c.@57c. Petroleum steady; Crude, 10⅜c.; Refined, 14¾c. Whisky steady; Western, in iron, 97c.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 45. Rye firm and scarce at $1 05. Corn dull and declining at 62c.@67c. Oats steady at 50c.@58c. Barley nominal. Butter steady. Pork in good demand; sales at $15 50, closing at $15 62½ asked. Lard firm; Steam, 8⅞c., spot; 9c. buyer March; Kettle, 9¼c.@9½c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 5¾c.@5⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c., spot and buyer March; 8¼c. buyer May, closing 8c. spot; Clear Sides, 8⅝c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 6⅝c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅞c.@9c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.@9½c., closing strong. Whisky firm at 90c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 20.—Flour steady; sales of 2,000 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White Winter; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of 1,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 56. Corn quiet; sales of car lots at 80c. Oats, 55c. for State. Barley inactive. Corn-meal, $1 60 for Bolted; $1 55 for Unbolted ₱ cwt. Mill feed unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $28 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c.

LOUISVILLE, March 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 25 for Red; $1 35 for Amber. Corn quiet at 70c. for Mixed. Oats sold at 56c. for Mixed, and 60c. for White. Rye sold at $1. Provisions quiet. Pork firmer at $15 75. Bulk Meats sold at 5¾c. for Shoulders; 8c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12c.; Plain, 10¾c. Lard sold at 9c. for Tierce; 9¾c. for Keg. Whisky sold at 90c.

DETROIT, March 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 60½; No. 1 White, $1 58¼; Amber Michigan, $1 43. Corn steady at 71c. Oats in good demand at 51c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, March 20.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Red, $1 56; No. 2 Red, $1 46. Corn steady at 69c.@70c. for New Mixed; 69c. for No. 1 Old Mixed. Oats firmer and higher at 51c. for No. 1 State; 49c. for No. 2; 52c. for White. Petroleum heavy, dull, and unchanged.

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This service will be transferred to the new church on Madison-av. and 42d st. as soon as it is completed.

All seats free.

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. W. H. Boole, Pastor, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject for evening: "The Ministers' Temperance Resolutions." Temperance prayer-meeting at 4 P. M.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, 23D ST., east of 3d av.. Rev. John W. Kramer.—Services on Sunday, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject in the morning—"The Doctrines of the Lord's Supper which Came with the Reformation." Seats free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH.—THE OPENING SERVices of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, will be held in the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, corner of Lafayette av., on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock, when Rev. George B. Porteous, Rector, will preach on "Christ the Wonderful, the Counsellor, the Mighty God."

Rev. Dr. Porteous will preach for Dr. Budington's congregation at 4 P. M.

The services of All Souls Church on and after Sunday, the 29th inst., will be in the Brooklyn Academy of Music in the morning, and in Dr. Budington's church in the evening, until further notice.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Services Sunday, March 22. Bible class at 5 o'clock P. M., conducted by Dr. Thomson. Service of song at 7:30 o'clock. Address to young men at 8 o'clock by Rev. A. G. Ruliffson. Young men's meetings on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in lecture-room, and Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock, in the parlor. Daily union prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock P. M. in the lecture-room.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH ST.—A. A. Wheelock, Inspirational Speaker, lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's Lyceum, 2:30 P. M. The Twenty-sixth Anniversary of Modern Spiritualism takes place on Tuesday, March 31, same hall, consisting of addresses and music at 2:30 P. M., and a grand ball at 9 P. M.

AT HARLEM, NEAR MOUNT MORRIS PARK, NOS. 9 AND 11 WEST 123D ST.—Small, genteel, and best-constructed up-town houses, new brown-stone fronts, all improvements; price, $13,000; very easy terms. Apply on premises, or of DINGEE, PORTER & CO., No. 2,308 3d av., or at 111 Broadway.

AIDS FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORKERS, furnished by the New-York Sunday-school Association. The international lesson for Sunday, March 29—"Review of the Quarter's Lessons," will be taught by Rev. John H. Vincent, D. D., in the Fulton Street Reformed Church, on Tuesday, March 24, at 4 P. M. All Superintendents and Bible-class teachers invited.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. Wm. D. Thompson, Pastor, will preach 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Rev. W. H. Wardell will preach 3 P. M.; subject—"Temperance." Young people's prayer-meeting 6 o'clock. Seats free; all are cordially invited.

AT THE SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d av., preaching morning and evening by the Pastor, Rev. John Parker. Evening sermon on the "Immorality of the Rum Traffic." Seats all free. Liquor-dealers and drinkers invited. Sabbath-school 9 and 2. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

AT DE GARMO HALL, NO. 82 5TH AV., corner 14th st., Sunday, 10:30 A. M.—Scientific sermon by S. P. Andrews; 2:30 and 7:30 P. M., "Spirit Communion, Facts and Phenomena; the Immanuel State, Relations and Conditions." Several speakers, men and women.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK ST., near Grand.—Rev. J. B. Merwin will preach Sunday, March 22, at 10:30 A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. Chas. E. Harris, will preach in the evening at 7 o'clock. Subject—"The Two Sons." Seats free.

ABBOTT.—REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR OF THE Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

AT THE SECOND STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Sunday, Rev. W. W. Clarke will preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. John Atkinson, of Jersey City, at 3 P. M., and Rev. W. McAllister, at 7:30 P. M.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER OF Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, Rector.—Service every Sunday morning and evening, and every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 54TH ST., near 8th av.—Rev. William R. William, D. D., will preach in this church on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector. Services on Sunday at 9:30, 10:30, and 3:30 o'clock. The Rector will preach at the last two services.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor, preaching March 22 at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism at the close of evening service.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening, usual hours. Baptism after evening service. Strangers cordially welcome.

CHRISTIAN TRUTH AND MODERN OPINION.—The last sermon in the course will be delivered on Sunday evening, 22d inst., in Christ Church, 5th av., corner 35th st., by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D. Subject—"A Personal Creator and Evolution." Services begin at 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14TH st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 22d inst., holy communion at 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, litany, ante-communion, and sermon, at 10:30 A. M.; evening prayer, (choral,) at 4 P. M. Free seats.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday. Morning subject—"Christians God's Temples." Evening subject—"Common Sense Reasons for Temperance." All are cordially invited. Galleries entirely free.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; strangers are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson av. and 47th st.—Hours of services, 9, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORNER Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 22d inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR, STANDARD HALL, Broadway, corner 42d st.—Rev. R. H. Pullman will preach in the morning at 10:45 and Rev. J. M. Pullman in the evening at 7:45.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, IN 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject of sermon—"The Anti-Christ." Seats free.

CHURCH OF DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 28th st. and Broadway.—Rev. W. C. Dawson will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., and on Thursday evening, March 26, lecture on "The Wesleys."

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th av., Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 in the morning, and 7:30 in the evening, instead of the afternoon, as hitherto.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES.—REV. GEO. D. Mathews will preach Sunday morning, at 10:30, in the Mission Building on 7th av., corner of 18th st. Evening service at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"Christ's Self-denial."

ELDER O. R. FASSETT, OF CALIFORNIA, will preach on the Second Advent, or kindred subjects, at No. 229 Bowery, at 10:30 A. M.; Cooper Institute, Room No. 38, at 3 P. M., and at No. 138 West 24th st., at 7:30 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Steinway Hall, Sunday, March 22, 10:45 A. M. Lyric Hall, Sunday evening, 7:45 P. M. Bishop Cummins will preach both morning and evening. Seats always free.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE OLD Brewery, No. 61 Park st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M., and from 2:30 to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7 P. M. Prospects are brightening.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, NO. 32 West 30th st.—Elder M. N. Downing, Pastor, will preach on Sunday next at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6:30. Seats free. All welcome.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, east of 7th av.—Rev. W. H. Pendleton will preach morning and evening. Baptism at close of the evening service. Revival meetings and preaching every evening next week.

FREE CHURCH SERVICES, HARVARD ROOMS, 6th av. and 42d st.—Rev. S. W. Crittenden will preach Sunday, at 10:45 A. M. Preaching every Thursday at 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Come and welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st., Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st.—Services are held every Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. Public invited.

GREEK CATHOLIC CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D av., near 50th st.—Divine service Sunday at 10:30 A. M. The chapel is open to the public.

HANSON PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, Brooklyn.—Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D. D., Pastor, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject in the morning—"Charles Sumner, the Great Lesson of his Life." In the evening—"Complete in Christ." Baptism at close of the evening service. A cordial invitation extended to all.

HEAR, O CHRISTIAN!—THE MESSENGER OF thy coming Lord will preach the pure word on Sunday at 3 P. M. in the University, Washington square. Subject—"The Gathering Home to Zion of God's Scattered Children."

LEXINGTON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, CORner of 52d st.—Friends of temperance, arouse! Come, and bring your friends with you. A grand temperance jubilee will be held Sunday, March 22, at 3:15 P. M. Addresses by Rev. F. Evans, Pastor of Central Baptist Church; Hon. Mr. Barnes, and Rev. J. B. Wakeley, D. D. Preaching services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Come and welcome.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, Preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"Saintliness: what it is and what it is not." The Pastor's bible-class will meet at 3:30 o'clock.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH Lafayette place, corner 4th st., near Broadway.—Rev. James Lamb will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TWO GRAND ART ENTERTAINMENTS
will be given by
Prof. CROMWELL,
at the
ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH,
(between Rivington and Delancey sts.,)
for the benefit of the
SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.
Subjects:
SWITZERLAND AND THE ALPS,
THURSDAY NIGHT, March 26.
HOMES OF ENGLAND,
FRIDAY NIGHT, March 27.
Doors open at 7, commencing at 8.
Admission, 25 cents.

LEXINGTON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, CORner of 52d st., Rev. J. B. Wakeley, D. D., Pastor.—Seats free. Preaching, March 22, at 10:30 A. M. Theme—"God's Jewels;" at 7:30—"Intemperance and its Woes." Sabbath-school temperance meeting at 2:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy; at 3:30 P. M. at No. 135 Greenwich st., by Rev. J. C. Miller, and at 3 at No. 278 Water by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning subject—"Plea for Total Abstinence." Evening subject—"Jesus Christ the Only Savior."

OLD FORSYTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by the eloquent blind preacher, Rev. W. H. Milburn, D. D., and at 7:30 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. Barnhart. Subject: "Temperance." Temperance, prayer and experience meeting at 3:30 P. M. Seats all free.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by Rev. N. G. Cheney, Pastor. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PLIMPTON BUILDING.—REV. JAS. M. PULLman will preach before the Fifth Universalist Society, March 22, at 11 A. M., at their rooms, 9th st., corner of Stuyvesant, near 3d av. Public cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st., Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M.

PEW FOR SALE IN CHURCH OF THE INCARnation, Madison av.; middle aisle, price $250. Apply to C. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Wall st.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Theme for the evening—No. 4 of a series of sermons on the Pilgrim's Progress—"The Hill Difficulty." A cordial welcome will be given to all.

REV. J. J. WHITE, PASTOR OF FOURTH street Methodist Protestant Church, corner South 3d st., Williamsburg, will preach Sunday night at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"Agitation and Excitement, the Genius of the Gospel." Union mass temperance meeting at 3:30 P. M. Seats free.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR FIRST Methodist Church, Grand st., Brooklyn, E. D., will preach Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, on "Prayer;" evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"The General Judgment." Seats free. Lecture Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All welcome.

REV. DR. S. H. WESTON WILL PREACH IN St. Timothy's Church, 57th st., west of 8th av., on Friday evening, March 27, at 8. Services on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Daily morning and evening prayer.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR OF ST. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av., will preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Free Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All welcome.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON WILL PREACH in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, WILL preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PREACHES in Plymouth Baptist Church, 1st st., west of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH av.—Free seats. During Lent Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:45 P. M. For deaf-mutes at 2:45 P. M.; Wednesday and Friday at 8, 12, and 7:45. Rev. J. N. Galleher will preach to-morrow evening; Rev. C. R. Hale Wednesday evening, and Rev. J. W. Kramer Friday evening.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON LECTURES.—REV. C. C. Goss will commence Sunday, March 22, a course of free Sunday afternoon lectures to the people on the "Practical Aspects of Christianity," in the church 28th st. and Broadway, 3:30 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Revs. Messrs. Hart and Roberts Assistants. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers seated.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCHES.—PREACHING Sunday, on the Second Advent, by Elder O. R. Fassett, from California, in the morning, at 10:30 o'clock, in the hall, No. 229 Bowery; afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at Cooper Institute, Room No. 24. All are cordially invited to hear.

SERVICE OF SONG.—YORKVILLE YOUNG MEN'S Christian Association every Sunday in large hall of East-side Building, 86th st., near 3d av., at 4:45 P. M. Rev. C. S. Robinson, of Memorial Church, will address the meeting Sunday. All are welcome.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—REV. DR. GEER will preach in the chapel of the hospital Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Collection for the Children's Home at St. Johnland.

THE SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN congregation, formerly (and for many years) worshiping in West 11th st., between 6th and 7th avs., and more recently in Continental Hall, corner of 8th av. and 34th st., having purchased the Jewish Synagogue in 39th st., between 7th and 8th avs., to be used hereafter as their church edifice, it will be opened for Divine service on to-morrow, (Sabbath,) the 22d inst., at 3:30 P. M. The pulpit will be occupied by the Pastor, Rev. A. Stevenson, D. D., and Rev. D. McAllister.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D AV. and 10th st.—Rev. J. Ryland Kendrick, D. D., of Poughkeepsie, former Pastor of this church, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, and in the evening at 7:45 o'clock. All, and especially strangers in the City, are cordially invited to attend.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will take place on MONDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, in Lecture Room. Rev. H. D. Northrop will address the meeting on "Personal Work."

THIRTIETH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. A. D. Vail will preach in the morning, and will address the Sunday-school Missionary Society at 2:30 P. M. Rev. Stephen Merritt, Jr., will preach a temperance sermon at 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

TEMPERANCE.—REV. J. S. KENNARD WILL ADdress the "Heather Bell" Lodge of Good Templars at the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d st., west of 8th av., on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 10:25 A. M. Friends of temperance cordially invited to attend.

THE BAPTISTERY, 50TH ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 8th av.—Services Lord's Day, morning and night. All seats free. Episcopalians favoring rubrical immersion invited.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, JANE st.—Divine services Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Mr. Thomas Wylie, Licentiate of Newburg Seminary, is expected to preach. All are cordially invited.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Great inducements to the trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

RAVEN & CO. PIANOS.

Known for forty-five years the best.

Buy direct from the manufactory and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, up.

RAVEN & CO.,

Ware-rooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

HORACE WATERS & SONS, NO. 481 Broadway, will sell first-class Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES for cash during this week, to make room for repairs.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

POSITION AS ORGANIST WANTED; FOURteen years' experience; familiar with Protestant churches; references given. Address M. H., No. 211 East 40th st., third floor, specifying salary.

CHOIR WANTED—THREE OR FOUR PERSONS; state qualifications and terms. Address HERMANN, Box No. 3,158 Post Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, March 17, 1874.

THE FIRM OF DELLINGER, CRAWFORD & DE WOLF is this day dissolved by mutual consent, BYRON D. DE WOLF withdrawing from said firm. E. DELLINGER & S. L. CRAWFORD will settle the business and sign in liquidation.

E. DELLINGER,
S. L. CRAWFORD,
B. D. DE WOLF.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the firm name of DAVID GROESBECK & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

ERNEST GROESBECK will continue the Stock Commission business upon his own account.

DAVID GROESBECK,
ERNEST GROESBECK.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm of GRINNEL & NEVERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

(Signed.)

WM. F. GRINNELL,
R. M. NEVERS.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1874.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Pupils can commence at any time.
[illegible]

NATIONALITY OF CRIME.

STATISTICS OF POLICE ARRESTS.

COMMITMENTS TO THE CITY PRISONS AND PENITENTIARY—NATIONALITY OF CRIME—PERSONS ARRESTED OVER A HUNDRED TIMES—WOMEN AS PAUPERS AND CRIMINALS.

Having considered with some particularity the various degrees of nationality as represented in the Almshouse, the hospitals, and in relief extended by the City authorities to those known as out-door poor, we proceed to examine in a similar manner the manifestations of nationality in crime as shown in the official records for a series of years of the Police, the City prisons, and the Penitentiary. As we have almost incredible numbers to deal with—over 1,400,000, at least one-third more than the entire population of the City—we arrest surprise at once by stating that the number of arrests and convictions greatly exceeds the number of individual offenders. The grand total includes persons arrested ten, fifty, and even a hundred times over, and each arrest counts apparently for a new person. Like the Irishman who was never at peace unless he was in a fight, there are hundreds of men and women in this City who appear to be never so satisfied as when in the hands of the Police or in prison. As evidence of this we give the following statement of the frequency of arrests as found in the records of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction:

VAGRANT AND DISORDERLY TRANSFERRED FROM CITY PRISONS TO OTHER PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

Times.	Persons.	Represent Times.	Times.	Persons.	Represent Times.
1	5,775	5,775	20	259	506
2	649	1,298	22	1	22
3	526	1,578	25	68	1,700
4	443	1,772	26	2	52
5	286	1,430	28	1	28
6	450	2,700	30	152	4,560
7	12	84	35	1	35
8	25	200	40	209	8,360
9	1	9	45	1	45
10	632	6,320	50	158	7,900
12	11	132	60	167	10,020
13	3	39	70	22	1,540
14	14	196	75	39	2,925
15	40	600	80	41	3,280
16	65	740	85	1	85
17	3	51	90	7	630
18	4	72	100	700	70,000
19	1	19			
Total				10,753	134,703

Of the 10,753, there were 2,328 males and 8,425 females—7,835, or more than three-quarters, being specimens of "Heaven's last best gift to man." We presume the ratio of arrests for any number of times from two to two hundred would show a still greater proportion of persons always in trouble. The figures given above show that 4,978 persons were in prison two or more times, the average for the whole lot being twenty-six times each.

As the Police have the first dealings with turbulence, vagrancy, and larger crimes, we begin with the official reports of that important branch of local Government, presenting first the whole number of arrests from 1860 to 1872, including both years, and following with the principal nationalities, &c. The percentages and ratios are, of course, the same as those in the tables of the Almshouse, hospitals, and out-door poor:

ARRESTS BY THE NEW-YORK CITY POLICE FOR THIRTEEN YEARS.

Year.	Total Arrests.	American Born. Arrests.	Should be.	Minus.	Parentage of Amer.	Born.
1860	65,809	13,985	36,574	22,589	2,377	11,608
1861	71,130	18,377	39,477	21,100	3,124	15,253
1862	82,072	21,868	45,550	23,682	3,717	18,151
1863	61,888	18,199	34,348	16,149	3,094	15,106
1864	54,751	16,167	30,386	14,219	2,748	13,419
1865	60,873	18,636	33,785	15,189	3,916	19,120
1866	75,630	25,393	41,975	16,582	4,317	21,076
1867	80,532	27,156	44,695	17,539	4,616	22,540
1868	78,451	27,326	43,540	16,214	4,645	22,681
1869	72,984	26,142	40,506	14,364	4,444	21,698
1869-70	27,218	10,126	15,106	4,980	1,721	8,405
1871	75,862	25,900	42,009	16,109	4,403	21,497
1872	84,514	30,916	46,905	15,989	5,256	25,660
Total	889,544	284,591	493,697	209,106	48,380	236,211
Per cent	100.00	32.00	55.50	23.50	5.44	26.56

	Foreign Born. Total.	Should be.	Excess.	Irish Born. Total.	Should be.	Excess.
1860	51,824	29,285	22,559	38,576	14,149	24,427
1861	52,753	31,663	21,090	39,606	15,393	24,213
1862	60,204	36,522	23,682	45,409	17,645	27,764
1863	43,669	27,540	16,129	33,717	13,305	20,412
1864	38,524	24,364	14,160	28,808	11,771	17,037
1865	45,837	30,648	15,189	32,867	14,807	18,060
1866	50,377	33,655	16,722	35,375	16,260	19,115
1867	53,376	35,836	17,540	38,128	17,314	20,814
1868	51,127	34,911	16,216	37,014	16,867	20,147
1869	48,015	32,477	15,538	34,225	15,691	18,535
1869-70	17,092	12,112	4,980	12,902	5,852	7,050
1871	49,792	33,682	16,110	35,561	16,273	19,288
1872	53,598	37,608	15,990	38,009	18,170	19,839
Total	614,953	395,846	219,107	450,198	191,251	258,947
Per cent	69.23	44.50	24.73	50.61	21.50	29.11

Years.	Of German Birth. Total.	Should be.	Less.	Other Foreign. Total.	Should be.	Excess.
1860	5,720	10,528	4,808	7,528	4,617	2,911
1861	7,289	11,381	4,092	5,860	4,979	881
1862	8,631	13,132	4,501	6,164	5,745	419
1863	5,284	9,902	4,618	4,668	4,332	336
1864	5,846	8,760	2,914	3,870	3,833	37
1865	7,112	11,020	3,908	5,733	4,821	912
1866	8,914	12,101	3,187	5,948	5,294	654
1867	9,460	12,885	3,425	5,788	5,637	151
1868	8,281	12,552	4,271	5,832	5,492	340
1869	7,099	11,677	4,578	6,590	5,095	1,495
1870	2,364	4,355	1,991	1,826	1,905	*79
1871	8,452	12,111	3,659	5,779	5,298	481
1872	9,597	13,525	3,925	5,992	5,916	76
Total	94,097	142,327	48,230	70,678	62,964	7,714
Per cent	10.58	16.00	5.42	7.83	7.00	0.83

* Less.

We cannot call all arrests actually criminal or even on charge of crime. A great many are "taken in" on suspicion, and a great many are merely noisy, but not riotous or dangerous. Yet here we find the same preponderance of foreign born, though not so small a ratio of American born. The inflammable "potheen" maintained its proud supremacy, showing more than twice as many victims as it should, while stupid "lager" lags considerably behind its ratio and "goes to bed sober." From an inspection of details in the returns we judge that the graver crimes are largely chargeable to "American born," while the "drunk and disorderly" prevail mightily among our adopted citizens of a single class. We summarize the Police arrests as follows:

Per 10,000.	Arrested.	Should be.	Minus.	Excess.
American born	3,200	5,550	2,350	..
Of American parents	544			
Of foreign parents	2,656			
Foreign born	6,923	4,450	..	2,473
Irish born	5,061	2,150	..	2,911
German born	1,058	1,600	542	..
Other foreign	783	700	..	83

From the station-house to court, and thence to prison is the regular course, and so we pass on to the records of

COMMITMENTS TO THE CITY PRISONS FOR TWELVE YEARS.

Years.	Total. Com'tted.	American Born. Total.	Should be.	Minus.	Parentage of Am Born. Am. Par'ts.	For. Par'ts.
1860	39,262	8,680	21,990	13,110	1,447	7,233
1861	41,449	9,932	23,004	12,072	1,654	8,278
1862	41,299	10,477	22,920	12,443	1,746	8,731
1863	32,592	8,754	18,088	9,334	1,460	7,294
1864	31,144	8,848	17,285	8,437	1,475	7,373
1865	39,616	12,310	21,987	9,677	2,052	10,258
1866	42,709	15,173	23,703	8,530	2,520	12,995
1867	47,313	15,871	26,260	10,389	2,645	13,226
1868	46,476	17,809	25,794	7,985	2,968	14,841
1869	49,209	15,725	23,426	7,701	2,621	13,104
1870	49,423	17,198	27,429	10,321	2,533	14,665
1871	51,466	16,578	28,564	11,992	2,762	13,810
Total	503,062	157,291	280,250	122,959	25,883	131,408
Per cent	100.00	31.36	55.50	24.14	5.15	26.21

Year.	Foreign Born. Total.	Should be.	Excess.	Irish Born. Total.	Should be.	Excess.
1860	30,582	17,472	13,110	22,465	8,841	14,024
1861	31,517	18,445	13,072	24,275	8,911	15,364
1862	30,822	18,379	12,443	25,371	8,880	16,491
1863	23,838	14,504	9,334	18,350	7,007	11,343
1864	22,293	13,859	8,434	17,740	6,696	11,044
1865	27,306	17,629	9,677	19,636	8,517	11,119
1866	27,394	19,005	8,389	18,866	9,182	9,684
1867	31,442	21,053	10,389	21,079	10,172	10,907
1868	28,667	20,682	7,985	20,473	9,992	10,481
1869	26,484	18,783	7,701	18,481	9,075	9,406
1870	32,225	21,994	10,231	21,887	10,626	11,261
1871	34,904	22,902	11,992	25,653	11,065	14,588
Total	347,464	224,708	122,756	254,276	108,564	145,712
Per ct.	68.74	44.50	24.24	50.54	21.50	29.04

Year.	German Born. Total.	Should be.	Minus.	Other Foreigners. Total.	Should be.	More.
1860	4,096	6,682	2,586	4,020	2,748	1,273
1861	3,592	6,630	3,038	3,648	2,901	747
1862	2,876	6,608	3,732	2,575	2,891	*316
1863	2,572	5,205	2,633	2,210	2,281	*71
1864	2,580	4,983	2,403	1,973	2,179	*206
1865	4,405	6,308	1,903	3,265	2,772	493
1866	5,475	6,803	1,328	3,253	2,989	264
1867	7,336	7,570	234	3,027	3,311	*284
1868	5,761	7,426	1,665	3,051	3,253	*202
1869	5,171	6,743	1,572	2,832	2,954	*122
1870	5,904	7,708	1,804	3,434	3,459	*25
1871	5,077	8,224	3,147	3,660	3,602	58
Total	54,246	80,490	26,244	37,249	35,340	1,909
Per cent	10.82	16.00	5.18	7.40	7.00	0.40

* Less.

Here, in over half a million of persons committed to prison for various periods, we have nearly seven-tenths of all foreign born, and more than one-half Irish alone, when all the foreign should be considerably less than half and the Irish but a little over one-fifth. Foreigners and their children represent nearly 95 in every 100 prisoners. Here is the distribution on a unit of 10,000:

Per 10,000.	Committed.	Sh'ld be.	Less.	Excess.
American born	3,136	5,550	2,414	....
Of American parents	515	....	....	....
Of foreign parents	2,621	....	....	....
Foreign born	6,874	4,450	....	2,424
Irish born	5,054	2,150	....	2,904
German born	1,082	1,600	518	....
Other foreign	740	700	....	40

The last institution we have to deal with is the Penitentiary, the reports of which we take for twelve years—the same period as the City prisons:

COMMITMENTS TO THE PENITENTIARY FOR TWELVE YEARS.

	Total Commit'd.	American Born. Total.	Should Be.	Minus.	Parentage of Am. Born. Am. Partg.	For. Partg.
1860	1,462	509	817	308	86	423
1861	1,933	658	1,072	414	112	546
1862	1,195	351	663	312	60	291
1863	1,226	253	680	427	43	210
1864	903	157	501	344	26	131
1865	1,643	370	912	542	63	307
1866	1,978	812	1,097	285	138	674
1867	1,731	717	960	243	122	595
1868	1,596	683	885	202	113	570
1869	1,573	730	875	145	124	606
1870	1,769	848	987	139	144	704
1871	1,735	896	964	68	152	744
Total	18,762	6,984	10,413	3,429	1,183	5,801
Per c't	100.00	37.22	55.50	17.28	6.31	30.91

Years.	Foreign Born. Total.	Should be.	Excess.	Born in Ireland. Total.	Should be.	Excess.
1860	953	651	302	651	314	337
1861	1,275	861	414	822	415	407
1862	844	532	330	602	256	346
1863	973	546	427	701	264	437
1864	746	402	344	474	194	280
1865	1,273	731	542	595	353	242
1866	1,166	881	285	688	425	263
1867	1,014	771	243	614	379	235
1868	913	711	202	546	343	203
1869	843	698	145	482	338	144
1870	921	788	133	537	390	147
1871	839	773	66	478	363	115
Total	11,778	8,345	3,433	7,190	4,034	3,146
Per cent	62.78	44.50	18.28	38.32	21.50	16.82

Years.	German Born. Total.	Should be.	Minus.	Other Foreign. Total.	Should be.	Excess.
1860	160	234	74	142	102	40
1861	244	309	65	209	135	74
1862	109	191	82	133	83	50
1863	79	196	117	193	85	108
1864	140	144	4	150	63	87
1865	250	263	13	428	115	313
1866	241	318	77	237	138	99
1867	212	277	65	188	121	67
1868	184	255	71	183	111	72
1869	168	300	132	193	131	62
1870	186	283	97	198	123	75
1871	184	278	94	177	121	56
Total	2,157	3,048	891	2,431	1,328	1,103
Per cent	11.50	16.00	4.50	12.96	7.00	5.96

Graduated in the same manner as the previous tables, we make the following summary of the Penitentiary statistics:

In 10,000.	Prisoners.	Should be.	Less.	Excess.
American born	3,722	5,550	1,728	....
Of American parents	631	....	....	....
Of foreign parents	3,091	....	....	....
Foreign born	6,278	4,450	....	1,828
Irish born	3,832	2,150	....	1,682
German born	1,150	1,600	450	....
Other foreign	1,296	700	....	596

We present next a general summary of the criminal branch of our inquiry, showing the percentage of arrests and committals to City Prisons and the Penitentiary, according to nationality, as it is, as it should be, and showing where one or the other produces more or less of crime than its just proportion:

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Institutions.	Total No.	Amer'n born. Total.	Should be.	Minus.	Par. of American born. Nat. par.	For. par.
Arrests	889,544	284,591	493,697	209,106	48,380	236,211
City Pris.	503,062	157,291	280,250	122,959	25,883	131,408
Peniten'y.	18,762	6,984	10,413	3,429	1,183	5,801
Total	1,411,368	448,866	784,360	335,494	75,446	373,420
Per ct.	100.00	31.80	55.50	23.70	5.35	26.45

	Foreign born. Total.	Should be.	Excess.	Irish born. Total.	Should be.	Excess.
Arrests	614,953	395,846	219,107	450,198	191,251	258,947
City Pris.	347,464	224,708	122,756	254,276	108,564	145,712
Penitentiary	11,778	8,345	3,433	7,190	4,034	3,146
Total	974,195	628,899	345,296	711,664	303,849	407,805
Per ct.	67.02	44.50	24.52	50.52	21.50	28.92

	German born. Total.	Should be.	Minus.	Other foreign. Total.	Should be.	Excess.
Arrests	94,097	142,327	48,230	70,678	62,964	7,716
City Pris.	54,246	80,490	26,244	37,249	35,340	1,909
Penitentiary	2,157	3,048	891	2,431	1,328	1,103
Total	150,500	225,865	75,365	110,358	99,632	10,726
Per ct.	10.66	16.00	5.34	7.12	7.00	0.12

We have now so far as the criminal record goes, but to graduate a million as the City population on the actual per cent. and the per cent. of crime, in the same manner as the rich and poor percentage was graduated. Here it is:

	Supposed Population 1,000,000. Present Per cent.	Rated by Crim'ls.	Below Rate.	Above Rate.
Native born	555,000	318,000	237,000	....
Native parents	170,000	53,500	116,500	....
Foreign parents	385,000	264,500	120,500	....
Foreign and children of foreign parents	850,000	944,500	95,500	....
Foreign born	445,000	670,200	....	248,200
Irish born	215,000	505,200	....	289,200
German born	160,000	106,600	53,400	....
Other foreign	70,000	71,200	....	1,200

Thus closes the general explanation of national origin as represented in pauperism and crime in the leading phases that come under control of public laws and cost the people general and heavy taxation. We believe the figures are exact, at least we have carefully endeavored to make them so. The basis of all the calculations is official, and may be found in the census and the reports of the Police and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

FOREIGNERS ONLY COMPARED.

It is proper, in view of the frequent boasts of a single race or nationality to which we have referred, to exhibit the relative position of the principal classes of foreigners, omitting entirely all persons born in this country. For this purpose we take the following basis of calculation:

			Per cent.
Total foreign born	419,094	....	100.00
Born in Ireland	201,099	47.99	say 48.00
Born in Germany	151,216	36.08	say 36.00
Other foreign	66,779	15.92	say 16.00

Turning to our elaborate record, we find the following footings: (The entire tables would take more space than we have to spare:)

Institutions.	Foreign. Total.	Irish. Total.	Irish. Proportion.	Irish. Exc's.
Almshouse	54,412	43,494	26,021	17,473
Hospitals	82,276	63,551	39,492	24,059
Out-door poor	810,870	634,545	389,218	245,327
Police arrests	614,943	450,198	295,173	155,025
City prisons	347,464	254,276	166,863	87,413
Penitentiary	11,778	7,190	5,654	1,536
Total	1,921,543	1,453,254	922,421	530,833
Per cent	100.00	75.63	48.00	27.63

Here we see the Irish have over three-quarters of all foreign-born, paupers and criminals, while entitled to less than one-half. The figures are thus in 10,000: Irish in fact, 7,563; should be by proportion of all foreign, 4,800; excess over due proportion in numbers, 2,763 in every 10,000.

Of the Germans it is seen that they are invariably fewer in number than they should be by due proportion of population—in some cases very largely under the rate, (see percentages in the several tables,)—while of English, Scotch, French, and Italian the proportion of crime and poverty is about what it should be by population.

HOW WOMEN FIGURE IN THE RECORD.

Some weeks ago we read in a sketch of a lecture or sermon by an Irish speaker a broad claim for the gentle sex of the Ever Green Isle to a higher degree of religious and social virtue than could justly be awarded to any other people. This boast, which is but one of many thousands of similar tenor, having come to mind while we were overhauling the records of pauperism and crime, we jotted down a special table for institutions where the sexes are separately recorded, and here we present the facts in a condensed shape:

OF WOMEN ONLY.

Institutions.	American.	Should be.	Less.	Irish.	Should be.
Almshouses	2,685	9,018	6,333	13,087	3,602
Hospitals	10,054	25,659	15,606	33,357	10,260
Arrests	35,964	64,395	28,431	73,684	25,819
City Prisons	58,856	107,450	51,594	121,263	42,544
Penitentiary	1,091	2,532	1,441	3,023	1,027
Total	105,650	209,094	103,404	244,414	83,252
Per cent	27.81	55.50	27.09	64.35	21.50

Institutions.	Irish. More.	Germans.	Should be.	Less.
Almshouses	9,485	703	2,784	2,081
Hospitals	23,097	2,940	7,931	502
Arrests	47,865	7,435	10,893	12,458
City Prisons	72,719	18,264	33,214	14,950
Penitentiary	1,996	468	793	325
Total	161,162	28,780	64,619	34,835
Per cent	42.85	7.84	16.00	8.16

These are the figures, (the Police arrests covering only six years,) and those of our readers who take an interest in the development of races and nationalities can study them at their leisure. We do not claim all the respectability for any class; but we cannot fail to observe a remarkably wide difference in regard to the daughters of Erin—a difference that certainly does not warrant such boasting as we have referred to on the part of their friends and champions.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 West. Union....c. 76¾	1500 Lake Shore........ 78¼
200 do........s3. 76¾	800 do........s3. 78⅛
1200 do........... 76⅞	2700 do........... 78½
1800 do........... 77	200 do........... 78⅜
200 do.........c. 77	2300 do........s3. 78⅛
2300 do........... 77⅛	700 do........... 78½
600 do........s3. 77¼	100 Ohio & Miss....... 30⅞
200 do........b3. 77¼	100 do........b3. 30⅞
2500 do........... 77¼	100 do........... 30¾
300 do........b3. 77⅜	500 North-western..... 54¼
200 do........... 77¼	100 do........... 54⅝
400 do........... 77¼	600 do........... 54½
100 do........b3. 77¼	100 do........... 54⅝
1500 do........... 77¼	500 Atlantic & Pac...... 16
100 do........s3. 77	100 do........... 15⅞
300 do........... 77⅛	300 do........... 15¾
200 Rock Island....s3. 105½	200 do........... 15⅝
100 do........... 105⅜	100 do........... 15½
700 do........... 105½	400 Union Pacific..s3. 34
100 Pacific Mail........ 44⅜	100 do........... 33⅞
500 do........... 44½	500 do........... 33⅞
400 do........b3. 44½	300 do........... 34
100 do........... 44⅝	200 do........s3. 34
200 do........... 44⅝	400 do........... 33⅞
400 do........... 44⅝	100 do........b3. 34
500 St. Paul........ 42¾	1400 do........... 33⅞
200 do........... 42⅞	700 Toledo & Wabash.... 47⅛
1500 N. Y. C. & Hud...... 100¾	300 do........... 47⅜
200 do........... 100⅝	500 do........... 47⅛
100 do.........c. 100¾	100 C., C. & I. C....... 30¼
100 do.........c. 100¾	200 do........... 30⅞
500 do........... 100½	200 do........... 30⅝
800 Erie Railway...... 43¾	100 do........... 30½
500 do......s60. 43¼	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,500 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.......12.120	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......118¾
2,000 do...b. c. s3.120⅛	5,000 do........... 118⅞
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.......12.117	1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........... 119½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.......12.119¼	10,000 U.S.6s,Cur.b.c.116⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$6,000 Tenn. 6s. Old. 91½	100 Harlem........b. c.132½
5,000 Tenn. 6s,n., xc. 70½	100 do........... 132¾
10,000 Tenn.6s, c., xc. 70½	100 do........b. c.132
1,000 N. Car. 6s, old, Jan. & July. 29½	50 P.,F.W.& C.G...s3. 94⅞
1,000 Conn.6s,W.L..101	50 Mich. Cen.......b. c. 86¼
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83. 96½	40 do........... 86
2,000 L. Dock Bds.... 99	600 U. Pac.......b. c.s3. 33¾
1,000 L. S. Div. Bds. 97	100 do........... 33¾
1,000 C. P. Gd. B..... 94⅜	400 do........... 33⅞
5,000 U. Pac. 1st. M. 84	500 do........... 33⅞
2,000 U. Pac.7s, L.G. 82⅞	200 L. S. & M. S...b. c. 78⅜
12,000 U.P.10s Inc.b3. 80	100 do........... 78⅜
2,000 do........... 79⅞	500 do........... 78¼
5,000 do........... 80	1800 do........... 78¼
1,000 A. & T. H.2dPf. 87	1300 do........... 78¼
4,000 C. & N.W. con. coup. gold bds. 87¼	700 do........s3. 78⅛
3,000 T.& W. C. Con. 70	1800 do........... 78¼
5,000 G. W. 1st. '88.. 93¼	1100 do........... 78¼
1,000 G. West. 2d M. 84¼	1300 do........... 78⅜
1,000 C., R. I.& P. 7s.105	1100 do........... 78¼
7,000 M.& Essex 1st.107	100 do........b3. 78⅜
2,000 N. J. C. 1st. N.106½	1800 do........... 78¼
10,000 N.J.C.Con. b.c.101¾	200 do........... 78⅜
1,000 O.& M.Con.S.F. 93	200 do........... 78⅜
1,000 O. & Miss. Con. 92	2300 do........... 78
2,000 St.L.& I.M. 1st. 82¾	800 do........... 78
4,000 C.,C.& I.C. 1st. 91⅛	200 do........b3. 78
1,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 29½	300 do........s3. 77
4,000 D.& H.R.bs.'91.105	1000 do........... 78
7,000 L. Island 1st.. 93½	300 do........... 78⅞
80 Bkrs'&Broks'Ass. 90	300 do........... 78⅛
50 Bank of Com..... 119¾	900 do........... 78
30 Am. Dist. Tel..... 61	400 C. & Pitts. Guar.... 88
600 W. U. Tel..b.c.s3. 77	200 do........b. c. 88¼
1300 do........... 77	100 do........... 88½
300 do........b3. 77	900 C. & N. W......b. c. 54¼
550 do........... 76¾	200 do......s60. 54
1600 do........... 76¾	500 do........... 54
100 do........... 76¾	500 do........... 54
700 do........... 76¾	100 do......s60. 53⅞
500 do........s3. 76¾	500 do........... 53⅞
400 do........b3. 76⅞	150 Chi. & R. I....b. c.105¼
300 do........... 76⅞	200 do........... 105½
100 do........s3. 76⅞	91 D., L. & W...b. c.109
100 do........b3. 77	200 do........... 109
500 do........... 77	21 do........... 109
1400 do........... 77	100 Chi., Bur. & Q....... 103¼
200 do........s3. 77	18 do........b. c.103½
200 do........... 76⅞	200 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 72⅞
1400 do........... 77	100 do........... 72½
1100 do.........c. 77⅛	500 C., M. & S. P...b. c. 42¾
100 do........... 76⅞	200 do........... 42¾
1800 do........... 76¾	100 do........... 42¾
100 do........... 76⅞	100 do........b3. 42⅞
200 do........... 76⅞	100 do........... 42⅞
300 do........... 76¾	300 do........... 42⅝
100 Del. & H. Can..... 117	900 do........... 42⅝
5 do........... 117½	210 C., M. &S.P.Sc.b.c. 78¼
400 Erie........b. c.s60. 43⅝	300 Tol., W.& W..b. c. 47⅛
100 do........... 43⅞	100 do.........c. 47⅛
100 do........... 43⅝	500 do......s30. 46⅞
800 P.M. S. S. Co..b. c. 44⅜	40 do...........
100 do........b3. 44⅛	100 do........s3. 47
200 do........s3. 44⅛	300 do...........
100 do........... 44⅛	100 do........... 46⅞
800 do......s60. 44	400 do...........
500 do........... 44½	600 do......s30. 46⅞
500 do........... 44½	100 do........... 46⅞
100 do.........c. 44⅝	300 do........... 46⅞
11 American Ex..... 64	700 do........... 46¾
200 N. Y. C. & H...b. c.100½	43 N. Y., N. H. & H..131½
200 do........s3.100⅜	100 P.R.R.of Mo.b.c.c. 41
100 do........... 100⅜	300 do........... 41
100 do........... 100⅝	25 H. & St. Jo.....b. c. 30
100 do........... 100⅝	100 A. & Pa. Pref.b. c. 15⅜
600 do........... 100½	100 do........... 15½
200 do........b3.100⅜	200 do........... 15⅝
100 do........b3.100⅜	100 do........... 15⅜
500 do........b3.100⅜	300 do........... 15⅝
400 do........... 100⅜	300 O. & Miss....b. c. 30⅝
20 do........... 100⅜	100 do........b30. 30⅝
200 do........... 100⅜	200 do........... 30¾
600 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 30½	200 do........s3. 30¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 West. Union..b3. 76⅞	100 Ohio & Miss....... 30⅝
200 do........s3. 76¾	800 Lake Shore......s3. 78⅜
200 do........... 76⅞	500 do........... 78⅛
600 do........b3. 77	200 do........... 78¼
100 do........... 77	100 Un. Pacific....b3. 33⅞
400 do.........c. 76⅞	300 do........... 33⅞
100 do........s3. 76⅞	700 do........... 34
800 do........... 76⅞	300 Rock Island....... 105½
500 do........... 77	100 do........s3.105⅝
400 do........b3. 77⅛	500 do........... 105⅜
600 do........... 77⅛	100 North-west...s60. 53¾
100 do........... 77	300 do........... 54⅛
100 Pacific Mail...s3. 44⅜	200 do........... 54¼
100 do........... 44⅜	100 North-western Pf. 72
300 do........b3. 44¼	200 Tol. & Wab........ 46⅞
500 Erie Railway...... 43⅝	475 do........... 47
200 do........... 43½	500 do........... 47⅛
1000 do........... 43⅝	500 do........... 47¼
100 N.Y. C. & Hud.b3.100½	200 St. Paul.......b3. 42⅜
200 do........... 100⅝	200 At. & Pacific Pf.... 15⅝
500 do........b3.100¾	400 do........... 15½
100 do........... 100¾	100 do........... 15⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$500 U.S.5-20C.,'64.119½	$1,000 U.S.5-20C.,'68.119¼
100,000 U. S. 5-25 C., '65, N...b3.118⅞	52,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.119⅝
4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67........b. c.119¼	500 U. S. 10-40 C.114½
	10,000 U.S.6s,Cur.b.c.116⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 91¼	200 Erie Railway.b.c. 43½
10,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st Mtg........... 95½	100 do........... 43⅜
	300 do........... 43¼
2,000 Cen. P. G. bds. 94½	100 do......s60. 42⅞
4,000 do........... 94⅜	100 do......s60. 42¾
12,000 Un. Pa. 1st M. 84	100 do........... 43⅜
12,000 Un. P. 10s,Inc. 80¼	300 do........... 43½
500 Alt. & T. H. 1st... 98	100 Union Pacific.b.c. 34
5,000 T.&W.1st,S.L.D. 86	100 do........... 34⅛
1,000 Morr. & Es. 1st.107	100 do........... 34
12 Marine Bank....... 145	100 Panama R.......b.c.114½
50 Bk. of Comm..b3.120	100 L.S& M.So.b.c.s3. 78⅛
10 Pacific Mail...... 44½	100 do........... 78
200 do........b.c. 44⅜	100 do........... 78¼
1100 do........... 44¼	300 do........... 78⅜
900 do........... 44⅛	100 do........b3. 78⅜
700 do........s3. 44	400 do........... 78⅛
100 do........... 44⅛	100 do........... 78¼
100 do........b3. 44⅛	100 do........b3. 78⅜
400 do........... 44⅛	600 do........... 78⅛
300 do........s3. 44⅛	100 do........b4. 78⅛
200 do........b3. 44¼	500 do........b3. 78⅛
100 do........... 44¼	100 C. & P. Guar..b.c. 88½
100 do........... 44⅛	90 do........... 88¼
1000 do........s3. 44	200 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 72
900 do........... 44	300 Ch. & N. W...b.c. 54¼
700 do........... 43⅞	100 do........... 54⅛
100 do........s3. 43¾	200 do........... 54
1000 do........... 43¾	100 do........s3. 54
1100 Western Un.b.c. 77⅛	100 N. J. Central.b.c.105
200 do........s3. 77	300 Ch. & R. I......b.c.105⅜
700 do........... 77	200 do........... 105½
400 do........b3. 77	100 do........s3.105⅜
100 do........... 76⅞	100 do........... 105⅜
600 do........... 77	200 Ch., Mil. & St. Paul.......b.c.b3. 42¾
200 do........s3. 77	
600 do........... 77⅛	600 Ch., Mil. & St. P. scrip.......b.c. 78⅞
300 do.........c. 77⅛	
1000 do........b3. 77¼	200 Toledo, Wab. & W........b.c.s3. 47
500 do........b3. 77⅛	
200 do........... 77⅛	100 do........... 47¼
1000 do........b3. 77¼	200 do........... 47⅛
1400 do........... 77¼	100 Del., L. & W..b.c.108½
1800 do........... 77⅛	100 Chicago & Alton.103½
500 do........s3. 77⅛	21 Ch., B. & Q....b.c.103½
500 do........s3. 77	100 Ohio & M.b.c.b3. 30¼
700 do........s3. 77	100 do.........c. 30⅝
100 do........b3. 77	100 do........... 30⅝
15 Adams Express...100	200 H. & St. Jo....b.c. 30¼
50 do........... 99½	100 Atl. & Pa. Pf.b.c. 15½
27 N.Y.C. & H.R.b.c.100⅞	200 do........b3. 15½
500 do......b60.100¾	100 do........... 15⅜
100 do........b3.100¾	500 do........... 15⅜
400 do........... 100¾	200 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 40½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

1400 Western Union.. 77⅛	100 North-western Pf. 72¼
100 do........s3. 77⅛	200 St. Paul........... 42¾
100 do........... 77¼	800 Del., Lack & West.108¾
300 do........b3. 77⅛	200 do........... 109
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.. 100½	20 Morris & Essex.... 92⅞
100 do........... 100⅝	100 Tol. & Wabash.... 46⅞
100 do........b3.100¾	100 do......s30. 46¾
400 Pacific Mail....... 43⅞	200 do........... 47
400 do........s3. 43¾	600 do........... 46⅞
200 do........... 44	200 do........... 47
600 do........b3. 44⅛	100 do........... 47⅛
300 do........... 44⅛	100 Ohio & Miss....b. c. 30⅝
100 Erie Railway...... 43⅝	400 do........... 30½
200 Lake Shore........ 78⅛	100 Han. & St. Joseph. 30½
300 do........b3. 78¼	300 do........... 31
300 do........b3. 78¼	200 do........... 31⅜
200 do........b3. 78⅜	400 do........... 31½
500 do........... 78⅜	300 do........... 31¼
100 do........b3. 78⅜	200 do........... 31¼
400 do........s3. 78⅜	200 do........... 31¼
100 Panama.......... 114½	100 do........b3. 31½
600 Union Pacific.. 34	400 do........... 31½
100 do........... 34	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 39
100 North-western.b3. 54⅛	100 do........b30. 39½
300 do........... 54¼	50 C., C. & I. C.......... 30⅛
100 Rock Island...b3.105⅜	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 40½
100 do........... 105½	

FRIDAY, March 20—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 111⅞@112@111¾ ₩ cent. The market is not active, and speculation on either side of the account is comparatively tame.

In Exchange there is a little more doing, especially in sight London, at about $4 88 to the £ Sterling, and a fair business in 60 days at $4 85 for regular Bankers' and $4 84½@$4 84 for what are called outside Bills.

Money loans continue easy to the Brokers at 4@5 ₩ cent. on call, and Discounts on prime Merchant paper are 6@7 ₩ cent., and on the best class of Railroad acceptances at 8@10 ₩ cent. Several of the prominent Roads that were borrowers through the Winter have little or no paper afloat at present.

In Stocks the business in the forenoon was rather lower than last night, and there was some eagerness to sell Lake Shore, Western Telegraph, and New-York Central, and this feeling led to a considerable amount of (apparently) *Bearish* sales in the lighter Stocks of the West, such as St. Pauls, North-west, Wabash, &c. The heavy sales of Lake Shore were probably induced by the reported falling off in last week's traffic, equal to about 25 per cent. from the corresponding week last March—$292,000 against $407,000. But after these figures were circulated in the Exchange, the market at and after the Second Board partially improved and closed steady, as follows, compared with Thursday night. There was more done in the Railroad Mortgages than usual, and prices were well up on nearly all the old-established Bonds:

Closing Quotations—MARCH 20.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	114¾	114⅝
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	120¼	120⅛
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119⅜	119⅝
American Gold	111⅞	111⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85	$4 85
N. Y. Central and Hudson	100½	100⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	105½	105¼
Pacific Mail	44¼	44⅛
St. Paul Common	42¾	42⅞
Western Union	77⅛	77⅜
Union Pacific	34	34¼
Lake Shore	78¼	78½
Toledo and Wabash	47⅛	47⅛
Harlem	132¼	132¼
North-west	54⅜	54⅜
North-west Preferred	72½	72¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	30¾	30¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	108¾	109
Central New-Jersey	105	105½
Panama	115¼	115
St. Paul Preferred	64½	64½
Erie	43¾	43½
Atlantic and Pacific	16¼	15½
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅝	30⅝

The Sub-Treasury redeemed in Gold to-day $35,000 Principal of the Public Debt, and paid out $14,000 Gold Interest. The Customs receipts $576,000.

The prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₩ ct. reg., '81	119⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	118¾
6 ₩ ct. coup., '81	120	5-20 reg., '67	119
5-20 reg., '62	117	5-20 coup., '67	119⅝
5-20 coup., '62	117	5-20 reg., '68	119
5-20 reg., '64	119	5-20 coup., '68	119¼
5-20 coup., '64	119¼	10-40 reg.	114¼
5-20 reg., '65	119	10-40 coup.	114
5-20 coup., '65	120⅛	5s coup., '81	114⅝
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	118½	6s, currency	116⅝

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the State Stocks:

Tenn. 6s, old	91½	Mo. 6s	94
Tenn. 6s, new bds	91½	Mo. 6s, H. & St.J.Is.	91¾
Ga. 6s	75	Conn. 6s	101
N. C. 6s, o., J. & J'y.	29	R. Island 6s	101
N. C. 6s, A. & Oct.	28½	Ark. 6s. Funded	35
N. C.6s,N.C.R.Ja.&J.	41	Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.Is.	16
N. C.6s,N.C.R.A.&O.	40	Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	16
NC6s,NCR.7 offJ&J	31	A.7s, L.R.P.B.& N.O.	16
NC6s,NCR.7 offA&O	30	Ark.7s,M.O.&R.Riv.	16
N. C. F. Act,'66	26½	Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	16
N. Car. 6s, n. b. J.&J.	20½	Ind. 5s	101
N. C. 6s, n. b. A.&O.	20	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L.	106½
S. Car. 6s, Ap'l & O.	17	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L.	106¾
S. Car. F. Act, '66	16	N. Y. 6s, C. L., gold	112
S. C. L. C., '89, J.&J.	16		

And the following for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '86	96	Han. & St.Jo. 8s Con.	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	94¾	Del., Lack. & W. 1st.	104
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	91	Del., Lack. & W. 2d.	104
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	91½	Del., L. & W. 7s Con.	101½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	95
Erie 1st Extended	103¼	Tol.& W. 1st,St.L.D.	86
Erie 2d 7s, '79	100	Gt. West. 2d, '93	84
Erie 3d 7s, '83	98¾	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '91.	85
Erie 4th 7s, '80	99¾	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st.	83½
H. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85	105	Galena & Chic. Ex.	102
Alb. & Susq. 2d bs.	99	Galena & Chic. 2d.	99
Mich. Cen.C. 7s,1902.	98	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	105
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s,'82	109	Morris & Essex 1st.	107
C., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st.	111¼	Morris & Essex 2d.	98
Mich. So. 7 ₩ ct. 2d.	100½	N. J. Cen. 1st, new.	106¼
M.S. & N.I.S.F.7 ₩ c.	105	N. J. Cen. 2d	100
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	102¾	N. J. Cen. Conv.	101½
Cleve.,P.,& A. old bs.	98	Pitts.,Ft.W. & C. 2d.	101
Det.,Mon. & Tol.bs.	97½	Pitts.,Ft.W. & C. 3d.	94
Buff. & Erie new bs.	96½	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d.	100
Lake Shore Div. bs.	97	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.	89½
Lake. S.Con.Coup.bs.	97	Chic. & Alton 1st.	106
Lake. S. Con. Reg.bs.	97	Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	93
Lake.S.Con. 2d Coup.	90	Ohio & Miss. Con.	91¾
Pac.R.7s guar.by Mo.	98	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	90
Central Pac. Gold bs.	94⅜	Dub. & S. City 1st.	90
Western Pacific bs.	87	St. L. & I. M'n. 1st.	95¾
Union Pac. 1st bs.	84	M. & St.P.1st 8s,P.D.	107
Union Pac. L. Gt. 7s.	82¾	M.&S.P.1st7 3-10,P.D	95
Union Pac. In. 10s.	80¼	Mil. & St. Paul 2d.	81
Belle. & S. Ills.1st 8s.	96	Marietta & Cin. 1st.	100
Alton & T. H. 1st.	100½	Chicago & Mil. 1st.	93½
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	85½	Joliet & Chicago 1st.	100
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	102½	Col., Chic. & Ind.1st.	91
Chic. & N. W.Int. bs.	97	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d.	65
Chic. & N. W.Ex. bs.	90	Tol.,P. & War., E.D.	80
Chic. & N. W. 1st.	100	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	101
Chic. & N. W.C.G.bs.	87¼	Cedar F. & Minn.1st.	76
C.,C.C. & I.1st 7s S.F.	103	Bur.,C.R.&M.1st 7s g.	61
North Missouri 1st.	85½		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 20.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	101¼
City 6s, new	103	103⅛
Camden and Amboy	123	123½
Pennsylvania Central	103¾	104
Reading	115½	115¾
Lehigh Valley	61	61¼
Catawissa Preferred	43	43½
Philadelphia and Erie	20	21
Northern Central	38¼	38½
Lehigh Navigation	89½	89¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	96¼	96½

The attention of First Mortgage Bondholders of the New-York and Oswego Midland Road is requested to the notice of Messrs. D. B. Halstead, G. H. Smith, and H. Blennerhassett, who as a committee of Bondholders invite holders of this Mortgage to communicate with Messrs. Allen, Stephens & Co., No. 25 Pine street. Their proposition has no connection with the foreclosure movement of Messrs. Heidelbach, Frank & Co.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

We are authorized to offer, on favorable terms, the remaining balance of $1,000,000 Bonds due on 132 miles of completed Road.

They are secured by a first mortgage on the extension of 217 miles, and the additional guarantee of the old line, with which it has been consolidated. The Road is well and favorably known as one of the most prosperous and important Trunk Lines in the West, having already large earnings, which were for 1873 $1,591,000. We believe the Bonds are destined to take high rank among Railway securities, and at the present low price prove a profitable investment.

They are $1,000 each; Coupons payable in coin, January and July.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau st.

FOR SALE,
New-York Tribune Association Stock.
Apply to
W. C. NOYES, Agent,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
VERMONT DIVISION
PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD,
with
TRAFFIC GUARANTY
of
EASTERN RAILROAD OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Safe and conservative New-England investment.
The issue is limited to $20,000 per mile, and has a basis of a cash capital stock of $1,200,000 paid in at par.
A limited amount remain unsold. Price for the present 80 and accrued interest, in currency.
For sale by
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.;
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Milk st., Boston;
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York,
Financial Agents.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST Mortgage bondholders, by applying at our office, can receive the report and plan of the committee for the reorganization.

Having marketed these Bonds, and being ourselves large holders thereof, we shall be glad to confer with other holders with a view to the protection of our mutual interests.
GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau st.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—First mortgage bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company prior to the 15th April, and receive in exchange trust certificates entitling them to representation by the Committee of the United Foreign and Resident First Mortgage Bondholders. For further particulars apply to HEIDELBACH, FRANK & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Exchange place, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 20, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	7	Leather, sides	5,082
Bees-wax, pkgs	12	Skins, bales	95
Cotton, bales	4,348	Resin, bbls	264
Dried Fruit, pkgs	12	Pork, bbls	386
Eggs, bbls	2,454	Beef, pkgs	244
Flour, bbls	5,000	Cut-meats, pkgs	2,535
Wheat, bushels	55,580	Grease, pkgs	42
Corn, bushels	26,800	Lard, pkgs	2,460
Oats, bushels	20,700	Lard, kegs	250
Rye, bushels	400	Stearine, pkgs	49
Malt, bushels	750	Butter, pkgs	1,341
Barley, bushels	2,000	Cheese, pkgs	125
Grass-seed, bags	93	Tallow, pkgs	83
Beans, bbls	381	Pea-nuts, bags	180
Peas, bushels	2,724	Pecans, pkgs	32
Corn-meal, bags	120	Starch, bxs	904
Hemp, bales	10	Tobacco, hhds	268
Hops, bales	11	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	1,336
Hides, No.	1,195	Whisky, bbls	258
Hides, bales	968	Wool, bales	48

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer Gaelic, for Liverpool—100 bxs. Extract Logwood, 78 pkgs. Steel, 1,103 sacks Oil-cake, 139 bales Leather, 130 bxs. Clocks, 110 pkgs. Quercitron, 2,267 bales Cotton, 270 bxs. Bacon, 66,180 bushels Corn, 500 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Krageroe, for Liverpool—3,201 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Woodburn, for Liverpool—20,727 bushels Corn, 24,015 bushels Wheat, 586 bbls. Pork, 381 pkgs. Tallow, 750 bxs. Bacon, 4,808 bushels Peas, 1,250 bales Cotton.

By the bark Hopewell, for London—34 cases Argols, 17 pkgs. Beads, 2,268 bbls. Flour, 20,332 bushels Wheat, 204 bbls. Resin, 2,100 Staves.

By the steamer California, for Glasgow—1,844 bxs. Bacon, 25 bbls. Pork, 50 bbls. Zinc, 170 bbls. Fish-oil, 200 tcs. Beef, 300 bxs. Corn, 62,911 bushels Corn, 10 bbls. Wax, 7,573 bbls. Flour, 20 bxs. Clocks, 50 bxs. Flavine, 7 cks. Foots, 50 tcs. Lard, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 760 bushels Peas, 133 tcs. Pork, 150 hhds. Tallow.

By the steamer Cornwall, for Bristol—180 bxs. Bacon, 10 tcs. Pork, 280 pkgs. Leather, 171 pkgs. Clocks, 10 Car Wheels, 177 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 8 hhds. Wine, 1,948 bags Oil-cake, 55 tcs. Beef, 56 bbls. Pork, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 580 bxs. Cheese, 25 bxs. Bellies, 60 hhds. Tallow, 161 pkgs. Lard.

By the ship Marietta W., for Cork—27,955 bushels Corn.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A fair business is in progress, chiefly on orders, and on a steady basis as to prices of suitable goods. The volume of dealings, however, falls considerably short of the anticipations of sellers. For stock adapted to the requirements of the local trade the demand is exceptionally satisfactory. The distribution, through the auction rooms, is fairly active, but at low figures. The Boston report is of an essentially unchanged market. "Manufacturers generally complain of a light trade, and the shipments show a falling off in the quantity of goods sent to the various markets, but somehow there seems to be a good many small orders from those who purchased earlier in the season, and these, coupled with the purchasers of the jobbers and retailers for the interior Southern and Western cities, have kept business moderately active, and furnished employment to all of the best workmen. There will probably be as many Boots and Shoes worn this year as usual, but there will undoubtedly be a closer clearing of stocks in jobbers' and retailers' hands than ever before."

CANDLES—Have been quoted steady, with Adamantine, 12 to 16 ounces, quoted at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 28c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₩ lb., on, however, a very limited business.

COAL—Has been quite moderately sought after at unchanged rates. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Cumberland Soft at $7@$7 25, and Anthracite at $5@$6, ₩ ton.

COFFEE—There has been a very limited demand reported for Rio and Santos, quotations for which have been further reduced ½c. ₩ lb. since Tuesday; offerings comparatively liberal. Sales, to-day, only 505 bags Rio, by the Teniers, at 24¾c., gold. The report of the sale by the Asteria, at Baltimore, should have read 2,540 bags sold, supposed at 23½c., gold. Other kinds quiet, but held with some show of confidence. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 21½c.@21¾c.; fair, 22¾c.@23c.; good, 23¾c.@24c.; prime, 24½c.@24¾c., gold, ₩ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 21½c.@25½c., gold; Java, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 24c.@26c.; Porto Rico, 23¾c.@25½c.; Savanilla, 24c.@25½c.; Costa Rica, 24c.@25½c.; Mexican, 24c.@25c.; San Domingo, 21c.@22c.; Laguayra, 24½c.@26c., and Jamaica, 23c.@25c.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand for early delivery at somewhat easier prices. Sales, 2,236 bales, (of which 50 bales were to arrive,) including 863 bales to shippers, 338 bales to spinners, and 1,035 bales to speculators. A fairly active business has been reported for forward delivery, at an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. ₩ lb., the market closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,200 bales, (of which 3,400 bales were on last evening, and 14,800 bales to-day,) with 1,100 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with March option closing at 15 11-16c.; April, 15 13-16c.; May, 16⅛c.; June, 16⅞c.; July, 17 5-16c.@17 11-32c.; August, 17 9-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,348 bales, including 2,276 bales from Norfolk, 955 bales from Galveston, 192 bales from Baltimore, 925 bales per rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 8,686 bales, and for the week, 66,711 bales, against 76,649 bales last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,296,764 bales, against 2,945,094 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated—(six days)—Exports to Great Britain, 47,972 bales; to the Continent, 25,620 bales. Stock—In New-York, 126,092 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 690,917 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Upland.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
Good Ordinary	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅛	15¼	15 7-16	15 7-16
Low Middling	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Middling	16½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
Good Middling	17¾	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛

EGGS—Have been in quite moderate demand, at from 16c.@19c. for fresh, chiefly at 17c.@18c. for good to prime.

EARTHENWARE—Has been selling quite slowly, within the previous range as to prices.

FISH—The general market has been rather quiet, yet quoted firm. Dry Cod quoted at from $4 25@$6 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $16@$25; No. 2 at $13@$16; No. 3 at $12@$13 ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6, chiefly at $4 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring at 28c.@32c. for Scale, and 20c.@25c. for No. 1, ₩ box. Dutch Herring, $1 20@$1 22½ ₩ keg.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in fair demand, with No. 1 quoted at $2 60@$2 70 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A slow trade has been reported in all kinds of State and Western Flour since our last, and with more urgent offerings of stock prices have been quoted a shade lower and somewhat irregular. Very little demand has been noted for export, and the dealings in shipping extras have been limited. The sales reported since our last have been 9,300 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 25, chiefly at $4 75@$5; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 10, chiefly at $5 75@$5 90; inferior to good Extra State at $6 15@$6 60, mainly at $6 35@$6 50; very good to fancy do. at $6 60@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 10@$6 60, chiefly at $6 25@$6 40; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 45@$6 80, mostly at $6 60@$6 75; low-grade Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 50@$7 ₩ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been rather more active, but at easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at from $6 30@$7 50 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 50@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy choice Family Extras ₩ bbl....Canada Flour has been dull and nominal within the range of $7@$9 ₩ bbl....Rye Flour has been in fair demand at $4 50@$5 75 for Fine to choice Superfine; sales, 370 bbls., chiefly at $5 25@$5 75 ₩ bbl....Corn-meal has been in moderate request and quoted steady, within the range of from $3 50@$4 40 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, $3 65@$3 85 for White do., $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 45@$4 60, chiefly at $4 50, for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 650 bbls....Bag-meal has been inactive within the range of $1 55@$1 60 for Coarse, $1 60@$1 75 for Yellow, and $1 75@$1 85 for White, ₩ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour at $3@$3 50 for State and Pennsylvania, the latter rate for very fancy, ₩ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at from $6 75@$8 ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—The market has been generally inactive, with Raisins quoted lower and irregular; sales, 1,800 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 60@$2 65; small lots of loose Muscatel do. at $3 15@$3 20; 100 bbls. Currants at 6¼c.@6⅜c., and 30 cases Turkey Prunes at 12c.@12½c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been depressed and quoted about 2c. ₩ bushel lower, on freer offerings of stock, leading to a rather more active trade, mostly in prime No. 2 Milwaukee stock for export. Winter quoted about steady, with the better qualities scarce, but not in much request. Sales have been reported since our last of 110,000 bushels at $1 55@$1 57 for No. 1 Minnesota and Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 55 for Minnesota, $1 53@$1 55 for No. 1 Chicago and North-west Spring, $1 50@$1 51 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., mainly at $1 51 for boat-loads; $1 45@$1 47 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 42@$1 53 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 70@$1 90 for White Western and State....Corn has been more freely dealt in, in good part for shipment, at rather stronger prices—the depression in ocean freights favoring the outward movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 98,500 bushels at 84c.@88c. for inferior to choice new Mixed Western; 87c.@89c. for new Yellow do.; 89c.@90c. for old Mixed do., car lots; and 91c. for strictly prime old do., (40,000 bushels,) in store, for export....For forward delivery, some inquiry has been noted for old Mixed Western, which has been quoted at 83c.@85c., to arrive from the canal, with sales reported of about 16,000 bushels, on private terms....Rye, Barley, and Malt quiet, within the previous range....Oats have been in moderate request, at about steady rates. Sales, 41,000 bushels, at 62c.@64c., chiefly at 64c. for White Western; 60c.@62c. for Mixed do.; 65c. for State Barley stock, (one car-load,) inferior in color....Feed in demand, and held with a fair show of confidence, within the range of $26@$33, ₩ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive since our last, with Bags quoted at 12¾c.@13c.; Calcutta Bagging, 9½c.@10c.; Domestic Bagging, 12¼c.@12¾c. Sales, 1,000 rolls Domestic Cloth on private terms.

HAY AND STRAW—A moderate trade has been reported since our last. Bale Hay quoted about steady at $1 for shipping and $1 10@$1 35 for retailing qualities. Rye Straw, 65c.@85c.; Oat Straw, 80c.@90c.; Wheat do., 60c.@70c., ₩ 100 lbs. Some dealers quote by the ton thus: Hay, prime Timothy, $25@$26; fair to good Timothy, $21@$23; shipping grade, $19@$20; good Clover, $17@$18. Straw—No. 1 Rye, $14@$15; No. 2 Rye, $10@$12; No. 1 Oat, $16@$17, ₩ ton.

HEMP—Has been quite dull, yet quoted about as before; 150 bales Jute Butts sold on private terms. We quote American at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $185@$230 for Dressed, ₩ ton; Manila, 9¼c.@10c.; Sisal, 8c.@8¼c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@6c., gold; Jute Butts, 2½c.@2⅝c., currency; Jute rejections at 3½c. ₩ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@18c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand and quoted firm; sales, 3,000 dry Montevideo, 1,000 Montevideo Seconds, 1,500 dry California, to arrive, and 400 wet-salted Western on private terms.

HOPS—Have been selling quite slowly, the demand from brewers having been very limited, with values quoted nominally as before. We now quote: American, new, good to choice, 30c.@35c.; American, new, low to fair, 15c.@25c.; Yearlings, 20c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 30c.@35c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 25c.@30c.; English, 30c.@34c.; Belgians, 25c.@30c.; California, good to choice, 40c.@45c.; California, low to fair, 35c.@40c. Some very choice to very fancy lots of stock are quoted above these figures, on time. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 302 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmett Wells, 18,703 bales, against 20,582 bales same time last year, and the week's imports of foreign 105 bales, making the total since Sept. 3 at 12,588 bales, against 20,155 same time last year.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—There has been a very moderate demand noted for Laths since our last, on the basis of $1 85@$2 for Eastern, ₩ thousand....Lime has been quiet at former figures, with common Rockland at $1 10, and Lump at $1 75; State at $1@$1 50 ₩ bbl....Portland Cements at $3 40@$3 50; Roman, $4@$4 25; Rosendale, $1 75 ₩ bbl....Lumber has been attracting rather more attention, with Eastern Spruce Lumber quoted about steady at $16@$18 for cargoes, and $17 50@$19 for lots to order; Southern Pine, $36@$38; White Pine Boards, $25@$32 50; Black Walnut, 7c.@30c. ₩ superficial foot; Shingles within the range of $6 50@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

LEATHER—A fairly active business has been reported in Sole, in good part for export, on a steady basis as to values. Manufacturers have been buying moderately, for immediate use. Supplies of the more desirable grades are not very full; but of most other kinds, an ample offering is noted. A moderate inquiry has been reported for upper stock at unaltered figures, Calf-skins of the better qualities meeting with a comparatively prompt sale. Morocco Leather has been firm, and in good request. Harness Stock, of the finer grades, is selling to a fair extent, within the previous range. We quote Sole, thus: Hemlock tannages, 27c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California Medium; 29½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@28c. for California; Heavy at 27½c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@27½c. for California; good damaged stock at 23c.@26c. ₩ lb....Crop Slaughter, thus: Light Backs, 39c.@40c.; Middle Backs, 38c.@40c.; Light Crop, 36c.@37c.; Middle Crop, 36c.@37c.; Heavy Crop, 36c.@37c., ₩ lb....Texas thus: Light Crop, 34c.@35c.; Middle and Over Crop, 36c.@36½c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c. ₩ lb.

METALS—A livelier business has been reported in Copper since our last, quotations showing no material change; 1,000,000 lbs. Ingot sold at 24c.@24¼c., part Tennessee product, to arrive; new Sheathing quoted at 33c.; old do., 22½c.@25c. Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c....Iron has been quite dull throughout, with values quoted weak and unsettled. No important dealings were reported. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $38@$40; Glengarnock, $39@$41; Coltness, $43@$44; Gartsherrie nominal; No. 1 American Pig at $35; No. 2 do. at $31@$33; Forge, $29@$31; English Rails at $55@$60, gold; American Rails, at works, $62 50@$65; Old Rails, $40; Wrought Scrap at $40@$42 50....Pig-lead has been inactive, with foreign quoted at 6¾c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at $6 25, gold; Bar quoted at 9c.; Sheet and Pipe, 9c. Spelter has been quite sparingly sought after at 6¾c.@7c., gold, for foreign, and 7¼c.@11c. for domestic....Pig-tin has been very quiet, with Straits quoted at 25½c.@25¾c., gold; English at 21½c.; Refined do., 23¼c.@23½c., and Banca at 28½c.; sales, 5 tons English, from store, at 21½c., gold. Tin plates have been dull since our last. We quote: Charcoal Plates quoted nominal at $10 50@$10 75; Charcoal Terne, $9@$9 75; Coke, $7 75@$8 25; Coke Terne, $6 75@$8....Zinc inactive at 8¼c.@8¾c., gold.

MOLASSES—Foreign has been quiet, the offerings having been limited; values quoted steady. Most of the recent receipts had been sold previous to arrival, including a cargo of 317 hhds. and 35 tcs. Sagua at 33½c., on test of 50; 603 hhds. and 64 tcs. Matanzas, for refining, two cargoes of Cienfuegos, (340 hhds. and 38 tcs., and 136 hhds. and 20 tcs.,) for grocery and refining purposes, and two cargoes of Matanzas, just in, on private terms; New-Orleans has been inactive within the previous range. At auction, only 37 bbls. (out of an offering of 1,500 bbls.) New-Orleans were sold within the range of 63c.@69½c. ₩ gallon. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, 31c.@34½c. for new crop; Grocery do. at 35c.@42½c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@65c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 32c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 65c.@75c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted firmer and has been in more demand, in good part for export, the depression in ocean freights tending to stimulate purchases for shipment. Sales have been reported here of 750 bbls. Strained at $2 45@$2 50, closing with $2 50 bid; 500 bbls. good Strained and No. 2, to arrive, on private terms, and 1,000 bbls. No. 1 at $3 37½ ₩ 280 lbs. And for May delivery at Wilmington, 4,000 bbls. Strained on private terms....Tar firm, with sales reported of 275 bbls. Washington at $3@$3 25 ₩ bbl....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 100 bbls. at 49c., closing weak at 48½c.@49c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—The general market has been quiet, the demand having been mostly for job lots of the leading kinds within the previous range. Crude Whale quoted at 60c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@72c.; Crude Sperm at $1 67½@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm, $1 85; Bleached at $1 90. Lard-oil at 82c.@83c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 50c.; Linseed-oil at from 95c.@97c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15, in cks.; Menhaden, 42c.@45c., with 100 bbls. sold for export at 42c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 46c.@47c.; Yellow do. at 52c.@55c.; White do. at 61c.@70c.; Palm-oil at 8c.@9c. ₩ lb.; Refined Spermaceti at 24c.@25c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been dull, and weak as to price on the basis of 6¾c.@6⅞c., in bulk....Refined has been moderately sought after at rather easier rates, with sales reported here of 5,000 bbls., for early delivery, at 14⅝c., and 5,000 bbls., first half of May, at 15⅜c. And at Philadelphia, 2,000 bbls., June option, at 16¼c., with early deliveries quoted there at 14⅝c....Refined, in cases, quiet at 20c.@20½c....Naphtha, 9c.@9½c.

PROVISIONS—There has been a very limited inquiry noted for Pork, which, however, has been held quite confidently. Sales have been reported for early delivery of only small lots of new Western Mess at $16 12½@$16 25; Western Prime Mess at $14 50@$15; and Extra Prime at $13 50@$14. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 250 bbls., April option, at $16 05 ₩ bbl....Dressed Hogs in moderate demand, on the basis of 7¾c. for City....Cut-meats have been inactive, and rather irregular as to price, with sales reported of only 950 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 6¾c.@7c.; 500 Smoked do. at 7¾c.@8c.; 2,000 Pickled Hams at 10¼c.@10¾c.; 1,500 Smoked do. at 11½c.@12¼c....Bacon has been held firmly, but has been inactive; sales 50 bxs. City Long Clear at 9⅜c., with Western quoted at 9½c.@9⅝c., and 250 bxs. Short Clear at 9 3-16c. ₩ lb....Lard has been quoted rather higher on reduced offerings, but has shown less activity. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 1,500 tcs. Western Steam, good to strictly prime, at 9½c.@9⅝c., small lots of Western Kettle at 9¾c., 140 tcs. City Steam at 9½c., 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 9½c., and small lots of Refined within the range of from 9⅞c.@10⅛c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 500 tcs., March options, at 9 9-16c.; 1,000 tcs., April, at 9⅝c., and 500 tcs., May, at 9¾c. ₩ lb....Beef has been moderately sought after, and held with firmness. Sales have been reported of 175 bbls., in lots, within our range. We quote from $10 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess, ₩ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$25 for India Mess; $28 50 for Extra do., and $31@$32 for do. City, ₩ tierce....Beef Hams in fair demand, but rather less firm, at $24@$25 for Western, and $18@$23 for Southern; sales, 275 bbls....Butter has been quoted about steady at the reduced figures, on a restricted business. We quote firkins and tubs at from 32c.@45c. for ordinary to prime State and near-by products, and at 45c.@50c. for prime to choice; 42c.@50c. for fair to choice do., pails; 31c.@40c. for Western; 35c.@40c. for Canada, with rolls ranging from 32c.@42c. ₩ lb....Cheese in moderate demand within the previous range. State Factory, poor to choice, quoted firm at 10½c.@17c., chiefly at 16c.@16¾c. for good to fine, and 14c.@16c. for fair to very good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 11½c.@16½c.; Western product at 12½c.@16½c. for fair to very choice Factory; Skimmed stock, 5c.@14c. ₩ lb.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ₩ lb. higher.

RICE—Has been in comparatively limited request since our last, at about previous prices, with Carolina quoted at $7 25@$8 75 for common to choice; Rangoon at $7 25@$7 37½, free, and $3 50, gold, in bond, and Patna at $7 25@$7 50, ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quoted firm, on a moderately active trade, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10@$1 25; Liverpool Fine, $2@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been in slack demand at 6c.@6¼c., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately sought after, mostly for refining purposes, with values quoted firm, on less urgent offerings, especially of really desirable goods. Sales were made of 815 hhds. and 98 bxs., including 384 hhds. Centrifugal at 8½c.; 140 hhds. do. at 8⅜c.; 98 bxs. do. at 8½c.; 130 hhds. Refining Muscovado at 7½c.; 51 hhds. Fair Refining do. at 7⅝c.; 21 hhds. Common to Good Refining do. at 7½c.@7⅝c.; 64 hhds. Refining Porto Rico at 7½c., and 25 hhds. Grocery do. at 7⅞c. ₩ lb. We quote: Fair Refining, 7⅝c.; Good do., 7⅞c.; Prime do., 7¾c.; Fair to Choice Grocery do., 8c.@8⅜c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8c.@8⅞c.; Manila, bags, 6⅝c.@7¼c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¼c.@7½c.; Refined Sugars in fair request, with Crushed at 10¼c.@10⅜c.; Powdered at 10¼c.; Granulated at 10c.@10⅛c.; A's, 9½c.@9¾c.; Yellow, 7⅞c.@9c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been fairly active at rather stronger prices. Sales equal to 210,000 lbs., at 7¼c.@7⅝c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime....Of Stearine, 117 tcs. choice Western sold at 9¾c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been quoted about steady, with more animation noted in the general market; sales, 2,500 half-chests Green, 1,000 half-chests Japan, and 1,500 half-chests Oolong on private terms.

TOBACCO—In Kentucky Leaf a moderate business has been reported in jobbing lots at steady prices. Sales have been made of 150 hhds. at 5½c.@10c. Seed Leaf has been in fair demand at unchanged figures; sales, 673 cases 1872 Ohio at 6½c.; 150 cases 1872 Connecticut at 15c.@30c.; 115 cases 1870 Connecticut at 8½c. Of Havana, sales have been 350 bales at 80c.@95c.

WHISKY—Firm at 96c.; sales, 350 bbls., in lots.

WOOL—The movements in most kinds have been on a moderate scale, with, in most instances, the advantage as to values rather in favor of purchasers, who have been reserved in their bids beyond the limits of urgent wants. The more desirable grades of stock have been offered rather sparingly at the ruling figures. Carpet Wool has been in comparatively good request within the previous range. There has not been much call for the poorer qualities of other descriptions, and values have been somewhat irregular. Sales have been reported during the week of 295,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at from 33c.@57c., chiefly at 45c.@55c.; 41,000 lbs. unwashed stock at 29c.@40c., mainly at 37c.@40c.; 42,500 lbs. Tub-washed, part at 54c.@55c.; 16,500 lbs. Combing at 50c.@60c.; 69,000 lbs. Scoured at 55c.@90c., chiefly at 70c.@85c.; 1,200 lbs. Delaine stock at 60c.; 1,150 pkgs. and 16,000 lbs. domestic Pulled at 26c.@56c., mostly at 45c.@50c.; 10 bales Flocks, 45 bags domestic Noils, and 3,000 lbs. Colorado on private terms; 80 bales and 10,000 lbs. California Spring at 31c.@34c.; 525 pkgs. and 347,000 lbs. California Fall at 21c.@29c.; 92 bales Oregon at 37½c.@42c.; 155 pkgs. and 178,500 lbs. Texas at 20c.@36c., mainly at 22c.@30c.; 31,000 lbs. Mexican, part at 17½c.; 42,000 lbs. Montevideo at 33c.@35½c.; 100 bales and 5,000 lbs. Carpet Wool, foreign, at 17½c.@22c.; 50,000 lbs. unwashed Greek, 40,000 lbs. China, 800 bales Donskoi White and Black, 50,000 lbs. African, and 25 bales and 5,000 lbs. Mestiza Pulled on private terms; 420 bales and 27,000 lbs. Cape mainly at 35½c.@38c.; and 100 bags Cape Pulled at 58c. ₩ lb.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted lower, in most instances, with room offered more freely, while the demand for accommodation, whether on berth or charter, has been comparatively limited....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl., and, by steam, 170 bales Cotton, part at 5-16d. ₩ lb.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 9d., closing with this rate bid; 4,000 bushels Wheat (to fill up) at 8¾d.; 40,000 bushels Grain (reflet room) at 8½d. ₩ bushel; 10 tons Leather at 65s.; 200 tons Oil-cake at 30s.; 240 bxs. Bacon, part at 45s. ₩ ton....For London, by sail, 400 bbls. Flour (to complete cargo) at 2s. 6d ₩ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 9½d. ₩ bushel; 2,000 Staves on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 50 hhds. Tallow on private terms....For Falmouth and orders, a Norwegian bark, 376 tons, with Sugar, reported from Fajardo and St. John, P. R., at 50s.; and a Danish brig, 141 tons, with Coffee, from Ponce, P. R., at 50s....For Cardiff, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, on private terms....For the British Channel and orders, a British brig, 340 tons, with Sugar, reported from Humacoa, at 50s.; two German barks, 380 and 269 tons, with Log-wood, from Aquin, at 52s. 6d.; a Danish bark, 430 tons, with Sugar, from Cienfuegos, at 50s.; a Norwegian bark, 346 tons, with do., from Arroyo, at 50s., and another, 569 tons, with Cedar and Mahogany, from Laguna, at 70s....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 656 tons, hence, with about 4,800 quarters Grain at 6s. 9d. ₩ quarter; an Italian bark, 426 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters do. (chartered previous to arrival) on private terms; a Russian bark, 575 tons, with equal to about 3,300 bbls. Petroleum, at a round sum, with privileges extending to the Continent and the Baltic; a Norwegian bark, 370 tons, with Resin, from Wilmington, reported at 6s....For Bremen, by sail, 1,000 bales of Cotton on private terms, 1,500 tcs. Lard at 37s. 6d., and 50 tons Merchandise at 35s.; also, a German bark, 751 tons, hence, with general cargo, including case Tobacco, at current rates....For Hamburg, by steam, 500 tcs. Lard at 55s. ₩ ton....For the German Baltic, a German bark, 350 tons, with Resin, from Wilmington, at 6s. 3d....For ports north of Hatteras, four British barks, 434, 221, 201, and 221 tons, with Sugar, reported from Sagua, at $5 50; an American bark, 449 tons, and an American schooner, 254 tons, with do., from Cienfuegos, at $6; a schooner, 317 tons, with do., from Caibarien, at $5 50; two British schooners, 174 and 144 tons, with do., from Ponce, P. R., at 37½c. and 40c....For Boston, a British schooner, 118 tons, with Sugar, reported from Arroyo, on the basis of 37½c., and a British brig, 107 tons, with Produce, from San Domingo, at $5 25....For New-York, a British brig, 137 tons, with Produce, reported from San Domingo, at $6, and a British schooner, 111 tons, with Sugar and Molasses, from Arecibo, at $5 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 20.

The receipts of Beeves yesterday and to-day were [illegible] cars, or 1,974 head, making 3,825 head since [illegible] last, against 2,593 head for the corresponding [illegible] week. Trade was dull yesterday, under the influence of bad weather, for dressed Beef, but improved a little to-day, and closed moderately firm at an [illegible] ₩ lb. reduction from the ruling rates of last Monday. The offerings included some still-fed Bulls, a dozen car loads of ordinary Texans, and upward of 100 cars of common to extra native Steers from Illinois and Missouri. The Bulls were sold at 5c. ₩ lb., live weight; Texans at 10¼c.@10½c. ₩ lb., to dress 56 lbs.; common to extra native Steers at 10½c., to dress 56 lbs., to 13c. to dress 59 lbs. Coon & Thompson sold for Morris, Waixel & Co. 98 choice Illinois Steers, 8¼ cwt. average, at 12½c.@13c. ₩ lb. to dress 58 lbs., and [illegible] lbs. to the gross cwt. M. Goldsmith sold for [illegible] 30 Illinois Steers, 7¼ to 7½ cwt., at 11[illegible] lb.; 49 do., 6½ to 7½ cwt., at 11¼c.@12c., and 34 do., [illegible] cwt., at 11½c. Fuller, Martin & Co. sold on their own account 269 mixed Missouri and Texas Cattle, 6 to 7 cwt., at 10½c.@12c. ₩ lb. to dress 56 lbs., and 57 for D. Waixel, for Morris, Waixel & Co., 64 Illinois Steers, 6½ cwt., at 11¼c. ₩ lb., and 17 do., 6¾ cwt., at 11½c. M. Lauterbach, for same, 34 light, smooth Illinois Steers, 5¾ cwt., at 11c. ₩ lb. to dress 59 lbs. to the gross cwt.

Receipts of Sheep yesterday and to-day were 30 cars, or 5,016 head, making 8,737 head for four days against 6,598 head for the same time last week. Prices ruled high and sales were slow, and several car loads that were held above the views of buyers remained unsold. The quality of the offerings range from ordinary to extra, and the sales effected were at 7¼c.@9c. ₩ lb., mainly at 7⅝c.@8¼c. ₩ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 181 Pennsylvania Sheep, 118 lbs. average, at 8⅝c.; [illegible] 142 State do., 98 lbs., at 8½c., and 147 Canada Sheep and Lambs, 106 lbs., at 8c.@8½c. James Kirby sold 70 Canada Lambs, 91 lbs. average, at 9c. ₩ lb. P. Leach sold 360 mixed Western Sheep, 84 lbs. average, at 7⅝c. Judd & Buckingham sold 324 Ohio Sheep, 93 lbs. average, at 8¼c.; 161 do., 97 lbs. average, at 8c.; 184 do., 75 lbs. average, at 7¼c., and 183 State Sheep, 90 lbs. average, at 8¼c.

Receipts of Swine yesterday and to-day were 37 cars, or 5,313 Hogs, making 11,280 for four days, against 19,807 for the same time last week. Arrivals were exclusively for slaughterers direct, and none were offered alive. Dressed Hogs were steady for City at 7½c.@7¾c. ₩ lb.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 20—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds—New 5s, 104¾. Erie Railway Shares, 40¼@40½.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 40@40¼.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £85,000. Erie Railway Shares, 40. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 80c.

LIVERPOOL, March 20—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 115,000 bales, of which 11,000 bales were taken for export and 15,000 bales for speculation. The stock in port is 713,000 bales, including 341,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 73,000 bales, including 47,000 bales American. Actual export, 9,000 bales. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable March, at 8d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 33,000 quarters, including 31,000 quarters American.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 9,400 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March and April, at 8 1-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 12s.@12s. 4d. ₩ cental for average California White; 12s. 6d.@12s. 10d. for Club do., and 11s.@11s. 9d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 39s. 6d. ₩ quarter. Peas, 45s. ₩ quarter for Canadian. Provisions—Lard, 43s. 3d. ₩ cwt. Bacon, 42s. ₩ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 8 3-16d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable March and April, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 8 1-16d.; do., do., deliverable May and June, at 8 1-16d. Trade Report—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm. Provisions—Bacon, 41s. ₩ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

LONDON, March 20.—Refined Petroleum, 12d. ₩ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, £28 09s.@£29 ₩ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 34s. ₩ cwt.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION—THE MAY MEETING IN THIS CITY.

The circular given below has been issued by the American Social Science Association, which was organized eight years ago. Its object is to investigate and discuss all questions belonging to that new and broad domain of thought and practical activity known as social science; and its methods are, the holding of public meetings, the formation of committees for special research, correspondence with all parts of the country, and the publication of information in various ways; the *Financial Record* being one of its vehicles. The following is the circular:

The past year has not been one of extraordinary activity on the part of our association; but neither have we been idle. The papers read at our last general meeting in May, and the publication of the fifth number of the *Journal of Social Science*, containing most of these papers, along with much other matter, will bear witness to this statement; but, in fact, much more was done during the year than this alone would imply. Our acting Secretary, Mr. James M. Barnard, (who was succeeded on the 8th of October by the present Secretary, Mr. F. B. Sanborn,) in his report made to the annual meeting in October, mentioned some of the work carried on under his direction, and through his zealous efforts. The Boston office of the association was in his charge, and he maintained an extensive correspondence with our members and other persons interested in social science in this country and in Europe. This correspondence has made us acquainted with important movements in various parts of the country and abroad, and has often enabled us to contribute as well as to receive important information. The then existing department Committees on Education, Health, and Jurisprudence, held meetings and considered pressing questions, the Health Department being particularly active. Beside its business meetings, it held a conference in Boston in the Spring, for the special discussion of the management of insane asylums, which was largely attended by persons competent to treat the subject. A conference on the prison question was held in Boston at the instance of the Executive Committee about the same time—one of its objects being to aid in the passage of a bill establishing distinct prisons for women, then before the Massachusetts Legislature.

It is not chiefly, however, as the advocate of measures to be carried, that the American Social Science Association appears before the public. Its duty is rather to furnish a laboratory for investigations, an arena for discussions, a registry for facts and experiments, a bureau for questions and answers, in regard to the multiform matters coming under observation in our five present departments or sections of education, health, jurisprudence, finance, and social economy. It will, therefore, be one of the main objects of the Executive Committee, carrying forward the work already begun, to put themselves in communication, during the current year with as many organized bodies and individual inquirers as possible, and to obtain from them existing facts concerning the application of social science in any of these departments. To this end the Secretary is corresponding with Boards of Education, of Health, of Trade, and of Public Charities; officers of prisons and reformatories, managers of other public establishments, employers of industry, experts in matters of revenue, currency, taxation, transportation, the distribution of products, &c.; in short, with such persons as may be supposed capable of enlightening the association, and through it the American public, concerning the matters with which social science deals. What is thus acquired is to be published from time to time, in such ways as are open to the association, and with more regularity and frequency than heretofore.

THE GENERAL MEETING OF 1874.

The customary general meeting of the association will probably take place this year at New-York, beginning about the 26th of May. The persons engaged to read papers, with their subjects, so far as determined upon, are as follows. Others have been invited, and the whole number of addresses and papers will probably be about twenty:

1. An address by the President, George William Curtis, Esq.
2. By Rev. T. D. Woolsey, LL. D., of New-Haven, a paper on some topic of international law.
3. By David A. Wells, Esq., of Norwich, Conn., a paper on "Taxation."
4. By Hon. Andrew W. White, of Cornell University, a paper on "The Relation of National and State Governments to Advanced Education."
5. By Dr. D. C. Gilman, President of the University of California, a paper on "The Commerce of the Pacific Coast by Sea and Land, as Influencing the Future of California and of the United States."
6. By Gardiner G. Hubbard, Esq., of Cambridge, a paper on "American and European Railroads."
7. By Willard C. Flagg, Esq., of Moro, Ill., a paper on "The Farmers' Movement in the Western States."
8. By William W. Greenough, Esq., of Boston, a paper on "Public Libraries."
9. By Z. R. Brockway, Esq., of Detroit, Mich., a paper on "The Reformation of Prisoners."
10. By Dr. J. Foster Jenkins, of New-York, a paper on "Tent Hospitals."
11. By Gamaliel Bradford, Esq., of Boston, a paper on "The Future of Parties."
12. By Hon. Charles A. Buckalew, of Bloomsburg, Penn., a paper on "The New Pennsylvania Constitution."
13. By Dr. Alfred L. Carroll, of New-York, a paper on "Sanitary Science in Schools and Colleges."
14. By Prof. William G. Sumner, of New-Haven, Conn., a paper on some financial subject yet to be named.
15. By Dr. Albert Day, of Boston, a paper on "The History and Results of Inebriate Asylums in America."
16. By the General Secretary, F. B. Sanborn, a report on "The Work of Social Science in the United States."

It is also proposed to hold, in connection with the general meeting, a conference of the Boards of Public Charities in the United States, and another conference of the State Boards of Health, and of those established in the large cities, and the Secretary is now in correspondence with these boards on this subject. The length of the meeting is fixed at four days, which would allow about five papers for each day—say four for each day session, and two for each evening session of three days—leaving one day free for other occupations. It is proposed to allow half an hour for the reading of each paper, and half an hour for its discussion—besides one half day devoted to general discussion of such topics as prove to be of the greatest interest. A few persons, say two for each paper, will be invited to discuss it in speeches of ten minutes each, leaving ten minutes on each paper for the members who may wish to speak.

SPRING TRADE PROSPECTS.

GENERAL FEELING OF HESITANCY AND DOUBT PREVAILING—A DULL SEASON IMMINENT.

The Spring trade prospects among the mercantile classes of New-York City seem just now to be balancing on a very uncertain contingency, namely, the action of Congress with regard to the national finance question, and so far as the opinions of eminent business men have been gleaned within the past few days, there does not at present appear to be any prospect one way or the other. Everything is in a state of intense uncertainty among commercial men, and of the dozen leading firms in various mercantile interests who have been visited by a TIMES reporter, all conceded their inability to express at present any decided views as to the probability of a business activity springing up within the next few weeks. The time has actually passed, by a fortnight, when in the ordinary course of events men in commercial life can guage with reasonable accuracy whether the Spring trade is likely to be a good one; but while all were adverse to stating that there was no hope of increased activity, they were all quite pronounced in their opinions that the season will be very short, and that even if it should now become more active the movements of goods will be much diminished as the direct result of the shortening of the season. The Western and Southern merchants are as a class much more limited in capital than those of the East, and as a consequence have to exercise all their experience in forecasting the conditions of trade and finance so that they may not commit errors of judgment in either understocking or overstocking themselves. They read the papers and consult the telegraphic bulletins, note the fluctuations of the gold market, and interpret the proceedings of Congress as closely and as accurately as do their more opulent friends in the East, and whatever tends to the benefit or injury of the one class affects in a like degree the other. The present time, therefore, is a critical one with both communities, and it is rendered critical solely by the action of Congress. If the currency is inflated, they say it will exercise a depressing influence on trade, as gold values will be largely appreciated, and the season will follow out in the dull path it has already entered upon. The most bitter feelings generally are entertained toward the present system, which enables the gold gamblers of Wall and Broad streets to dictate to the whole mercantile community what the prospects of the season shall be. The gold brokers want inflation, the merchants do not. The latter class as a rule say: Contract the currency if you please; at least, leave it as it is, but for the welfare of the whole country, do not increase it, for when you do, values become unsettled and to some extent delusive. With gold as the measurement of values, every man may estimate what he is worth; but when the value of the gold is itself unsettled by a fictitious comparison and measurement with paper, we may be up or down, or perhaps nowhere. There is every reason to apprehend that the imports will fall several millions short of those of last year at this time, and it is an evidence of what has actually taken place that the value of imports in the Customs warehouses on the 1st day of February, 1874, were actually $15,000,000 less than the amount on hand on the 1st of February, 1873. The figures are $51,000,000 on Jan. 31, 1873, and $36,000,000 on the same day this year. Of this $36,000,000 now in bond sugar is, of course, the heaviest item, amounting to $7,467,751; woolen manufactures, $5,031,304; metals and metal manufactures, $3,374,842; cotton manufactures, $2,772,494, and raw wool, $1,415,500. This condition of affairs is directly traceable to the condition of the national finances. The foreign trade has been heavily reduced by the unsettled and stringent money market, the panic of last Fall having undoubtedly contributed very largely to it. And thus far nothing has been done to restore public confidence. Instead of importing largely the merchants say they have been content to pay their duties on goods in the warehouses, and dole them out to meet the current demands of trade. Certainly the merchants seem to entertain a very great amount of dread of the possible action of Congress, and it may be relied on that trade will await the legislative result before displaying any very great energy. While this lethargic mood rests upon the mercantile classes, however, it is refreshing to find that the New-England manufacturers are more sanguine. They are running on full time as a rule, and hope for the best, though they display considerable anxiety to move their goods on conditions and at rates that, under any other than the existing state of financial affairs, would be deemed very attractive by buyers. The consequence is that the market for domestic manufactures will be very full this season, and if finances prove to be satisfactorily adjusted the manufacturers will be able to realize without much difficulty; if not, they may find themselves in grave trouble. Nearly all the merchants with whom the reporter conversed expressed themselves as in favor of contraction of the currency, and asserted their belief that it was the only remedy for the apathy which has existed in business for the past year. While they condemn, to a certain extent, what is known as speculative trade, they affirm that there is what may be called healthy speculation, as in contradistinction to the mere traffic of supplying necessary demand. To a large extent even the smallest business venture is in the nature of a speculation, and it evinces a sound state of mercantile health when the dealer takes ten cases of goods from the merchant instead of the five which he is assured he can sell. It simply shows that he has confidence in the market and the general aspect of material progress, of thrift, in the community about him, and that, with a little judicious energy, he may be able to push a somewhat extended trade. As matters stand at present the dealers now in the City are those whose stocks have become depleted, perhaps because they were not filled last Fall during the panic season, and they must have some stock on their shelves now or give up business. The consequence is that they are ordering small parcels, instead of complete packages, and when pressed to invest heavier say, "No; I just want to keep my stock from running right down. I want to see how this thing is going first." They must be safe, and they can only be safe by prudence. Should Congress act speedily and discreetly on the measures now before it for consideration, there is every reason to expect that a lively stimulus will be imparted thereby to the whole mercantile element of the country, and that the Spring trade will prove sharp and, after all, satisfactory, though of brief duration. But, if anything is to be effected, it must be done promptly.

THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

In an article relating to the late session of the "Reform" Legislature of Wisconsin, the Milwaukee *Sentinel* says: "That the Legislature of 1874 has been less satisfactory to the people than any of its predecessors for several years, both with respect to its capacity, its temper, and, we may add with some reservation, its work, is a fact that will be generally recognized. It is not in the nature of things that great results should be wrought out by the party that surprised itself and everybody else by carrying the State at the last election. That party, which may already be spoken of in the past tense, was a mass of incongruous coalitions, honest devotion to single principle having no place among its constituent elements. Of course such a party would only temporize and prevaricate, and see how little it could do of all that it had promised. The laws with respect to railroads are an example. The one really useful measure of the session—and the people may well tremble when they reflect that its usefulness depends upon the Reform Administration—is the Potter Railroad bill. This was framed by a Republican, and passed by the body in which that party had a majority. The Reformers in the other body concurred only because they dared not refuse; and they had then to be instructed as to their danger by their leader in language that scarcely attempted to disguise the motive. And it may be stated without qualification that but for the vigilance and fidelity of the Republicans, there would have been no other measure of protection against the extortion of railroads than three Commissioners with their hands securely tied behind them. It is not proposed to pursue this subject. Disappointment scarcely represents the feeling of the people as they observe the contrast between the professions and the practice of the reformers; it is rather disgust, and a sense that they have been betrayed basely and with a deliberate purpose. They will not put themselves in a position to be betrayed again."

NARROW ESCAPE OF ACTORS.

Messrs. Murray and Connor, two actors connected with the John Murray troupe, were playing "Ten Nights in a Bar-room," at Portland, on Monday night, and through the alleged negligence of the "property man" came very near losing their lives. In the scene where the revelers are clustered about the bar, Mr. Murray and Mr. Connor clinked their goblets and emptied them of a pale yellow liquid, resembling whisky in color. Almost immediately Mr. Murray hastened from the stage, apparently in great agony, and Mr. Connell fell upon the floor in convulsions. The curtain came down with a rush, and the manager announced that the performance could not go on because some of the actors had accidentally taken poison. It seems the property man hired some show bottles from the City Hotel for the bar-room scene in the play, the water in one of which was colored with bicromate of potash and the other with red cochineal. He used the water in these bottles without changing it. Those of the actors who drank from the bottle whose contents were colored with cochineal escaped unharmed. The two men suffered great agony all night, but on the following morning they were recovered sufficiently to proceed to Biddeford with the other members of the company.

The Syracuse *Courier* says that the trapeze performer in the Boston Opera-house, that city, named Hurdie, had a very bad fall on Wednesday. He has two swinging bars in the dome of the opera-house, twenty-five feet apart, and the principal feat he performs is to swing back and forth on one bar until it is well under motion, and then, letting go his hold, he flies off to the other, turning a somersault in his passage through the air, and seizing the bar twenty-five feet away as he passes between the ropes. Wednesday afternoon he was practicing this feat, when he met with an accident which nearly cost him his life. In making the leap through the air he passed entirely beyond and over the other bar without touching it, and struck the gallery. Fortunately he succeeded in seizing the netting, or he would have fallen on the seats below and been seriously if not fatally injured. As it was he was lamed so that it was impossible for him to appear at night.

ANOTHER SOUTH CAROLINIAN SPEAKS.

Congressman Alonzo J. Ransier, of South Carolina spoke in response to a serenade from his Republican constituents in Charleston lately, and gave them much good advice in the same line of thought as that lately pursued by Mr. Elliott and the Columbia *Union-Herald*. He said that he could not deny the fact that things are not in a satisfactory condition; but it was possible for them now to remedy all the evils that cause such bitter complaint. The expenses of the Government might be curtailed, and thus relieve the people from excessive taxation. A better class of men might be selected to fill some of the most important offices of the State, and many reforms could be adopted; but neither exaggerated representations made by opponents, nor injudicious and reckless public speeches made by Republicans against their own party and public men, could help the situation. The place to begin the remedy of existing evils is in the caucus and primary meetings, and not in public places where every word can be used by the Democrat to beat out the brains of Republicans. Let each man feel that upon him individually rests the work of reform; that for every dollar of the public money fraudulently used; for every school-house closed, for every dollar of taxation in excess of the reasonable and legitimate expenses of the State, he is responsible. Let honest men be elected to office; let none be re-elected to positions of trust against whom there rests the slightest suspicion of wrong-doing. As society will hold him responsible for every misdeed of the Government, so will it credit him with every honest effort in the interest of the people, whereby the well-being of the community as a whole is best promoted, and the equal rights of each and every one guaranteed and protected.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year **1903**, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF **$1,000** EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF **$1,000** AND **$5,000** EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

THE NEW-YORK

LOAN AND INDEMNITY COMPANY

NO. 229 BROADWAY,

(Opposite New Post Office.)

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Allow interest on deposits, subject to check, payable at the counter or through the Clearing-house. Accounts of merchants, bankers, and individuals solicited.

W. H. FOSTER, President.

J. T. BANKER, Secretary.

AGENCY OF THE

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

No. 52 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, Agent.

FYSHE & COMINGS,

STOCK, GOLD, AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 31 Wall st., New-York.

STOCKS, GOLD, AND EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

LOANS NEGOTIATED,

STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

THOS. FYSHE,

Late one of the agents of the Bank of British North America.

W. L. COMINGS,

Member of the New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.

JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 14, 1874.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS AND BONDHOLDERS.

The stockholders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company for the election of three Directors to serve three years, and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 16th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 21st of March inst., and reopened for transfers on the 7th day of April next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, on and after the 15th March, 1874, will be prepared to issue their extended paper in exchange for the obligations now held by creditors on the terms and in the manner recommended in the "Report of Committee of the Creditors of Messrs. Hoyt, Spragues & Co.," dated Nov. 26, 1873, and the "Supplemental Report" thereto, dated December, 1873.

Creditors will facilitate the exchange by sending to the undersigned schedules of paper held by them as early as possible.

HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.,
Nos. 107 and 109 Franklin st.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, April 6, 1874, at No. 34 New st.

Polls open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 25 and be reopened April 10.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 44 EAST 14TH ST.

AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of seven Trustees and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, as above, on MONDAY, March 30, 1874, at 4 o'clock P. M.

A. M. HUSTED, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1874.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Company offers par and a premium of one per cent. (101 per cent.) with accrued interest for any of its Construction Mortgage Bonds presented for prepayment prior to July 1, 1874, at its office in New-York.

The outstanding balance of its Construction Mortgage debt is about $3,000,000. These bonds mature April 1, 1875.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF TWENTY-FIVE SHARES of the Stock of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in the name of Alfred Bill. Application has been made to the Company for a new certificate.

EDWARD BILL, Administrator,
No. 47 Water st., New-York.

RAILROAD BONDS—TEN PER CENT., $6,000 per mile; first mortgage on running road and coal. Also, a few County and School Bonds, for sale by SMITH & HANNAMAN, Indianapolis. Reference, New-York National Exchange Bank.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage for a term of years, in sums of $10,000, on first-class improved City property, worth double the amount of loan. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

WALL ST.—WHY NOT LET MONEY TO LEGITImate business, the bone and marrow of the country? $50,000 wanted for ninety days; best security. Address at once for interview, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY [illegible] TRUST COMPANY stock bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. and O. Midland R. R.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

Your committee beg to announce a gratifying result to their advertisement. Nearly two-thirds in amount of all the bondholders in the United States have communicated with them. They would urge that the remaining third send their addresses and amounts to care of ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York, without delay, as it will very greatly expedite the work.

They trust they can then present a practicable way for the protection of all the holders of the First Mortgage bonds, whether in this country or abroad, having in it no purpose to exclude any.

They would urge their fellow-holders to avoid giving the powers of attorney asked for recently, as likely to involve them in the payments of large amounts in cash.

D. B. HALSTEAD,
GERRIT H. SMITH,
H. BLENNERHASSETT,
Of Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.

For sale on behalf of the company on favorable terms by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

UNION TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

invested in United States bonds.

EDWARD KING, President.

J. M. McLEAN, First Vice President.

WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., Second Vice President.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

J. M. McLEAN, SAMUEL WILLETS,
B. H. HUTTON, WM. WHITEWRIGHT, JR.,
E. B. WESLEY, GEO. CABOT WARD,
G. G. WILLIAMS, WM. BUTLER DUNCAN.

J. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS

No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Allen, Stephens & Co.

BANKERS, (Domestic,)

No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

DO NO STOCK BUSINESS.

FOR SALE,

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

RAILROAD BONDS,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS.

And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK COMPANY,
Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st.,
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1874.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at the offices of the company, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., on the 23d day of April next, at 12 M., for the election of nine Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order, A. HEGEWISCH, A. Secretary.

INVESTORS WILL FIND IN THE FINANCIER of to-day the Kansas Bond Registration law, as amended by new act, which took effect last Wednesday; Municipal Bond news from Illinois and Missouri; news about the Chicago and Lake Huron, Central of Iowa, New-York and Oswego Midland, Alabama and Chattanooga, St. Louis and St. Joseph, and other Railroads. THE FINANCIER also discusses the currency and the Custom-house question. Banks, bankers, and business men should read it. Price, 15 cents per copy; $5 per year. Published Saturdays at No. 16 Dey st.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS BANK will be closed from this date until April 1, next.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

$200,000 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER bonds, principal and interest payable in gold at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. For sale by JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, bankers, No. 14 Broad st.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on New-York improved property; private dwellings preferred; one per cent. commission and attorney's fees for searching title. Second mortgages cashed. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, No. 30 Pine st.

GREAT WESTERN AND MERCANTILE MUTUAL (Marine) Insurance Stocks bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED.
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The regular Quarterly Dividend of One and One-quarter per Cent. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of this company, No. 3 Broad st., New-York, April 20, 1874, to stockholders of record on April 1, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed from April 1 to 5 inclusive.

CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

The interest on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due May 1, 1874, will be paid on that day by the Chamberlain, at his office in the new Court-house.

The transfer-books will be closed from March 24 to May 1, 1874.

AND. H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, March 16, 1874.

BEAVER BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 BROAD ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1874.

THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid April 5, at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 3 Broad st., to stockholders of record on April 1, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed from April 1 to 5, inclusive.

CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 58 BOWERY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF CANAL ST.

Present rate of interest SIX per cent.

Interest commences the first of the month following the day of deposit.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 to 7.

Bank books in English, German, and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

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HAMBURG TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE TRIMMINGS,
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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NO. 4,641.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON GUSTHAL and ITHAMAR A. CARPENTER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simon Gusthal, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and Ithamar A. Carpenter, of West Flushing, in the County of Queens and State of New-York, who have carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of this petition in the City of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.

BERNARD ADLER, Assignee,
No. 484 Broadway.

mh7-1aw3wS*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of CLIFTON BOLTON and HENRY C. BOLTON, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Clifton Bolton and Henry C. Bolton, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of March, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 6th day of March, 1874.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

mh7-1aw3wS*

THE BICKFORD KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that judgment was entered and perfected in the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of December, 1873, dissolving the Bickford Knitting-machine Company, a corporation organized under the laws of this State, and appointing the undersigned a Receiver of all its property; that said Receiver has entered upon the duties of his office, and that all persons having claims, demands, actions, causes of action, or proceedings of any nature soever, in or against said corporation, are hereby required to present them to the undersigned, at his office, No. 689 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1874, or they will be precluded from participation in the distribution of its property. (See sec. 56, chap. 8, title 4, part 3, New-York Revised Statutes.) Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1874.

WILLIAM T. WILLIAMS, Receiver.

ja24-1aw6mS*

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of DAVID LASKY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the above-named bankrupt that the undersigned assignee pursuant to an order of the court upon his petition, referring the same to James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of this case, at his office, No. 7 Beekman st., New-York City, on the 1st day of April, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, will present proof concerning the facts of his petition, and ask a report of said Register recommending that the order asked for by the assignee allowing him to accept the sum of (30c.) thirty cents upon the dollar upon the claim due by A. M. Rhode, of Paterson, N. J., to the bankrupt above named in conjunction with all the other creditors of the said Rhode. Dated New-York, March 19, 1874.

HENRY CHUCK, Assignee.

J. P. SOLOMON, Attorney for assignee, 322 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES OPPENHEIMER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, in said district, on the 1st day of April, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congres, entitled, "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.

HENRY KUPFER, Assignee.

BLUMENSTIEL & ASCHER, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 322 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CLIFTON BOLTON and HENRY C. BOLTON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 6th day of March, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Clifton Bolton and Henry C. Bolton, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

O. P. DORMAN, Assignee.

mh7-1aw3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARY L. WINGERT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Mary L. Wingert, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of her creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1874.

ARTHUR J. CONWAY, Assignee,
No. 49 Walker st., New-York.

mh21-1aw3wS*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—At the United States District Court for said district, the 5th day of March, A. D., 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of LESLIE G. SLOCUM and SUTCLIFFE RUSHWORTH, Bankrupts, forming the firm of L. G. Slocum & Co., of the City of New-York, in County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

D. L. BANNING, Assignee.

mh21-1aw3wS*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MICHAEL DONNELLY, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

mh21-1aw3wS*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JULIUS HAHNE and ADAM BLOCK, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

mh14-1aw3wS*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ELLEN S. AUCHMUTY, plaintiff, against GEORGE A. JONES and Harriet G. Jones, his wife, The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, The Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York, and The Reserve Mutual Life Insurance Company, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in New-York County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 18th February, 1874.

CHARLES HARRIS PHELPS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 20th day of February, 1874.

CHARLES HARRIS PHELPS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

f28-1aw6wS*

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

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NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Established 1820.

Winter recess ends Jan. 6.

For circulars address E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

OLD HADLEY, MASS.

The Summer term will commence on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1874.

For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

GERMAN BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Frankfort on the Main.

Mr. ROBERT SCHILLING, Principal,

For particulars, with references, apply to JOHN SWINBURNE, Paterson, N. J.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BORDENtown, N. J.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL school for young boys, Hartford, Conn., number limited to twenty; the Spring sessions begin April 10. Rev. CHAS. E. ABBOTT, Dr. GEORGE E. ABBOTT, Principals.

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For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY, PEEKskill N. Y.—Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

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No. 252 Madison av.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

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PRIVATE TUTOR.—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced teacher in all branches, including French and music, desires pupils. Address V. CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

PAINT BRUSHES, KALSOMINE AND VARNISH brushes; also, brushes of every description, at 335 Pearl st. JOHN K. HOPPEL, Manufacturer and Importer.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, March 21, at 12 M., CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. J. M. Dow. Freight and way passengers.

Saturday, March 28, at 2 P. M., COLON, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 4, at 12 M., CITY OF GUATEMALA, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH. Freight and way passengers.

Saturday, April 11, at 1 P. M., ACAPULCO, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line leave San Francisco first of every month for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, carrying United States mails.

Extra steamers will be dispatched on the 16th of the month, whenever sufficient business offers. Steamers of this line leaving Hong Kong after April 1, next, will bring freight to Panama, via Yokohama and San Francisco, without breaking bulk.

Time contracts and through bills of lading issued via Panama.

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Calabria, Wed'y, March 18	Hecla, Saturday, March 21
Algeria, Wed'day, March 25	Marathon, Sat'y, March 28
Java, Wednesday, April 1	Atlas, Saturday, April 4
Cuba, Wednesday, April 8	Olympus, Sat'day, April 11
Abyssinia, Wed'y, April 15	Samaria, Tuesday, April 21

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND........Saturday, Mar. 21, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN........Saturday, Mar. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, April 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, April 11, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC........SATURDAY, March 21, at 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, March 28, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC........SATURDAY, April 4, at 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, April 11, 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF ALABAMA........SATURDAY, March 21
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA........SATURDAY, April 4

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada..W., Mar. 25, 11 A. M.	Greece..Sat., April 4, 3 P. M.
Egypt..Sat., Mar. 28, 3 P. M.	Italy..Sat., April 11, 12 M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER..Wednesday, March 25, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

ADDITIONAL SAILINGS.

Commencing 1st April, the steamers of the Anchor line will sail from New-York and Glasgow EVERY ALTERNATE DAY throughout the year.

Tuesday's steamers will proceed via Londonderry.

Thursday's steamers will proceed via Queenstown.

Saturday's steamers direct to and from Glasgow.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE........DAURE........Saturday, March 21
AMERIQUE........ROUSSAU........Saturday....April 4
EUROPE........LEMARIE........Saturday....April 18
ST. LAURENT........LACHESNEZ........Saturday....May 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125........Second Cabin, $75.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship DONAU, Capt. H. A. J. NEYNABER, will sail on SATURDAY, March 21, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship OHIO, Capt. K. v. EMSTER, on WEDNESDAY, March 25.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin........$120
Second cabin........72
Steerage........30

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, March 24.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, March 31.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, April 7.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA,

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,

Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

METROPOLIS, (Havana direct)........March 21
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)....Wed., March 25
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)........April 2
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)........April 4
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)........April 9

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, March 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE

SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,

from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, March 21.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, March 25.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE......March 24, 10:30 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD........March 31, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH........April 7, 9:15 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN........April 14, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE........April 21, 9:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE........April 28, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH........April 3
CLARIBEL........April 24

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA........March 24
ATLAS........April 10

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, March 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

NAVIGATION OPENED TO ALBANY.

The PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS, DREW, and ST. JOHN, will commence their regular trips SATURDAY, March 21, and leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M. Freights received on Friday for Albany and all points North, East, and West.

HUDSON RIVER OPEN TO TROY.—THE Citizens' Line will, on and after FRIDAY, March 20, receive freight for Troy and all points North and East. Boats leave Pier No. 49 North River daily, except Saturdays, at 6 P. M. Boat will leave on SUNDAY at 5 P. M.

J. CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARNEWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 59 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of January, 1874.

ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER, Executor.

MAN & PARSONS, Proctors, No. 56 Wall street.

ja24-1aw6mS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUBEN PARSONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Franklin Brown, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.

WARREN FERRIS,
FRANKLIN BROWN,
HENRY COLTON,
Executors.

ja17-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH MAXWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.

JNO. E. PARSONS,
CHARLES M. DA COSTA,
Executors.

d20-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WARDEN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of business of Alex. T. Stewart, No. 274 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of May, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1873.

CHARLES E. STRONG,
ALEX. T. STEWART,
Executors, &c.

n22-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. SMULL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William K. Major, No. 92 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1873.

JOHN F. McCOY,
WILLIAM K. MAJOR,
TOWNSEND WANDELL,
Executors.

d6-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John L. Sleight, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Augustus S. Crowell, at No. 42 South st., in the City of New-York, (being office of Marcus Hunter & Co.,) on or before the 30th day of August next. Dated, New-York, the 13th day of February, 1874.

THOMAS B. HEWITT,
AUGUSTUS S. CROWELL,
Executors.

f14-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MENDELL JACOBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of business of M. De Wolf, No. 43 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated, New York, the 2d day of January, 1874.

WOLF JACOBS,
MOSES DE WOLF,
Administrators.

ja3-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN J. CAHOONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry Remsen, Esq., No. 5 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1874.

CATHARINE A. CAHOONE, Administratrix.

HENRY REMSEN, Administrator.

mh7-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. SANFORD, late of Fairfield, Conn., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James R. Jesup, Esq., No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 20th day of November, 1873.

n22-1aw6mSa* SUSAN B. SALTUS, Executrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNEST CAZET, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Dewitt, Lockman & Kip, her place of transacting business, No. 88 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873.

CECILE J. CAZET, Executrix.

o18-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, broker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transaction of business, the office of Isaac Phillips, Executor, No. 59 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of November, 1873.

SARAH R. JACKSON, Executrix.

n8-1aw6mS* ISAAC PHILLIPS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Weeks, Forster & De Forest, No. 58 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.

HENRIETTA S. WILKINS.

WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST, Proctors for Executrix, No. 58 Wall street, New-York.

ja17-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALONZO CHILD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Charles G. Child, No. 125 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1874.

CHARLES G. CHILD,
JULIUS P. CHILD,
Executors.

f21-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN PABST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Laura D. Pabst, at her residence, No. 136 Stanton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of December, 1873.

LAURA D. PABST, Administratrix.

d27-1aw6mS* MARTIN PABST, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCRETIA E. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of James N. Wells, No. 101 Ninth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of March, 1874.

mh21-1aw6mS* WM. T. MOORE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH MACOMBER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 389 Washington avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873.

o18-1aw6mS* GEORGE A. POWERS, Executor.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,

CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND [illegible] mantels, [illegible] at the [illegible] prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. [illegible] 7th and [illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, March 20, the following sales were effected, all under Supreme Court foreclosure orders:

By Hugh N. Camp, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee two three-story and basement brick houses, with lots, each 16.8 by 100.5, situate on East One Hundred and Tenth street, north side, 100 feet west of Second avenue. One sold for $7,325 and the other for $6,575, and both were purchased by Anna P. Churchill, plaintiff in the legal action. The houses sold slowly, the incumbrances on each amounting to about $9,000.

By R. V. Harnett, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, one five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, 25 by 144 by 25.6 by 141, located on West Forty-sixth street, north side, 375 feet west of Eleventh avenue. Sold for $13,160, (including mortgage, with interest,) to Wm. Z. Larned and Ira D. Warner, plaintiffs in foreclosure suit.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Chas. H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, one three-story and basement stone-front house, with lease of lot, 20 by 89.4 by 20½ by 90.7, on East Fifty-sixth street, north side, 274 feet east of First avenue. Term of lease twenty years from May 1, 1870; ground rent $240 per annum. Sold for $7,160, (including back rent,) to Terrence Farley.

The above were all the auctions held, the legal sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White of the houses and lots Nos. 727 and 729 Washington street being postponed to the 24th inst., and the legal sale by Hugh N. Camp of the premises No. 228 Pearl street being adjourned to April 17.

The two lots located on Mott street, west of Morris avenue, Melrose South, (now Twenty-third Ward,) reported sold by James M. Miller, on Thursday, for $600 together, should have been noted as sold for $600 each.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day sales as follows are noticed to occur at the Exchange:

By Allen, Dooley & Henriques, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas S. Henry, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot, 20.6 by 74, on First avenue, south-west corner of Twenty-fourth street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure resale, William C. Barrett, Esq., Referee, of gore lot, 11.10 by 100.8 by 135 by 159.2, on East Eighty-ninth street, north side, 125 feet west of Third avenue; also, one gore lot, 83.3 by 107 by about half a block, on East Ninetieth street, south side, 300 feet west of Third avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Isaac L. Miller, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 18 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, north side, 432 feet west of First avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 20 by 100.8, on East Eighty-seventh street, north side, 200 feet west of Third avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Andrew Blake, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 25 by 100.3, on Morris avenue, south-east corner Elton street, Morrisania.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 3-story and basement brick h. and l. East 110th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 16.8x100.5	$7,325
1 3-story and basement brick h. and l. East 110th st., n. s., 116.8 ft. w. of 2d av., adjoining above, lot same size	6,575

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 5-story brick tenement h. and l. West 46th st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 11th av., lot 25x144x25.6x141	$13,160

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 3-story and basement stone-front house and lease of lot East 56th st., n. s. 274 ft. e. of 1st av., lease "Goelet" for 20 years from May 1, 1870, ground-rent $240 per annum	$7,160

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 19.

Franklin st., s. s., 146.1 ft. e. of Hudson st., 27.2x67.4	$11,000
Mangin st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Broome st., 25x100	7,250
25th st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x98.9	18,000
40th st., s. s., 560 ft. e. of 6th av., 75x98.9	62,600
70th st., s. s., 182.1 ft. w. of 3d av., 19x100.5	19,000
102d st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x100.11	600
Private road, s. s., being an extension of 146th st., 50 ft. e. of Spencer place, 35.4x101.3x19.2x100, Mott Haven	2,000
Southern Boulevard, e. s., 201.6 ft. n. of Union av., 33.7x170x25x147.8, Fordham	1,500

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

19th st., n. s., 333 ft. w. of 5th av., 22x100.5	$33,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Livingston place, No. 8, 3 years, per year	$1,600
Murray st., Nos. 68, 7 years, per year	1,800
North Moore st., No. 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, warehouses, 5 years, per year	10,000
27th st., Nos. 158 and 160 East, 5 years, per year	1,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

A new medium-size, four-story brown-stone house, No. 115 East 70th st., "Lennox Hill;" built in the best manner by days' work, and hard wood finish; replete and complete in every particular; price very low; terms easy. Inquire of CHARLES FOX, or WM. BENTLEY, on the premises, No. 12 East 45th st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST BUILT FOUR-story high-stoop houses in the City, 20x60x100, built expressly for the present owner, and finished in superb style; has large iron safe, and every improvement needed; location 45th st.; this is worth the attention of any one wanting a first-rate house.
RIKER & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 18x63, lot 100 5-12, No. 220 West 46th st., between Broadway and 8th av., just completed, in perfect order for immediate occupancy; cabinet finish in parlor and dining-room; terms easy. Inquire of W. H. GEDNEY, Builder, No. 143 West 40th st.

A BARGAIN.—THREE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone houses; all hard-wood finished; West 62d st., 184 feet west of Boulevard; corner, $27,000; other two, $23,000; also a first-class four story brown stone at the Park entrance, No. 308 West 58th st. Apply to WILLIAM BEDELL, No. 308 West 58th st., builder and owner.

FOR SALE OR IN EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS Mortgages.—The splendid double front four story and basement marble and stone building No. 185 Chatham st.; 28 feet front on Chatham and 23 feet fronting on New Bowery; terms easy. Apply on premises or to WILLIAM SCHWARZWAELDER, No. 9 East Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—THE FOUR-STORY stores No. 16 Cliff st. and No. 241 Pearl st., between Fulton and John sts., 28 by 197 feet, suitable for any business requiring space, strength, and a good light. Possession prior to 1st May if desired. Apply to
GEORGE G. SAMPSON,
No. 16 Cliff st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUILDING WITH FOUR acres of land suitable for a seminary or Summer hotel, one-quarter of a mile from the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad, near Cobleskill, N. Y.
Apply to A. M., Schenectady, N. Y.,
Post Office Box No. 581.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, IN 36TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 20x55 feet; it is well built and arranged, and in perfect order throughout; lot 98.9. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—NEW BROWN-STONE DWELLING, 25 feet wide, on east side of Madison av., next to the south corner of 60th st., having now a fine view of Central Park. The cars through 59th st., crossing all other City roads, makes the location most convenient. Apply to ELIAS G. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house on 56th st., near Lexington av.; finished in hard wood; in perfect order; price, fully and beautifully furnished, $25,000; unfurnished, $22,000. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—ONE FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house on West 61st st., near Grand Boulevard. Also, two houses adjoining to rent very cheap. By J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, corner 33d st.

A BARGAIN.—A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, medium size, on 45th st., near 6th av.; neatly furnished throughout; in perfect order. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN HOUSE No. 415 West 57th st., 20x50x100; terms very moderate.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house No. 60 West 45th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to owner, WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, No. 1,213 Broadway.

A PERFECT LITTLE GEM FOR SALE, furnished; everything new and beautiful; No. 677 Madison av.; price, $50,000; one-half cash. Can be seen between 10 and 2, and after 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—TERMS EASY, NO. 213 EAST 35TH ST., shop and dwelling; $9,000; 20x100. Rent $1,300.
C. B. LE BARON, No. 72 William st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT NEW THREE-STORY brown-stone house; all improvements; easy terms. Apply on the premises, No. 151 East 37th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—HIGH-STOOP two-story brick house, Philadelphia brick front, nine rooms, two water closets, cemented cellar, sewer; water and gas connected; two minutes of three lines of City cars; terms easy. Apply to J. G. BOLEN, No. 19 Maiden lane, New-York.

I HAVE SEVERAL FRAME, BRICK, AND BROWN-stone houses, bought under foreclosure, from $2,000 to $10,000 each, good location, at a great sacrifice. Inquire immediately of WM. E. CHAPMAN, foot of Rodney st., Williamsburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FLUSHING PARK LOTS.—NOTICE TO LOT buyers of an increase in price. On and after March 31, 1874, the prices of the lots will be as follows: Lots on Burling and Smart avenues, $600 each; Bowne and Robinson avenues, $700; Union avenue and Main street, $800; First, Second, and Third streets, $75. All corner lots, $900. The Trustees are now contracting for the introduction of water. Flushing will shortly possess all the conveniences enjoyed in cities. Maps can be had at HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 439 3d av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE houses in Montclair, N. J., with three acres of land; the mansion is replete with all the appliances required for a first-class residence; the view is not surpassed for extent and beauty in the State. Apply at No. 98 Chambers st., second floor.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, pleasantly located, with about one acre of land, stable, &c., at Linden, N. J., on Pennsylvania Railroad, two and a half miles from Elizabeth; five minutes' walk from depot; thirteen rooms; terms easy.
D. J. MOLLOY, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 6.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL RESIdence, situated in the village of Flushing. The house was erected under the superintendence of the late John Kellum, and is as perfect in every department as the best residences in the City of New-York. House, 42x60; parlor, 16x28; dining-room, 14x25; reception-room, 14x17; library, 16x18; billiard-room, 15.8x30. Nine bed-rooms, besides dressing-rooms, bath-room, &c.; large laundry, butler's pantry, &c.; gas and water arrangements complete throughout; new French range; painted and refurnished throughout one year since. Grounds 225x257, highly improved and embellished; large new carriage-house, with stalls for five horses, (two box-stalls;) cow-house, henery, and tool-house. Located on the highest ground in the village, commanding views of the Palisades, &c. This place has the benefit of most thorough drainage. Ten minutes' walk from depot. Trains at short intervals from 6 A. M. until midnight. The furniture, new and of the best description, horses, carriages, and cows, will be sold with the place if desired. Terms of payment liberal, or will be exchanged for first-class property in this City. Apply to JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE, AT QUOGUE, LONG ISLAND, A BEAUtiful country residence, two miles from the depot of the Sag Harbor Branch of the Long Island Railroad, and four hours from the City of New-York. This is one of the most desirable residences on the south side of Long Island, possessing every convenience for a large family.

The house fronts on the main avenue, and is within ten minutes' walk of the ocean. The bathing, fishing, and gunning are unsurpassed. Quogue is a fashionable watering-place, very healthy, and the air is as pure as that of Newport. The place contains 100 acres of upland under the highest state of cultivation, and about twenty acres of meadow and beach. The property extends from the main avenue to the beach.

For further particulars apply to
WILLARD & STONE,
No. 164 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Mrs. Henshaw, situated at Orienta, Delancey Point, Township of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, having a wide frontage on Long Island Sound and the main road; one hour's ride only from Grand Central Depot, New-York, by New-Haven Railroad.

The place contains over ten acres of land, finely laid out, with an abundance of fruit and shade trees.

The buildings consist of fine mansion-house, stables, outhouses, &c.

Good bathing, boating and fishing.

This is a very desirable place in every respect; good neighborhood, and surroundings all right.

It will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to
WILLARD & STONE, No. 164 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NEWARK, N. J., NO. 731 High, corner of Spruce st., within ten minutes' walk of Chestnut Street Station; lot 100x200, with fine shade and fruit trees; house 50x70; first floor, two large parlors, recess and bow windows, conservatory, library, dining-room, (all elaborately frescoed,) library, and kitchen; second floor, eight bedrooms and bath-room; third floor, four bedrooms and large store-rooms. House heated with furnace, has water and gas, is within three minutes' walk of horse cars; location unsurpassed for health and beauty, on the finest avenue in the City, and the owner will sell at a bargain if applied for soon. Terms made to suit any responsible purchaser. Apply on the premises.

SECURE A HOME AT

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Houses built to order. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent, 8 Broad st., Room 11; E. J. Love, 243 Hudson st.; J. T. Beckwith, 286 Greenwich st.

$100 LOTS AT THE FAMOUS GARDEN CITY PARK, immediately adjoining Mr. A. T. Stewart's gigantic enterprise. Only a few left. Get a map and examine with a view to investment. For a place of residence, the healthiest to be found. Commutation $75 per year; distance eighteen miles; near to 34th st. as Elizabeth, N. J., is. Four lots for $400, payable $20 monthly, or one lot $100, payable $5 per month. Every man, woman, boy, and girl can afford them. Daily excursion at 9:30 A. M. Ladies shown every courtesy. Go and see the property and be convinced of its merits. Maps free at HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 439 3d av., near 30th st.

LIGHT MANUFACTURING OR LAUNDRY, &c.—For sale or lease at Fishkill Landing a large, substantial building, 36 feet by 90, three and a half stories high, suitable for any kind of light manufacturing or a laundry; an abundance of water in the building; situated a few rods from the Hudson River Railroad station and daily freight-boats, making transportation as easy and cheap as from the upper part of the City; a rare opportunity for a central business location, on moderate terms. Address WALTER BRETT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE stock farms in the country, very desirably located on the hills of Berkshire at Pittsfield, Mass.; 135 acres under high state of cultivation; fine two-story and attic dwelling, about 40x50 feet; one of the most costly and complete barns, probably surpassing any other in the State in its arrangements; suitable for stock-raising and all farm purposes; buildings all supplied with water from the town reservoir. To be sold as it stands, with furniture, stock, &c. Can be bought at a great reduction from cost. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—NEWARK, N. J., NEAR HIGH ST., convenient to two depots—very convenient and nice two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; hard-finished walls; water, gas, heater, sewer connections; large lot, garden front side and rear. Price $6,500, of which $3,000 can remain on mortgage. Occupied by undersigned for six years past, and improved by him to suit his convenience. Call on or address JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary of the Safeguard Fire Insurance Company, No. 152 Broadway, New-York.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—FOR SALE AT a sacrifice, or to exchange for good City or country property, a beautiful island country seat, situated in the most attractive region of New-York, near lakes Champlain and George. This place affords one of the best opportunities ever offered for a large hotel for Summer tourists and boarders. It possesses unusual attractions, is remarkably healthy, and can be made, with little expense, the most popular resort north of Saratoga. Apply to JAMES F. MONTGOMERY, No. 202 Broadway.

AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., AN ELEGANT mansion on Otsego Lake, (scene of Cooper's "Leatherstocking Tales,") cost $30,000; several picturesque tracts on same, two miles north, at $200 and upward per acre; three residences in village, $2,500 to $6,000, to rent, if not sold, and sundry building lots, are all offered very low, by H. B. WALKER, Cooperstown, N. Y., who will send pamphlets descriptive of either, on request.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.

One of the most attractive places in the above city. House built in the best manner for owner's use four years since; commodious, with all improvements, and in complete order; grounds tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees; carriage-house, stable, billiard-room, &c., &c. Price reasonable. Terms to suit. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

CONVENIENT SUBURBAN HOME, FORTY minutes from Liberty st.; extra large lot, in garden, fruit, &c.; stable and sheds; two and one-half minutes from one depot, and within a mile of two others; fourteen rooms, gas, and water; paved and lighted streets; terms easy; light taxes and no assessments. Apply at West Elizabeth, New-Jersey Central Railroad, or address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—THE BRICK double dwelling-house, with modern improvements, corner of Harrison st. and Railroad, with about two acres; the locality is healthy and picturesque, on a macadamized street, near Brick Church Station; price $25,000, which is less than its real value. Address GEORGE BARRELL, Morristown, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., AN ELEGANT residence, new and in perfect order, all modern city improvements, rooms large and airy; located in best part of city; wood pavements; terms easy; or will exchange for a smaller property, leaving mortgage. Apply to R. M. FERRIS, No. 62 South st.

A FRUIT FARM—OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON, six to thirty acres excellent land; splendid healthy location; near city limits, Newburg; good buildings, soft water, choice fruit, shade, beautiful surroundings; will rent. Address J. W. B., Box No. 729 Post Office, Newburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, LONG Island, thirty minutes from Peck slip, two very desirable houses, twelve rooms each, ground 50x200; one house ten rooms, ground 100x100; prices low and terms easy. Inquire of J. H. HOPKINS, from 11 to 1, at No. 258 Broadway, Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—AT PATCHOGUE, LONG ISLAND, ON Main st., near the Great South Bay, a good dwelling-house, (and store if desired,) with half acre of improved land. Terms very favorable. Apply to T. M. GRIFFING, Patchogue, Long Island.

FOR SALE—200 LOTS IN THE CITY OF SOUTH Bend, Ind. I am prepared to show this to be one of the best investments in the United States; will be sold for cash only; title perfect; prefer to sell only half. Address D. GARST, Dayton, Ohio.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

AT JERSEY CITY.—HOUSES, LOTS, BUILDING plots, &c., in good locations near ferries, for sale, to let, or exchange. For particulars, &c., apply at office or send stamp for circular. J. M. GIBSON, No. 31 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

NINE ACRES IN THE TOWN OF SCARSDALE, two miles from Mamaroneck Depot, with fine dwelling, containing seventeen rooms; price, $35,000; will trade for vacant lots north of 110th st., between 4th and 8th avs. Apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT RESIDENCE, WITH ample grounds, filled with fruit and shrubbery, stable and outhouses, 163d st., (West Morrisania,) five minutes' walk from depot; will be sold at a bargain.
D. J. MOLLOY, No. 202 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A LARGE NEW RESIdence with ample grounds, overlooking the Hudson River, on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to
J. A. TINGLEY, No. 32 Wall st.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE, (SPECIALTY,) variety property, for sale and rent, furnished and unfurnished. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st., or Orange, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park row, New-York, and No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE,
TUESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at
Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
by order of Executors, Trustees, and others.
No. 638 Fulton st. and No. 47 Lafayette av.,
brick store and dwelling, excellent investment.
Steuben and Schenck sts., Park and Grand avs.,
twelve lots and a fine gore.
Nos. 171, 173, 175, and 177 Ryerson st., south of Myrtle,
four well-built houses, with modern improvements.
Grand av., rear of above, four lots.
Central av., corner of Jacob st., two lots.
Central av., corner of Magnolia st., four lots.
No. 98 Graham av., north-east corner Siegel, (late Marshall,)
splendid corner lot and buildings.
No. 164 Ainslie st., excellent house, fitted up as French flats, and cottage house on rear.
No. 139 Ten Eyck st., two-story brick house.
No. 273 Ewen st., two cottages on a full lot.
No. 143 Norman av., Greenpoint, one two-story house.
Terms easy. Maps, &c., at No. 21 Park row, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BININGER and ABRAHAM B. CLARK, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of this court duly made on the 24th day of January, 1874, the undersigned, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 25th day of March, 1874, at 12 noon, the following described property, viz.: A tract of land containing 1,117 acres, situate in Briar Creek of Big Coal River, in the County of Kanawha, and State of West Virginia, and which is bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the little fork of Briar Creek, just below the road crossing from Adam Griffith's to John Turley's, at the lower side of a branch, thence up the point on the lower side thereof, so as to include all the waters thereof, thence running along the dividing ridge between the waters of Alum Creek and Briar Creek, (except the head of a hollow which heads against the pinnacle;) said line is to cross said hollow one hundred yards from the brow or cleft part of said hollow, thence running said divide again, including all the waters of Briar Creek until coming to Griffith's road on the opposite point of said creek, thence down the branch, including all the waters of the same, just above the beginning, thence down the creek to the beginning, including all the waters on both sides to its head.

Terms of sale cash. Sale to be confirmed by the court.—Dated Jan. 24, 1874.
JOHN S. BEECHER, Assignee.
BANGS & NORTH, Solicitors for Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON BLEECKER ST. AND HAMERSLEY PLACE, (WEST HOUSTON ST.)

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 24, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of C. P. Ross, executor of estate of William S. Ross, deceased:

BLEECKER STREET.—The three-story and attic brick house and lot No. 241 Bleecker st., east side, between Carmine and Cornelia sts., lot 20.11 by 109.3.

HAMERSLEY PLACE, (West Houston st.)—The two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 12 Hamersley place, south side, 22 feet east of Congress st., lot 22 by 77.6.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at the office of auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 Broadway.
POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE.

Nos. 129 AND 131 CLINTON PLACE, (8th st., between 5th and 6th avs.)—The two three and a half story, basement, subcellar brick houses, with all the modern improvements and in good order. Each house 25x46, lots 25x93.11. The above property is in a very desirable location, Clinton place being the greatest thoroughfare from 6th av. to Broadway, south of 14th st.

Maps and particulars at the office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

Splendid Light and Ventilation. Suitable for Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, Railroad, and other Corporations, in the

DREXEL BUILDING

BROAD AND WALL STS.

TWO ELEVATORS; FIRE-PROOF; HEATED BY STEAM.

The building not having been entirely completed in time for occupancy last May, there are still some very desirable offices vacant, which will be let to satisfactory parties at moderate rates. Apply to
WM. H. LEECH, Sup't, Room No. 40, or to
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

TO LET.

SPLENDID OFFICES,
in the
NEW UNION BUILDING,
No. 54 WILLIAM ST., adjoining New-York Bank.
Apply in the building to
W. GOUVERNEUR,
Or to the
JANITOR, FIFTH STORY.

Banking Offices to Lease,

Formerly occupied by Jay Cooke & Co., corner of Wall st. and Nassau st. Prominent location; spacious offices. Would be rented together or separately, on favorable terms. For particulars apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 54 MAIDEN lane, extending through to Liberty st., well located for drug business or other occupation requiring strong building. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER IF DESIRED, first-class five-story modern building, Nos. 103, 105, 107 Mercer st.; possession May 1; an exceptional good chance; terms reasonable.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker,
No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—SPACIOUS DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x137,) opposite New-York Hotel; new and first-class building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

NO. 341 BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE—Five-story extra-wide building, average width about 33 feet, by depth of about 180 feet, with an L extension to Leonard st. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—NOS. 743 AND 745 BROADWAY, OPposite Astor place.—New double store, 52x200, running through to Mercer st.; best lighted building on Broadway. Apply to DAVID W. BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE NEW STORE AND BASEment, No. 634 Broadway, extending through to Crosby st.; size about 25x200; well lighted. For particulars, apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—EXTRA LARGE BUILDING, desirably located on Mercer st.; size 38x100. The lofts can be rented separately if desired; terms reasonable. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, NO. 390 BROADway, store, basement and cellar, extending through to Cortlandt alley; well lighted; possession at once. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—SOUTH-west corner Houston st., plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—RENT LOW, THE STORE AND BASEment, 65x100, with steam-heating and hoisting, in the new first-class iron-front building north-west corner of Grand and Greene sts. Apply to Wm. C. WALKER, No. 299 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 19 JOHN ST., STORE AND BASEment; desirably located for jewelry business. For particulars apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED STORE, NO. 12 Barclay st., with dry and light cellar and subcellar; also, subcellar No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET OR LEASE.

The large corner office, 21x40, second floor Methodist Book Concern Building, Broadway and 11th st.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—THE WHOLE or part, with or without steam power. Apply at Nos. 204 and 206 East 23d st.

TO LEASE—FIRST LOFT, NO. 19 MERCER ST., 25x85; immediate possession. Apply to E. J. ALTHOUSE, No. 144 Greene st.

DOCK PROPERTY TO LEASE.—APPLY TO H. B. SCHOLES, No. 28 Rodney st., Williamsburg.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON MADISON AV., (MURray Hill,) an elegant private residence; house, 25x60, with two-story extension; partly furnished; possession May 1 next; rent moderate. Address W. S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

AT TARRYTOWN.—TO LET, FURNISHED complete, on the corner of Chestnut and Washington sts., within ten minutes' walk of the depot, the beautiful cottage, ten rooms, lately occupied by Rev. E. C. Bull; grounds all in lawn, fruit, shade, and shrubbery; carriage-house and stable; immediate possession; rent $1,200 per year. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, THE four-story and attic English basement house, No. 261 West 23d st., with rear staircase, and all the modern improvements; will be painted and put in complete order; rent, $2,400. Apply to P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., No. 63 Broadway, or to A. LEAMAN, No. 217 West 23d st.

CRANFORD, N. J.—TO LET A COTTAGE FARM house, containing eight rooms; large barn, carriage-house, poultry-house, &c.; ten acres of land; plenty of shade and fruit trees; pleasantly situated, three-quarters of a mile from station of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; rent $500.
N. G. FOSTER, Architect, No. 111 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO RENT OR SELL, AT Cornwall Landing, on the Hudson—A large brick store, with dwelling; stable attached; plenty of room for any kind of business; rent $300. Will exchange for real estate or personal property. Address the owner, JAS. EMSLIE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

TO RENT—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY DWELLing-house, in perfect order and with all modern improvements, No. 127 West 21st st., near 6th av.; will be rented to a private family on very favorable terms. Apply on the premises.

TO FAMILIES DESIROUS OF ENJOYING the advantages of living on the Central Park, an elegant four-story brown-stone house in the block on 86th st. near 5th av.; will be leased on favorable terms to a good tenant. Apply to E. N. TAILER, Jr., 47 Walker st.

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, AN ELEGANT four-story house, south side 51st st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, No. 191 Broadway.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, RED BANK, N. J.—Furnished house to let for the Summer; water privileges, shade, and stable. Apply to
GEO. B. CHAMPLAIN.

TO LET—IN 39TH ST., NEAR PARK AV., SUPERB four story, high stoop; complete in all its appointments.
HOLMES BROTHERS,
No. 46 East 23d st.

TO LET—44TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—FOUR STORY, high stoop, brown stone; exquisite order. SEND FOR LIST.
HOLMES BROTHERS,
No. 46 East 23d st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS DWELLING FOR ONE OR more years, No. 202 West 43d st., near Broadway; all modern improvements.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—DWELLING PART OF HOUSES NOS. 416 and 418 4th av., together or separate. Inquire of owner. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

The residence of the late J. W. Benedict, near the 152d st. station, on the Hudson River Railway. A large and commodious house, containing twenty rooms, in perfect order and completely furnished throughout. More than two acres of lawn, well stocked with fine trees, stable, out-houses, &c. Croton water and gas. One of the most healthful and beautiful locations on the Hudson River. All at the mere nominal rent of $3,000.

Apply to COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad st., or to PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.,
Agents for Long Branch property, or
THOMAS W. COOPER,
At Long Branch Depot.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE St. Lawrence, near the Thousand Islands, to rent for the Summer, furnished, containing fourteen rooms, hot and cold water, with stationery marble washstands, eight open grates with marble mantels, furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, laundry, and all modern city improvements; occupies the whole block, and has barn, carriage-house, ice-house, garden, fruit and shade trees, and is, in every respect, a complete and elegant residence; rent, from June 1 to Oct. 1, $750. Address Post Office Box No. 1,062, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—HANDSOME FRENCH-ROOFED cottage residence, ten rooms, water, modern conveniences, stable, carriage, cow-houses, very fine lawns, one and a half acres, excellent neighborhood, on mountain side, Glenn av., near Llewellyn Park Depot, for lease from May, unfurnished, the present tenant removing to a distance; will sell furniture, (new 1873.)
HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J.—A WELL-BUILT, commodious house, (twelve rooms,) with four acres of land in lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees, beautifully situated on the side of Orange Mountain, to let furnished. Has water, bath-room, furnace, and all modern conveniences. Address CLARKSON, Box No. 393 New-York Post Office.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN, ON THE HILL, FIVE minutes' walk from cars,—A small, nicely-furnished house, a comfortable home, for six months; possession May 1 or before; rent low to a careful tenant. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 162 Broadway, Room No. 10.

RIVERDALE, TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—SEVeral houses to let or for sale, furnished or unfurnished. Also, villa sites for improvement. Apply to GEORGE H. FORSTER, No. 58 Wall st., or H. L. ATHERTON, Riverdale.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house, No. 479 West 22d st., in good order; will be rented to a good tenant at $1,300. Apply to
J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 266 West 23d st.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, LARGE COTtage, containing all improvements; rent $1,400. Also handsome brick residence, with stable and grounds. Rent $2,000; both houses command extensive river views. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

SEVENTY-NINTH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—TO rent—Superb four-story house, frescoed in oil. This is one of the most attractive and thoroughly desirable houses yet offered this season. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

FLATS TO LET—FROM $43 TO $66 PER MONTH, at Nos. 564 and 570 Lexington av. Apply to owner,
ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

ASTORIA.—TO LET OR LEASE, HOUSE; TWELVE rooms; water; gas; rent $1,050; also a tower cottage, ten rooms; rent $700. Apply to JACOB F. WRIGHT.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 246 4TH AV., EITHER AS a dwelling-house or for business purposes. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY E. B. house, No. 483 West 22d st., in fine order; rent $1,400. Apply to GEORGE CLARK, No. 104 Murray st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT HOWELL'S AGENCY,
No. 162 West 42d st., corner 6th av.,
SERVANTS, WHITE AND COLORED,
For City and country, well recommended and selected.
Office fee until suited; Employers, $1; servants, 50c.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN GIRLS AND OTHER good capable servants, male and female, for City and country, at the old established reliable Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.; also good situations ready immediately; no charge until suited.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable girl, with good City references; is a good waitress and a neat chamber-maid; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A superior Swedish girl; understands her business well; is obliging and kind; has good reference, and no objections to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Scotch girl; City references. Apply for two days at No. 747 3d av., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WOMAN as first-class cook in a small private family; understands cooking in all its branches; pastry and desserts; no objection to assist with the washing; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts., in the store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, EFFICIENT FAMILY French cook, who can get up a nice dinner; is neat in her kitchen, and of a pleasant disposition; has good references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a small, capable girl; will be found a respectful, intelligent, neat servant; good cook; an excellent washer and ironer; City or country; best references. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE SWEDISH WOMAN; UNderstands her work as cook and laundress; has reference, and wants a steady place; will go in the country; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSEwork.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK, IN A RESTAURANT or hotel; no objection to a boarding-house. Address by note, Henry Stephany, No. 396 Grand st.

GENERAL SERVANT, &c.—BY A VERY CAPAble Welsh girl as general servant; is a good plain cook and laundress; has good reference; wages moderate; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; willing to go in the country, or to travel with a lady; references supplied. Address M. B. B., *Times* Up-town Branch Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMan; has good reference; is very cleanly about everything; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—EITHER AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS in a private family, hotel, or boarding-house; does French fluting, clear starching and polishing; City or country; good references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORWEGIAN WOMAN, with five years' City references; is also a good chamber-maid, waitress, &c.; for country or City. Is at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

MME. H. SAUNE, LADIES' HAIR-DRESSER, late at Leroy, from Paris, desires a few customers, whom she will call upon or attend to at her place of business; terms moderate. Please call or address No. 137 West 24th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY TIDY, CAPABLE, AND GOODtempered young German girl as child's nurse and seamstress; can do any kind of plain sewing with a machine, &c.; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK and do coarse washing and ironing; must understand cooking thoroughly. Apply between 10 and 12 at No. 114 East 17th st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER-MAID, waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing; City references. Apply at No. 77 West 52d st.

YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL DRY-goods business wanted at LORD & TAYLOR'S, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

AUCTION SALES.

By W. R. MITCHELL, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS' SALE OF

SILVER-PLATED WARE AT AUCTION.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.,

No. 19 John st.,

About to remove to their new store, No. 676 Broadway, will offer their entire stock of silver-plated ware at No. 19 John st. for sale at auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, March 18, 19, 20, and 21. Sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock A. M. A rare opportunity is now offered to dealers, hotel proprietors, housekeepers, and steam-ship owners to lay in their supplies. The assortment embraces every article in the line known to the trade, including tea sets, coffee urns, salvers, cake baskets, butter dishes, plated table cutlery, casters, ice pitchers, goblets, fruit dishes, tureens, vases, napkin rings, water coolers, &c., &c., &c., all manufactured in their own works in Wallingford, Conn., and warranted extra heavily plated and first class in every respect.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
60,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at public auction on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (SATurday,) March 21, at 12 o'clock, within their store: Fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Hermanos. Can be seen at Pier No. 19 East River. Also, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, balance fruit ex Minnesota, landing at Pier No. 46 North River.

FINANCIAL.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECtors held this day, Charles M. Fry was elected Vice President for the ensuing year.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

WANTED—A STYLISH AND GAMEY 16-HAND road gelding. Address, with price and description, ROADSTER, Box No. 40 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A BAY HORSE FOR SALE—15.3 HANDS HIGH; first-class coupé or match carriage horse. To be seen at No. 128 West 18th st.

FOR SALE—A NEW DOCTOR'S PHAETON, BUILT by a City maker, with pole and shafts, at a sacrifice.
W. H. ROSE, No. 21 East 12th st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME 16-HAND COUPE horse, sound and gentle, eight years old. No. 158 East 23d st.

FOR SALE—A SPITZ; EXCELLENT WATCH-dog; used to children. Price $10. Apply at No. 77 West 52d st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING an elegant house in West 49th st., near 5th av., having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them entire second floor, consisting of three elegant rooms, bath, &c., with private table, for a fair price for the fine accommodations offered. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

FIFTH AV.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES DESIRING to make permanent arrangements can now secure one or two entire floors in a delightfully-situated double private house on 5th av. below 14th st.; private table only; references exchanged. Address QUIET, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

NO. 52 CLINTON PLACE.

Second floor, six rooms; also, third floor, four rooms, handsomely furnished, near 5th av., to let, with or without board; house and locality unexceptionable.

NO. 150 EAST 27TH ST.—A VERY DESIRAble large front room, furnished, to let, with or without board, suitable for one or two gentlemen; references.

NO. 14 EAST 31ST ST.

One handsome second-story front room to let, with board; also, one fourth-story front; house first-class in all its appointments.

WE OFFER GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO families wishing elegantly furnished rooms, with good board, at Grand Union Hotel, Park av. and 41st st. G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; sun exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—NEWLY AND HANDsomely-furnished front room, on third floor, to let to a gentleman, without board; house first-class. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 1 GRAMERCY PARK.

A lady about leaving for Europe wishes to dispose of a very desirable suite of rooms on second floor, front; best references given and required.

ONE OR TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, THIRD floor; board if desired; satisfactory terms to agreeable parties. No. 10 East 28th st., near 5th av. Best references.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished third-floor room for gentleman and wife, with superior board.

ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, to gentlemen only. No. 234 4th av., corner 19th st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PARTIES WISHING SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS accommodations for the Summer at Newport, R. I., can make arrangements with Mme. ROBINSON, for the above, at her residence, No. 14 East 31st st., New-York City.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D. 1852.* Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.
C. BANTA, Assistant Supt. IRAD FULLER, Supt.

COUNTRY BOARD.

RIVERDALE, ON HUDSON.—DESIRABLE rooms, with board, by the year or season; house and appointments thoroughly first class; unexceptionable reference given and required. For particulars apply at No. 135 Madison av., New-York.

A DESIRABLE PERSON CAN OBTAIN A PERmanent home in a private family; location healthy. Address Mrs. JACOB C. BUCKLEY, Croton Falls, Westchester County, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE Summer, on or near the Sound, or Hudson River, convenient to a steam-boat landing, not over two and a half hours from New-York. Good accommodations wanted for a family consisting of gentleman, wife, five children, (three grown and two young,) and two servants; four or five rooms required; also accommodations for horses, carriage, and man; location must be pleasant and healthy; lawn and shade-trees indispensable. Address, stating location, terms, &c., T., Box No. 1,737 New-York Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER, WHO has been discharged as Sergeant from the United States Marine Corps, wishes to procure a situation as porter, keeper, or watchman; can be recommended by his officers as to conduct and sobriety. Address P. DONAGHER, No. 85 Graham st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A YOUNG ENGLISH HORSEMAN WANTS A situation as colt breaker, trainer, coachman, or stud manager; has been all his life used to the business. Address Hurst, Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN WISHES TO learn the plumbing and gas-fitting trade; best references. Call on or address J. E. M., No. 248 West 41st st.

CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS STOCK OR shipping clerk, porter, or packer in a wholesale dry goods, boot and shoe, or flour and feed business; is not afraid of hard work, and can give first-class City references as to honesty, sobriety, &c. Address J. M., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a first-class family coachman, a good, careful driver, and a good groom; is sober, honest, and trustworthy in every respect. Call or address M. N., Brewster's Carriage Repository, Nos. 141 to 143 East 25th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A Scotch Protestant single man, aged twenty-eight years, who is a good coachman and groom, and can do all kinds of vegetable gardening; also milk, mow lawns, edge walks, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN; SWISS; he understands the care of horses and carriages; is a first-class driver, and understands gardening; speaks English, French, and German; best references. Can be seen or address C. S., No. 309 Broome st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS COACHman; is thoroughly competent, and has sixteen years of the best City references. Call or address J. L., No. 116 West 33d st., private stable.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; man as coachman and groom; can milk; wife as first-class cook and laundress; in City or country; has good reference. Address W. C., East-side *Times* Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, THOROughly understands his business; no objection to the country. Apply or address A. W., care of Wood Gibson, No. 793 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND COOK.—HAS THE BEST OF City references. Address No. 281 Van Brunt st., Brooklyn, for two days.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; HAS HAD great experience in the profession, both in private places in England, and nurseries also, in this country; unexceptionable references, as to character and ability. Apply to F. A. Gardiner, F. McQuaid's florist, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A MARried man, Swiss Protestant; best of recommendations given; wife can attend to milk and butter. Address John Fassler, Flatbush Post Office, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED; understands the management of vegetable gardens, greenhouse, &c.; three years' reference from last employer. Address R. Cronshey, Post Office Box No. 1,020, Plainfield, N. J.

GARDENER.—ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN WISHing to procure the services of a thoroughly practical Scotch gardener, would do well to inquire for John Knight, at seed store, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, COMPETENT to take entire charge of any gentleman's garden; good references. Address Gardener, Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, SMALL FAMily; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's place. Address or call on J. M., No. 67 Nassau st., seed store, for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, (GERMAN,) who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; greenhouses and graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, and laying out a place; best City reference from last employer. Address A. F. S., at the seed store, No. 15 John st., New-York.

MILLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN OF TWENTY years' experience, to take charge; town or country. Address G. Moorhouse, care G. Tompkins, Esq., Box No. 3,638 New-York Post Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN IRISH YOUNG MAN, brought up in England and lately over, who can groom and drive horses, milk, build fires, clean boots, work in garden, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

HAEGER'S WAREHOUSES, 8TH AV., FROM 33d to 34th sts., and No. 282 9th av., the oldest and most extensive establishments of the line in the business. Storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description in separate closed compartments. Night patrol receives goods at all hours.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FIRST-CLASS dredging-machine, with two large scows, all in excellent order. S. E. HEBBERD & SON, 29 East 14th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 25 cents.

FAREWELL MARTINETTI MATINEE THIS SATURDAY AT 1:30.

LAST TIMES OF
the celebrated
MARTINETTI FAMILY
of pantomimists, who, in number, the legitimate successors of the renowned old New-York favorites,
THE RAVELS!
who will appear in two grand comic pantomimes; first,
HARVEST HOME;
Or, THE FOUR LOVERS,
which will be followed by a grand olio entertainment, including a new Spanish ballet d'action, arranged by Mons. Groot, [illegible], introducing the beautiful RIGL SISTERS, and entitled,
A HOLIDAY FESTIVAL IN ANDALUSIA!
After which the MARTENS FAMILY, WILSON BROTHERS, &c., in their great acts, and the whole entertainment to conclude with the second grand pantomime, of military character and irresistibly funny, called
THE CONSCRIPT!!!

During the representation, a French quadrille, vivandiere march and drill, and realistic battle field-scenes.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. SUNDAY.

Admission, 50 cents. Secured seats, 50 cents and $1 extra. Now on sale at box-office.

SEVENTH COLOSSAL OPERATIC CONCERT,
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING, March 22.
ARTISTS:
Mlle. OTTAVA TORRIANI,
the young and charming prima donna, and
M. VICTOR CAPOUL,
the popular tenor of the
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY;
M. WIENIAWSKI, Europe's greatest violinist.
The entire famous GILMORE'S Twenty-second Regiment Band.

PROGRAMME:

Part I.

1. Overture, "Raymond" ... Ambroise Thomas
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
2. Solo for Saxophone, Fantasie on "Themes from Norma" ... Bellini
Mr. E. A. LEFEBRE.
3. Romanza from "L'Eclair" ... Halevy
M. VICTOR CAPOUL.
4. Violin Solo, "Andante and Finale" ... Mendelssohn
M. HENRI WIENIAWSKI.
5. Aria from "Rigoletto," "Caro nome" ... Verdi
Mlle. OTTAVA TORRIANI.
6. Fackeltanz, No. 3 ... Meyerbeer
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.

Part II.

1. Overture, "Oberon" ... Weber
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
2. Ave Maria Stella, (Voice and Violin) ... Proch
M. CAPOUL and M. WIENIAWSKI.
3. Solo for Cornet, "Si tu savais" ... Balfe
Mr. M. ARBUCKLE.
4. Swiss Echo Song, (written for Mme. Sontag) ... Eckert
Mlle. OTTAVA TORRIANI.
5. Solo for Violin, "Capriccio Valse" ... Wieniawski
M. HENRI WIENIAWSKI.
6. Duet, Notturno from "Don Pasquale" ... Donizetti
Mlle. TORRIANI and M. CAPOUL.
7. Bouquet Nationale, "Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle," introducing [illegible] and "The Lass o' Gowrie" ... Schott
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Commence at 8 o'clock.
TWENTY-FIRST WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY, AND SATURDAY MATINEE, in consequence of approaching novelties, Sheridan's fine comedy of
THE RIVALS.

Sir Anthony Absolute	Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Sir Lucius O'Trigger	Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
Bob Acres	Mr. HARRY BECKETT
Capt. Absolute	Mr. E. ARNOTT
Falkland	Mr. J. W. CARROLL
David	Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
Fag	Mr. C. E. EDWIN
Thomas	Mr. J. W. LEONARD
Lydia Languish	Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS
Mrs. Malaprop	Mme. PONISI
Julia	Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE
Lucy	Miss ESTELLE ROWE

MONDAY, March 23,
REAPPEARANCE OF Mr. LESTER WALLACK
in his comic drama of
CENTRAL PARK.

This play has not been performed for FOUR YEARS. It has been revised, and, it is hoped, improved, and will be produced with SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS ALL NEW, and THE CAST will be one of the most complete and efficient as yet presented.

THE VETERAN will be the next play produced.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.

ENGAGEMENT FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY of the DISTINGUISHED DRAMATIST AND ACTOR, DION BOUCICAULT, WHO WILL APPEAR EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30, as MYLES NA COPPALEEN, in his own successful drama in three acts, entitled THE COLLEEN BAWN; OR, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN, supported by the whole strength of the DRAMATIC COMPANY.
NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC, NEW EFFECTS.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

Mme. PAULINE LUCCA'S farewell performances. SATURDAY EVENING, March 21, 1874, positively the last but two of the farewell performances.

Mme. PAULINE LUCCA in her great role of MARGUERITA. MONDAY EVENING, March 23, next, and last but one performance. Popular prices.

OLYMPIC.

VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY THEATRE.
MOST ATTRACTIVE BILL OF THE SEASON.
THE BERGER FAMILY in new scenes.
SOL SMITH RUSSELL ... TOODLES
Old favorites in new acts, songs, and dances.

A host of new specialty artists EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES. Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Box-book open at No. 624 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL—WAGNER NIGHT,

ON THURSDAY, March 26, at 8.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT OF THE
WAGNER UNION,
BY THEO. THOMAS AND HIS GRAND ORCHESTRA.
VORSPIEL, Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg ... Wagner
INTRODUCTION AND FINALE, Tristan and Isolde ... Wagner
DER RITT DER WALKUEREN ... Wagner
SYMPHONY EROICA ... Beethoven
IN HONOR OF THE LATE CHARLES SUMNER.
VORSPIEL, Lohengrin ... Wagner
BACCHANALE, Tannhauser ... Wagner
KAISER MARSCH ... Wagner

Admission, $1; Reserved seats, 50 cts. extra. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on Monday morning, March 23, at the box-office of Steinway Hall and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
B. ODEN DOREMUS, President.

ASSOCIATION HALL. PROCTOR.

The Young Men's Christian Association take pleasure in announcing that in compliance with repeated requests from many who were unable to get seats to the lectures of the past course, they have arranged with

Mr. RICHARD A. PROCTOR,

Secretary Royal Astronomical Society, London, for a course of three matinees and one evening lecture on astronomy, as follows:

April 2, 2 P. M.—"PAST AND FUTURE OF THE WORLD."
April 4, 2 P. M.—"OTHER WORLDS THAN OURS."
April 6, 2 P. M.—"OTHER SUNS THAN OURS."
April 7, 8 P. M.—[illegible]

These will be Prof. Proctor's last appearances in America, as he sails for London April 8. Tickets for the course, $3. The sale of reserved seats for the course tickets will commence on MONDAY, March 23, at Gurley's, corner 23d st. and 4th av.; Appleton's, No. 549 Broadway, and Scribner's, No. 654 Broadway.

STEVENS' & CO.'S ART GALLERY,

No. 859 Broadway, two doors above 17th st.
Exhibition of Jerome Thompson's world-renowned painting of
"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET,"
together with two of his more recent works, entitled
"COMIN' THROUGH THE RYE!"
and
"THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER."
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

GRAFULLA'S

SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
(COMPLIMENTARY TO C. S. GRAFULLA,)
SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY,
SATURDAY EVENING, March 21.

Tickets can be obtained from the members of the regiment or from C. S. Grafulla, No. 83 East 10th st.

THE "WALLACE HOP."—(SIXTEENTH)—SATURDAY EVENING, March 21, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany building,) East 14th st., commencing at 8 and closing at 12 P. M.
GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON.

LECTURES.

THE LAST OPPORTUNITY TO HEAR Prof. PROCTOR IN AMERICA. By invitation of the Presidents of the Colleges and the leading literary institutions of New-York Prof. R. A. PROCTOR will deliver his two closing lectures in America, in the Great Hall of the Cooper Union, on FRIDAY, March 27, at 8 P. M., on THE WONDERS OF ASTRONOMY. WEDNESDAY, April 1, on THE COMING TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Tickets, with reserved seats, for the two lectures can be procured at $1.50, at Appleton's book store, Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway; at the Mercantile Library, at the Cooper Union, and at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner of 4th av. and 23d st. Single admission, without reserved seats, 50 cents.

THE VICTORY OF THE WOMEN AT LAST! Grand Crusaders' Mass Meeting every night next week, at Robinson Hall, 16th st., commencing SATURDAY EVENING, March 21, at 7:30. The time has arrived [illegible] Senate, newspapers and churches [illegible] the Grand Temperance Crusade! New campaign songs, new idea [illegible]. No repetitions. Admission 25 cents, [illegible]
Mrs. E. P. MILLER, No. 41 West 26th st.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR THE people, in the Great Hall, at 8 P. M.
The lecture will be given by
SIMON STERNE, Esq.,
on "MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT."
Tickets can be obtained free at the office of the Cooper Union and [illegible] and D. Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray st.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MRS. JENNIE YOUNG AND MR. J. B. CLARK [illegible] Mass-meeting at Robinson Hall, Monday Evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. [illegible]
THIS SATURDAY, MARCH 21, AT 1:30 P. M.,
FOURTH (4) GRAND MATINEE.
AIDA! AIDA!
AIDA, an Ethiopian slave ... [illegible]
AMNERIS ... [illegible]
RADAMES ... [illegible]
AMONASRO ... [illegible]
RAMPHIS, Chief Priest ... [illegible]
THE KING ... [illegible]
GRAND CHORUS, POWERFUL ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor ... [illegible]
Admission, two (2) dollars; reserved seats, one (1) dollar extra.
Seats now at [illegible] Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
On MONDAY, MARCH 23, [illegible]
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 25,
first representation in America (in Italian) of Richard Wagner's opera,
LOHENGRIN,
with the following powerful cast:
ELSA ... Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON
ORTRUD ... Mme. ANNIE LOUISE CARY
LOHENGRIN ... Signor ITALO CAMPANINI
FREDERICK ... Signor DEL PUENTE
HENRY (the King) ... Signor NANNETTI
THE KING'S HERALD ... [illegible]
Entirely new scenery, superb new [illegible] The entire work produced under the direction of Signor EMANUEL MUZIO.
Seats for "Lohengrin" now ready, as above.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinee at 1:30.
Proprietor ... Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager ... Mr. A. M. PALMER
THIS WEEK.

103d to 110th

PERFORMANCE AND UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS of the new play,

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.

SATURDAY, March 21, at 1:30,
16TH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.

Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 10:30.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY ... Proprietor and Manager.

CHARITY!!

EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.

Alas! for the rarity
Of Christian Charity
Under the sun!
O! it was pitiful!
Near a whole city full,
Home, she had none.
—Hood.

Received nightly with alternate raptures of laughter, applause and tears, by crowded, fashionable, and delighted audiences.

Dr. Athelney	Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Ted Athelney	Mr. D. H. HARKINS
Mr. Smalley	Mr. FRANK HARDENBERGH
Fred. Smalley	Mr. GEO. CLARKE
Mr. Fitz Partington	Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Mr. Skinner	Mr. W. DAVIDGE
The Butler	Mr. FRANK CHAPMAN
Mrs. Van Brugh	Miss ADA DYAS
Eve	[illegible]
Ruth Tredgett	Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Caroline	Miss GRIFFITHS

ACT I.—A Brand from the Burning!
ACT. III.—Hunted Down!!
ACT. IV.—The Tramp and her Protectress are Quits.
CHARITY MATINEE
SATURDAY, AT HALF-PAST ONE.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

CHARITY.
GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCES
IN AID OF THE POOR.

The managers, artists, and attachés of BOOTH'S THEATRE, UNION SQUARE THEATRE, NIBLO'S GARDEN, LYCEUM THEATRE, together with numerous volunteers, beg leave to announce a series of most

REMARKABLE ENTERTAINMENTS,
to be given on
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 26,

the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the relief of the poor of the City.

In this undertaking the management are to receive the hearty co-operation of the

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS OF NEW-YORK,

and the performances to be given will be of the most diversified and interesting character.

FULL PARTICULARS IN THE PAPERS OF TO-MORROW.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR,
good at either of the four named.
NOW ON SALE AT BOX-OFFICE.
RESERVED SEATS ... ONE DOLLAR EXTRA
will be placed on sale Monday morning.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
Charles Chamberlain, Jr. ... Lessee and Manager
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF
FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.
C. A. CHIZZOLA ... Director
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, March 21,
(Only time,) LE PETIT FAUST.
AIMEE (first time) AS MARGUERITE.
STANI as MEPHISTO. JUTEAU as FAUST.
MONDAY, March 23,
LA VIE PARISIENNE.
To-day, AT 1:30 P. M.,
LAST MATINEE
OF
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
Seats secured six days in advance.

COLOSSEUM,

BROADWAY and 35th st.,
opens 1 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.
LAST WEEKS OF
PARIS IN 1848 BY MOONLIGHT,
soon to be replaced by evening displays of
LONDON IN 1874 BY NIGHT,
with daily matinees of LONDON IN 1848 BY DAY. [illegible]

Entertainments of Lecture-room. Novelties Arcade.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. J. J. WALLACE.

LAST MATINEE AND NIGHT
LAST APPEARANCE OF
Mr. J. J. WALLACE,
in his great drama of
THE MAN
FROM AMERICA.
LAST MATINEE AT 2. LAST NIGHT AT 8.
POSITIVELY LAST MATINEE AND NIGHT.
MONDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, March 23,
First time of the great moral drama,
RUM; OR, THE CRUSADE OF TEMPERANCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.
The brilliant young American comedian,
Mr. FRANK MAYO,
in the charming Idyll of Life in the West,
DAVY CROCKETT.
Miss ROSA RAND ... ELEANOR VAUGHN
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 21, AT 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'

FIFTH SYMPHONY CONCERT,

Overture, Euryanthe ... Weber
Eine Faust-Symphonie ... Liszt
1. Faust. 2. Gretchen. 3. Mephistopheles.
For grand orchestra, tenor and chorus [illegible]
Chorus by the TURNER LIEDERTAFEL, under the direction of Mr. [illegible]
Symphony, No. 5, C minor, op. 67 ... Beethoven
Price of admission to the Symphony Concert, $2.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING at the box-office of Steinway Hall, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

WIENIAWSKI

AT TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY MONDAY EVENING.
The greatest violinist of the age,
WIENIAWSKI, WIENIAWSKI, WIENIAWSKI,
will play two of his most brilliant solos at
GILMORE'S grand GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT NEXT MONDAY EVENING, March 23.

The most interesting programme of the season is in preparation, introducing ARBUCKLE, the favorite cornet player, LEFEBRE, the eminent saxophone soloist, and GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND, SIXTY-FIVE DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS. Admission 50 cents. [illegible]

A CARD.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, [illegible] Now at No. 5 EAST 14TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., [illegible]
and BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 COURT ST., near State.
IS OPEN DAILY,
from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., for the reception of pupils [illegible] THE CONSERVATORY REMAINS OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—FOR BENEFIT of the poor, [illegible] Somerville Art Gallery, day and evening, [illegible] corner of 14th st., exhibition of private collections of rare and valuable Oil-paintings. [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN AS [illegible] manager in a new firm to be established in [illegible] general commission business, between [illegible] this City and the Eastern States; [illegible]

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH [illegible] $25,000, to take the place of [illegible] only first-class parties [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Among those who called upon Mayor Havemeyer yesterday [illegible] Ethan Allen and Mr. Joseph H. Choate.

The steam-ship Denmark, which arrived here from London Thursday, brought a number of chariots and other articles for Barnum's new hippodrome.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union free course for the people will be delivered this evening, in the great hall at 8 P. M., by Mr. Simon Sterne, on "Municipal Government."

Yesterday afternoon a runaway horse ran against a Grand street car, and Mary Monroe, aged fifty-five, of No. 65 Grand street, one of the passengers, was severely injured about the head.

Michael Brennan, three and a half years old, of No. 154 Forsyth street, was run over yesterday evening, in front of his residence, by car No. 17 of the Second Avenue Line, and instantly killed.

Mr. Charles O'Conor has agreed to address the mass-meeting at Steinway Hall, next Wednesday evening, on the moiety question, in response to an invitation from the Chamber of Commerce.

Yesterday afternoon the bulkhead between Piers Nos. 48 and 49 East River, at the foot of Clinton street, caved in, carrying with it nearly ten feet of the street. Fortunately there was no person on the bulkhead at the time.

Dr. Frederic B. Marvin, Professor of Psychological Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, New-York Free Medical College, lectured last evening before the Liberal Club, Plimpton Buildings, on "The Philosophy of Spiritualism."

The following steamers landed emigrants at Castle Garden yesterday: Goethe, 188; Thuringia, 378; Australia, 68; Denmark, 51; Minnesota, 145. The Algeria, which arrived late Thursday afternoon at Castle Garden, landed 119 emigrants.

Capt. Thomas Malley, of Pilot-boat Hope No. 1, reports that on March 18, in latitude 40° 36′, longitude 71°, he passed a fishing smack, cut through just aft the forerigging, foremast and bowsprit standing. Appeared to have been run down by a steamer.

The ordinance of baptism will take place to-morrow morning at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, of this City, in West Sixteenth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, immediately after the sermon. Six candidates will be immersed by the Pastor, Rev. David B. Jutten.

The President, and Committee on Terminal Facilities, of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association, together with a competent engineer, inspected the East and North River fronts yesterday to gather information in regard to the proposed railway around the City.

The Civil Service Examining Committee, composed of Messrs. James, Lydecker, and Benedict, examined twenty-three applicants for clerkships in the New-York Custom-house, yesterday. The vacancies were caused by recent promotions in the Customs Department, and are three in number.

The Boston Board of Trade have sent to the New-York Chamber of Commerce photographs of the Boston Exchange draped in mourning, in memory of the late Hon. Charles Sumner, and also photographs of Doric Hall, in the State House, with the remains of the deceased Senator lying in state.

Prof. R. A. Proctor will give a series of four astronomical lectures, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Association Hall, on the afternoons of April 2, 4, and 6, and evening of April 7, being his farewell appearance in America, as he sails for England Wednesday, April 8.

The schooner Elizabeth B. Derrick, from Elizabethport, N. J., for Providence, with coal, while passing through Hell Gate yesterday morning, ran ashore on Hallett's Point, staving a hole in her starboard side, causing her to fill. She now lies on her side, and the cargo will probably be a total loss.

Daniel Denine, aged three years, of No. 158 West Thirty-third street, was seriously burned yesterday afternoon by his clothes igniting while playing about the stove, during the absence of his mother. Mr. Hartley, who lives in the same house, was severely burned about the hands while endeavoring to extinguish the flames.

A private dispatch to a gentleman in this City states that the Missouri Legislature has extended for twenty years $1,500,000 of the bonds issued by the State to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, which mature during this year and the next. The balance of the State loan, which was in all $3,000,000, does not become due until 1885.

"The History of Christian Cathedrals" was the subject of a lecture delivered last evening at Room No. 18 Cooper Union, by William Henry Goodyear. The lecturer traced the history of the various orders of architecture, asserting that in modern edifices the possession of distinctive features was the best indication of elegance and style; that different styles were created by necessity, and that copies of ancient styles was not only a mistake, but a grave error.

BROOKLYN.

A scientific and musical entertainment will be given in the Green Wood Baptist Church on Monday evening in aid of the poor of Gowanus.

The Supreme Court, Circuit, adjourned yesterday until the first Monday in April. The General Term of the City Court will commence on Monday.

The lowest bidders for building the new sewer in Greenpoint are S. L. Kinney and D. H. Valentine. The bid of the former is $34,840, and of the latter $5 more.

Acting Mayor Bergen yesterday refused permission to the proprietor of a public hall to have a sparring exhibition. Alderman Bergen says such exhibitions are a violation of the city ordinances.

In the primary elections ordered in the Fourteenth and Nineteenth Wards by the Republican General Committee, the ticket headed by Wm. H. Streeton in the former, and Geo. W. Bungay in the latter, were successful.

The monthly statement of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, submitted at the regular weekly meeting yesterday, shows a balance on March 1 of $278,033 70, all of which, with the exception of $40,000, is deposited with the Brooklyn Trust Company.

LONG ISLAND.

St. Paul's Chapel, Woodside, was dedicated on Thursday with appropriate ceremonies. Right Rev. Bishop Littlejohn participated in the ceremonies.

A grand pigeon-shooting match will be held by the Woodside Shooting Club, on April 4, to contest for the Cameron challenge cup. Twelve contestants have already entered the lists. The match will be for fifteen birds, club rules.

On Thursday morning last, while in the Great South Bay fishing off Barberry's Point, E. Sands and George Clock discovered the body of a man lying on the bottom of the bay. They raised it and brought it to the shore, where it was identified as that of John McDonald, of Bay Shore, who, it will be remembered, in company with William Havens, was drowned on the 18th of January last, while running their nets. Coroner Hamill, of Islip held an inquest upon the body, the jury rendering a verdict of death by drowning. The body of Havens has not yet been found.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. James Fish has been appointed Postmaster of Mount Kisco.

A movement has been started at Cross River in favor of organizing a Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

The congregation of the Methodist church of Mount Kisco will assemble on the evening of the 25th inst. for the purpose of electing three Trustees in the place of Samuel H. Knapp, Francis M. Carpenter, and Moses W. Fish, whose terms of office will then expire.

The inquest in the case of Denis Delany, who committed suicide, after attempting to kill his wife with a hatchet, at No. 382 Hicks street, was commenced last evening, but adjourned after three witnesses had been examined until 20th April, in order that the testimony of Mrs. Delany may be taken.

The annual election for officers of the Farmers' Club of Bedford will be held on Friday, 27th inst. A meeting was held at Bedford a few days ago to manifest the interest felt by the people in that locality in favor of the completion of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad, which passes through the town. The management are confident of having it in running order by the 1st of October next.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City Police force will be paid off to-day.

The Helmbold property in Long Branch, consisting of a block of stores, the Clarendon Hotel, and a large plot of ground, has been disposed of at a Sheriff's sale.

A son of Officer McManus, of the Jersey City Police, has been mysteriously missing from home since Wednesday last, and fears are entertained that some fatal accident has befallen him.

Vosburgh's liquor store, in Market street, Paterson, was entered by burglars Thursday night, and robbed of $10 in money. This is the second time the place has been robbed within a short period.

Some of the Aldermen of Paterson having expressed their opinion that the city should not make any further appropriations to the Citizens' Relief Committee, the committee will hold a meeting to-day to consider the propriety of discontinuing their work.

A brakeman, named J. R. S. Hoff, while coupling a train of cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the meadows near East Newark, yesterday morning, was run over and instantly killed. The body was taken to East Newark, and thence to his late residence in Millstone.

At a late hour Thursday night, Wm. H. Duff, a resident of Belmont avenue, Jersey City, received information that his son had been run over and killed by an Erie Railway train at Port Jervis. Mr. Duff started for that place yesterday morning to bring home the body.

The lady visitors of the Paterson Relief Committee report 256 families in that city who are wholly destitute, and dependent for support upon what they receive in charity. The ladies decided to continue their work until the 1st of April. The subscriptions to the fund thus far have been $11,766 71.

A fireless locomotive was tested in Paterson yesterday, and worked very successfully, drawing two cars loaded with passengers at a good rate of speed. The plan is to charge the boiler before starting with sufficient steam to run twelve miles. The machine is intended for use on the Sixth Avenue Railroad, in New-York.

Yesterday afternoon, while Henry Dunster was turning the crank of a machine used for hoisting stone at the Newark and New-York Railroad cut in Claremont, the rope broke, and the stone in falling struck him on the head, and inflicted injuries which will doubtless prove fatal. He was picked up in a senseless condition and carried to his residence, in Jackson avenue.

A man named John Horn, who says he resides at No. 12 Bleecker street, New-York, attempted to commit suicide Thursday night by endeavoring to jump into the river from the Pavonia ferry-boat Delaware. He was restrained by the passengers, and placed in custody of an officer when the boat reached Jersey City. He said he wanted to put an end to his life, because his wife had deserted him and gone to Chicago with another man.

Three more assessments for improvements in Jersey City have been adjudicated upon by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose. They are as follows: Construction of a lateral sewer in Bowden avenue; original assessment, $4,930 83; fair price for the work, $2,765 83. The original assessment for widening West Grand street was $37,946 66, which the Commissioners decided to be a fair price. The original assessment of $20,110 53, for constructing a sewer in North Fifth street, was also deemed a fair price.

Health Inspector Cannon, of Jersey City, has served an official summons upon the proprietors of the blood-boiling establishment at Communipaw to remove their works, which have been condemned as an intolerable nuisance. The stench arising from the place affects the atmosphere for some distance around the neighborhood, and the residents of that locality have entered numerous complaints against it. In case the orders of the Health Inspector are disregarded, rigorous measures will at once be taken to enforce them.

Patrick O'Donnell, aged fifty years, committed suicide yesterday morning, by hanging himself in the Essex County Alms-house. He was arrested in Newark, Wednesday night, on the supposition that he was drunk, but the authorities discovered that he was insane, and sent him to the Alms-house to await examination by the County Physician. At about 11 o'clock yesterday morning he made his way to the third story of the building, and taking a rope used for opening a ventilator, made it fast around his neck. He then dropped on his knees, and remained in that position until he was strangled.

J. G. Vose, the particulars of whose death by drowning in the ocean at Atlantic City were published yesterday, became insane some time shortly after receiving the news of the death of his wife in Europe, and was under treatment in an asylum at Philadelphia. In a letter written to a friend in South Orange, which was received Thursday, he expressed the belief that he had been misinformed about his wife's death, for he had lately learned that she was living in Brighton, England, and he proposed to swim across the ocean and join her there. It was doubtless in the effort to carry out this mad scheme that he was drowned. Mr. Vose was the founder of the village of Montrose, and was possessed of great wealth.

LABOR STRIKES.

The strike of the laborers at the eastern and western bound freight depots of the Erie Railway, in Jersey City, is still in progress, and there seems to be very little prospect of a speedy settlement of the difficulty. The strikers held a meeting in St. Michael's School-house, yesterday, and decided to reject an offer of the company of $50 a month for eleven hours' work per day, and twenty cents an hour for overtime. Rev. J. Da Concilio, Pastor of St. Michael's Church, was present at the meeting, and advised them to that course, because those wages are less than seventeen and one-half cents an hour, the amount they were receiving before the strike. The offer of the company was the result of a conference held yesterday by the agents of the freight lines on the Erie and Pennsylvania roads, all the agents pledging themselves not to pay any higher rates. Nearly all the lighters of the New-Jersey Lighterage Company are lying at the railroad docks loaded with freight, and Charles Case, the Secretary of the company, tried to prevail upon the men yesterday to unload them, offering them twenty cents an hour, but they refused, because it would also be an accommodation to the railroad company. The strikers were in session up to a late hour last night.

On Thursday the inside workmen on the new Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tunnel through Bergen Hill, N. J., to the number of sixty-five, struck for an increase of wages from $1 50 to $2 a day. Mr. McAndrews, the contractor, refused to accede to their demand, and discharged them yesterday afternoon, after paying them off. He says the strikers took an unfair advantage of him by quitting work without giving him a moment's warning. He has made arrangements to have the work done by steam drills, which will enable him to dispense with two-thirds of the laboring force he now employs, and thus the services of the strikers can be dispensed with without interfering with the work.

A MEAN ROBBERY.

The particulars of a daring and at the same time most contemptible robbery by masked burglars, in Paterson, N. J., last Wednesday morning, have just come to light. A poor woman named Joanna McDonald, who resides at No. 97 Beach street, was the victim of the outrage. Last Fall her little daughter fell out of a window and was killed, and her husband has been in the Sisters' Hospital for the last ten months, suffering from lung disease. To relieve herself and children from the destitution which threatened them, she got up a raffle for a silver watch, and had succeeded in selling $16 worth of tickets. In addition to this she had $5 40, making $21 40, which was all the money she had in the world. At about 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning, Mrs. McDonald was awakened by a touch on the shoulder, and on looking up she discovered two masked men standing at her bedside. They compelled her to rise and go down stairs in her night-clothing, where they placed her in a chair and kept her for nearly three hours. At the end of that time the poor woman was so terrified by their threats and by the sight of a loaded revolver pointed at her head, that she disclosed the whereabouts of the money and the watch. The robbers then secured possession of them, and of everything else in the house of any value, and made their escape. The robbers evidently knew that she was selling tickets for a raffle, because they asked her how many she had sold. The matter is in the hands of the Police.

A DIVIDED CONGREGATION.

A difficulty has arisen between Rev. Hiram Eddy, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, in Jersey City, and some members of his congregation who do not like him, and who have manifested their opposition ever since his appointment to the pastorate. One hundred and eighteen members of the congregation met last night in the vestry of the church to consider the matter. Dr. Eddy tendered his resignation, and asked the congregation to join with him in requesting the Presbytery to transfer him to some other field of labor. A vote was taken on the acceptance of the resignation, and it was decided to refuse its acceptance by a vote of 79 to 39. The opponents of the reverend Pastor were very much chagrined at the result, as they had confidently anticipated carrying their point.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF HAVANA.

Chief Justice Emilio Garcia Zivino, of the Supreme Court of Havana, who is now stopping at the New-York Hotel, has come to this country for the purpose of studying our prison system and of making himself acquainted with the principles of our criminal laws. He will visit the most important cities, and inspect the principal prisons in the country. To-day he will visit the Penitentiary and the other institutions on Blackwell's Island.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Catharine Burns, twenty-six years old, residing in Williamsburg, attempted suicide by jumping of a Grand street ferry-boat last night. She was rescued by Officer Haverty, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,400 head; market fairly active and prices firm; fair to extra Steers, $4 75@$6 12½; fair to good Texans, $4 12½@$4 90; shipments, 2,500 head. Live Hogs active and firm for good grades, quiet for common; receipts, 6,500 head; sales of fair to choice at $5 25@$5 80; extra, $6@$6 12½; inferior to common, $4 75@$5; shipments, 7,500 head. Sheep active; receipts, 1,600 head; sales at $5 50@$6 25 for fair to good; $6 62½@$7 12½ for choice to extra; shipments, 1,400 head.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 20.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 44c. Resin quiet at $1 85 for Strained, delivered. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 90 for Hard; $2 90 for Yellow Dip. Tar dull at $2.

READE'S LATEST FANCY.

MAGGIE THORNE; OR, THE BEST OF HUSBANDS.

A REVELATION OF A TRUE WOMAN'S HEART.

"Was Milbank at the manufactory this morning, Maggie?"

"Do you mean John or Richard, father?"

Old Mr. Thorne looked up from his occupation, which was that of engraving something very neat and delicate on a steel plate, and regarded his daughter with a look that was at once tender and grave. Constant intentness on very minute work had deepened the furrows which age had made on his bald forehead, but he was not, in reality, very far advanced in life. As he removes the magnifying glass, which, while engaged in his calling, is habitually fixed in his eye, you can see how bright and blue it is, and keen as steel.

"How should I mean Richard Milbank, Maggie? Even when his Uncle Thurle was alive it was rare to see him at his post; but now that death has taken the old man, and Richard's interest no longer urges him to attend to business, it is not likely that he would do so from mere duty. I meant John, of course."

"John was at the factory as usual," answered the girl quietly. She, too, was engaged in the same employment as her father, and apparently so wrapt in it that she did not even look up at him, though the blush that had risen to her very brow told that what he was saying did not pass unheeded. She was of slight and graceful form, with sloe-black hair and eyes, and a complexion so very delicate that it suggested delicacy of constitution. It was no wonder that it should be so, for there was little fresh air to be got at Hilton, one of our great "centres of industry" in the midlands, and the Thornes lived in the heart of the town.

Their house was a substantial one enough, though small, and not having any appearance of a shop in its outward aspect. Mr. Thorne's customers were not the general public, but he served certain master manufacturers, among others, Matthew Thurle, now, however, lying dead at his little country-seat of Rosbank. His workshop was on the first floor, and had the aspect of a savant's apartment rather than that of a mechanic; the walls being hung with scientific instruments of various kinds, and the tables strewn, not only with articles of his trade, but with abstruse books, and papers full of calculations. The fact was, he was only a mechanic by necessity; by choice he was an inventor, and, as usual, he had suffered for his ingenuity. He found it difficult, even with the help of clever Maggie, to keep his head and her's above water—or rather, at the level, which, as it was, did not barely satisfy him. It was Summer-time, and the window of the back room was opened wide, and revealed a sort of arbor, built upon the leads without, which a few inches of earth had transformed into a flower-plot.

"You look pale, Maggie, darling; come out into the air for a few minutes; I want to speak to you." The old man stepped out into this improvised garden, which, though bright with sweet-smelling blossoms, commanded no better view than the backs of houses like their own, and a broad black space immediately beneath it, across which flashed, many times in every hour, with a roar and a rattle that shook the street, the trains of the London and Hilton Railway. It took a great deal of Maggie's spare time to cleanse this little Eden from the "blacks" and other defilements which the iron horse thus cast upon it; but with the help of a little hand-engine, constructed by her father himself, she contrived to do so. The garden on the leads was the wonder of the neighborhood, and especially its arbor, over which the creepers had been so skillfully trained that it formed a very tolerable bower, secure from prying eyes. Here Mr. Thorne took his seat, and after a minute or two, during which she employed herself in methodically putting away her work—whether from force of habit, or in order to gain time to marshal her thoughts in readiness for the coming interview—his daughter joined him.

"When you were away, lass, this morning, I received an invitation to Mr. Thurle's funeral. Did John speak of it when you saw him at the factory?"

"No, father; not a word." Her tone was cheerful, considering the subject of which she spoke; and her air was one of relief, as though she had expected him to broach some topic more unwelcome.

"That was strange, too," continued the old man, "since it was he himself who sent me the invitation."

"Then I think he ought not to have done so," returned Maggie quickly. "It was taking too much upon himself. It was taken for granted, for one thing, that his elder brother would be disinherited, and that he would be his uncle's heir."

"Nay, nay; you do John wrong—as you often do, Maggie. He wrote in his brother's name as well as his own; and there was no assumption at all about it. He did not say so; but my impression is Richard would have nothing to do with the matter at all. There is nothing more to be got from his uncle now; he has done his worst toward him, whatever it is: and Richard will not be at the pains to show respect for his memory."

"That is not to be expected, father; Richard Milbank is not a hypocrite, whatever his faults may be."

"Whereas, John is; is that what your words imply?" asked the old man sharply. "In the case of any other girl," he continued, since she did not reply, "I should have expected no better judgment. John is too hard-working, too serious, to ascetic even, (I grant that,) not to suggest such a suspicion to light and frivolous natures; but I had hoped you were more clear-sighted. I know he is thought ill of by many men, too, because he has become a teetotaler."

"That cannot be my reason, father, since I am a teetotaler myself," answered Maggie with a faint smile.

"You know what I mean well enough, my dear. It is one thing not to drink wine or spirits, and another to take an oath never to do so. John has taken the oath—in the case of any other man in his position, I should say, has foolishly done so. But he has been peculiarly situated; he has had an example before him such as might have driven any man to such a step."

"I know that Richard takes more than is good for him, father," observed Maggie coldly; "you need not tell me that."

"More than is good for him! My darling child, you little know what wretchedness and ruin are hidden beneath that simple phrase. He is a drunkard; you may gloze it over as you will. Unless a miracle takes place, he will become—it is only a question of time—a hopeless, incurable sot. I would spare you if I could. You shake your head and smile! Why, heaven help me! do you suppose that I am wounding your tender heart with words like these, to please myself? It is because I am your father—the being who loves you better far than his own self and all the world beside—that I am telling you the bitter truth. The surgeon's knife must needs cut deep as the disease."

"You were saying that John has become a teetotaler from beholding the spectacle of Richard's unhappy failing," observed Maggie evasively. "I say, that was not the reason, father. He was not tempted to drink, and therefore needed no such protection for himself. He took the oath, that it might come to his uncle's ears, and contrast him favorably with his brother, in the old man's eyes—though he needed not to do so, since he knew himself to be the favored one already."

"You evade the question, Maggie! By blackening John—most cruelly and most unjustly too; but that is nothing to the purpose; even if John were as black as you would make him, that would not make Richard white. Listen to me, Maggie—listen, for it may be for the last time!"

A distant thunder from afar had grown and grown while he was speaking till it began to roar about them; the earth began to shake, the air to quiver, and presently the down express dashed close beneath them, and was swallowed in the neighboring tunnel with a roar and a thud.

"Heavens!" continued the old man, pointing with his finger to where the wreaths of steam were curling about the tunnel's mouth. "I would as soon you should lay yourself in the path of yonder screaming fiend, and be crushed by it, as that you should marry Richard Milbank. You see his faults, you think, and hope to cure them. That is how good women fling themselves after lost men, and are lost with them. I know the world well, Maggie, and, believe me, that is a hopeless venture. A man who at twenty-five has taken habitually to drinking—whose habits are idle—whose associates are wicked and debased—whose own fair fame has been foully smirched and blotched—"

"By whom, father?" cried the girl, rising suddenly from her seat, and speaking with intense energy. "Do you count the report of mischief-makers and scandal-mongers as proof of the fact—for what else is there to prove it?"

"Common sense, Maggie. Look you—would you break off with this fellow, if you thought he had really done what rumor taxes him with? Or would you take him for your husband still, even as a felon?—You would not? Then you are not utterly mad, as I had feared. Well, I will prove his guilt, then." He held up one supple hand, and, with the forefinger of the other, checked off on it his facts and arguments. "The circumstances are these. An old man is lying on what is supposed to be his death-bed in a lonely house. There is a deaf housekeeper in the kitchen (the sick nurse being gone home to her cottage for half an hour, as usual, to take her evening meal,) and not a soul beside under that roof. A man with a mask on his face, and otherwise disguised, comes with pistol in hand into the room, and compels the dying man to sign—some deed—he knows not what; he only sees the words eight hundred pounds above the place where he is forced to set his signature. This wretch departs, having gained his object—and without taking with him a single article of value, of which there are many about the house. He was certainly, therefore, no common thief. Who was he, then? Who could possibly derive any benefit from such an outrageous act? One of two persons only it must have been—the rich man's nephews. The younger of these had already, as was generally supposed, been made his heir; no deed could make him better off than he was already."

"I never said John Milbank did it, father!" observed Maggie, quietly.

"My darling, let me finish; I am using that method of ratiocination which is called the exhaustive process, and I must have time. Of course, you never said so, nor did anybody else. John Milbank was in his proper place at the factory, as a dozen witnesses could prove, at that particular time; but he was not even suspected, for the reason I have already given. On the other hand, Richard Milbank was not in his proper place, nor at any place of which he could give a satisfactory account at the period in question. It is true that nothing came of it, for, as it happened, Mr. Thurle rallied, and lived for some months afterward, during which he is said to have executed a fresh will. But the man who obtained his signature by force counted on his immediate decease, no doubt, and indeed he was almost the cause of it. Moreover, that man knew the ways of the house, and the hour at which the sick-nurse was wont to leave her charge; and he also knew—mark this!—that eight hundred pounds was exactly the sum at that time standing to Mr. Thurle's credit at his banker's. Now, who but two men in all the world could have commanded such opportunities of knowledge; and who but one man in all the world had the motive for committing such an action?" Here Mr. Thorne brought one palm down upon the other sharply, in token that the speech for the prosecution was concluded, while "Gentlemen of the jury," his face seemed to say, "you will surely give your verdict of 'guilty' without moving from your box." In this, however, he was mistaken.

"You talk of motive, father," pleaded Maggie, shaping letters on the sanded floor with her little foot; "but what motive could Richard have in committing this crime, when he must have known that any deed that he might compel Mr. Thurle to sign would, without the signature of a witness also, be mere waste paper?"

"Ah, you know that," responded the engraver quickly, "because you have had to do with papers and parchments all your life, and can engross as well as any attorney's clerk in England. But an ignorant man like Richard Millbank might not have known it. Moreover, as to witnesses, he might find a peck of them, after the event, among his unprincipled friends. Do you think Dennis Blake, for example, would not put his hand to any deed or document whatever for a five pound note? Ay, though it were one that sold his soul! No, Maggie. Your defense has broken down, and is none the better, let me add, (as I heard a judge once say,) for the reflections that you have cast upon another person."

There was a long silence. Herbert Thorne looked pale and older by a year or two in that short hour, for he knew that he had not carried his point on a vital question. He was not only possessed of considerable scientific knowledge, but was in many respects a wise man. He had seen from the first the hopelessness of using any stronger measures against his daughter's passion for Richard Milbank than persuasion. If she would not give way to him, pleading as a father with right and reason on his side, she would certainly not have yielded to commands which could not be enforded. Maggie was of age and quite competent to earn her own living by her pen; not as an authoress, indeed, but as a transcriber of manuscripts for the press—as an engrosser—as an engraver—and also as a painter of photographs; she had shown her neatness and dexterity in all these walks, and to some purpose. There were, in short, two skilled mechanics in that house. He was right, then, in using persuasion only; nor was he to be blamed for putting before his daughter the true character of the dissolute man on whom she had set her heart. Where Herbert Thorne was wrong was in praising John Milbank, whom he would have her choose for her husband at the expense of his brother—in exalting him, as it were, upon the ruins of that broken man. She resented this as only a woman can, and it made her cling to the ruins.

Father and daughter sat in silence for many minutes, during which another train—this time London-bound—rushed out from the tunnel, and roared past them. While the noise was still at its height—"Did I not hear the bell ring?" inquired the engraver, to whom the greater sound was so familiar as almost to pass unnoticed.

"Yes father; it is Richard," was the quiet reply.

The old man rose from his seat with a hopeless look. That she should know his very ring seemed to convince him that her love was fixed, indeed, upon this good-for-nought.

"Do you know what he is come for, Maggie?" said he bitterly. "He is come to ask you to marry him, because he knows that to-morrow he will be a beggar!" With that he walked hastily into the room, and thence up-stairs, only just in time to avoid the expected visitor.

Maggie rose, as if to follow her father, and avoid the coming interview; but while she stood in doubt, a quick step was heard in the inner room, at which the color rose in her cheeks, and her bosom rose and fell tumultuously, in spite of the hand with which she strove to repress it.

"Why, Maggie, I thought you had flown," cried an eager voice; "and yet, where should my pretty bird be found but in her garden?"

The speaker was a young man of five and twenty or so, and strikingly handsome; he was of medium height, and somewhat robustly made—the sort of figure which, unless its possessor is careful in his habits, is sure to develop into corpulency; his face, too, though fair and comely, was of that florid hue which soon grows to a deeper tint than would be chosen by a painter to depict even the healthiest complexion; his voice, though distinct enough, had already acquired that roughness which is associated with the constant use of stimulants. But his hair, which was brown and soft and curling, and eyes blue and tender as the Summer sky, might have suited Apollo himself.

Maggie was not in the arbor now, but standing in the sunlight, with, for aught Richard Milbank knew to the contrary, a hundred pair of eyes regarding her from the surrounding houses, and yet, had she permitted him, this audacious young fellow would have kissed her then and there. She stepped back, however, from his embrace, and held her hand out, not so much in greeting as to keep him at a respectful distance.

"Why, Maggie, darling, what's the matter?" inquired the visitor, a little disconcerted by this rebuff. "Come into the arbor here, and tell me why you look so cruel."

"I can tell you here, Richard, quite as well," answered Maggie, as coldly as she could. Apollo had already dazzled her, in spite of those recent warnings, and of her own resolve, made but a minute ago, that she would not be dazzled. She had but just determination left to decline his invitation into the arbor, in which retreat she knew he would have got the better of her at once.

"I am not cruel, Richard, nor even cross; but I am much displeased to see you in colored clothes, with the only relative but one you have lying dead in his coffin."

"I am sorry it frets you, Maggie, but I can't wear black for a man like Uncle Thurle, who had never a good word for me, nor a good wish."

"Don't say that, Richard, for I am sure it is not true," answered the girl rebukefully. "His manner may have been unpleasant to you—"

"Yes, it was!" broke in the other, with a contemptuous laugh.

"But he certainly did not wish you ill; far from it. If he could have seen you more diligent in business, and dutiful, and steady—"

"I beg your pardon; I thought I was addressing Maggie Thorne," interrupted the young man apologetically; "instead of which it is her father, it seems, who is giving me one of his admirable lectures!"

"It would have been better for you to have listened to them, Richard; but you will listen to nobody."

"Yes, I will, Maggie; I will listen to you—when you are speaking, that is, in your own proper person; and what is more, I will obey you."

"Then you will get mourning for your uncle's funeral to-morrow, and wear it."

"To hear is to obey, Maggie; it shall be done. I know an establishment at which discreet young men deal for ready-money, where ready-made clothes are to be bought. I will go, not to its 'mitigated grief department,' but to its most inconsolable woe ditto, and furnish myself with a suit of sables. It will go against the grain with me, I promise you, but it shall be done. The length of my hat-band and the depth of my weepers shall shame John himself. If crocodiles' tears could be purchased I would even shed them to please you, but I have reason to believe that my brother has bought up the entire stock. It was about to-morrow that I have come to speak to you, Maggie," added the young fellow, dropping his light tone, and speaking with emotion. "In four and twenty hours my fate, you know, will be decided."

"Indeed, I do not know it, Richard. Men's fates are decided for them, as I believe, by their own conduct, else what would be the use of fighting against fate? Supposing even that your uncle should leave you nothing—"

"A very reasonable supposition, indeed, Maggie. That is, I suspect, exactly what he has left me—bating some excellent advice, and perhaps a shilling to buy a rope with, or a razor."

"I say, even in that case, there is no need to despair of your future, Richard," continued the girl firmly. "You have youth, and health, and wit enough, though you waste it on flippant jokes."

"It is her father!" mused the young man, gravely. "That is his style, beyond dispute, yet I never saw a man with such a pretty foot."

"Richard, you are incorrigible!" cried Maggie, beating the praised foot upon the gravel impatiently; "and I have half a mind to dismiss you altogether from my heart."

"If you have half a mind to keep me there, that is all I can hope for," answered the other, penitently, "and a great deal more than I deserve. O, Maggie," cried he, throwing out his arms, and speaking with passionate energy, "do you suppose I am blind to what I am and to what you are? Do I need your father's arguments, or any man's, to convince me of the ruin that I have brought upon myself by my own folly? It is the consciousness of all that that makes advice and reproof intolerable to a fellow like me. What is the use of crying over spilt milk? What can the most reckless do, beyond giving his honor not to spill any more? I do give it—I come here to give it—not to your father, who once told me he would not believe me on my oath—but to you! I come to throw myself on your mercy"—they were in the arbor now, for he had seized her hand and drawn her thither, and she had not resisted. "I have erred, and sinned; yes, sinned, my girl, beyond anything that your pure heart can dream of; but I repent me of it all. The confession is humiliating enough, and you will not make it more bitter, as others would do."

"Heaven knows I will not make it more bitter, Richard," sighed Maggie, keeping him at arm's length still, and averting her eyes from his pleading face.

"'But is this remorse genuine—is this true?' you would say," interrupted the other, eagerly. "It is true—it is genuine! I have made a false start in life; or, rather, I have gone the wrong side of the post, Maggie, and lost the race that way; but all this may yet be retrieved. If I had some one to love me, and to guide me, I am sure it would be retrieved. Your wise head would keep me straight; your loving arms would restrain me from evil ways. I don't know what will happen to-morrow. The old man may have relented at the last, and done me justice. If so, so much the better for us both. But if not, I have still enough to take us both across the seas—to America.'

"What! and leave my father? Never!" She drew herself back from him at the bare thought. Then her father's parting words recurred to her remembrance: "He is come to ask you to marry him because he knows that to-morrow he will be a beggar;" and she once more relented toward her lover; he was incapable of a baseness, and she seemed to owe him a reparation for having listened to a suggestion to the contrary.

"You love your father, then, more than me!" cried Richard.

"I wish I did," thought Maggie, bitterly.

"Why should these old people forever cross the path of youth?" continued the young man, vehemently. "If my uncle would have permitted us to marry, all would have been well; and now your father is the obstacle. Don't be frightened, Maggie," (for his passion was terrible to witness, and she shrank before it,) "it is my love for you that makes me wild. I came to-day to ask you to be my wife, because I had so great a trust in your love that I thought, "Even at this lowest ebb of my fortunes, she will not refuse me."

She shivered, and sighed, and shut her eyes. If women had been the chief customers of the house of Thurle & Co., Richard Milbank would have been the best man of business in that establishment, instead of the worst. He knew well that with a girl such as Maggie Thorne his very misfortunes would be the most eloquent pleaders for him.

"It is not much, indeed, that I have to offer you, Maggie," he went on; "perhaps nothing beyond a loving heart and these willing hands. They shall henceforth, however, work diligently for you, dearest, if you will let them. They shall be your bread-winners, if bread is to be won."

"I am not afraid of starving, Richard," replied the girl, with a touch of pride. "It is not the fear of that which would deter me from becoming your wife."

"What, then?" inquired he quickly. "Is it the fear of my breaking my good resolutions? Will you not trust me? Will you not believe me?"

"I believe you, Richard; I am sure you mean what you say."

"But you would have proofs? I had thought that true love was more confiding;" his tone was sorrowful and full of tender pleading, but the glance which accompanied it, and fell upon her down-drooped face, was impatient, disappointed, angry even. "Well, what matters?" continued he. "It is not as if I had come to say: 'Will you marry me to-morrow, Maggie?' I only ask from you the assurance that you will be mine. Then, whatever change of fortune happens, I shall be content. Whatever may be lost, I shall still have won. My own dear darling Maggie, tell me that you will one day be mine! You do not answer," cried he, drawing her close toward him; "but your silence speaks for you as sweetly as any words. On the ground yonder I read your answer, too, which was written before I put the question." He pointed to the sanded floor, on which, as she had sat by her father's side, she had mechanically traced the letters of her lover's name—R. M. "May I take my happiness for granted, love? Your cheek is white, but I will change this lily to a rose." So saying, he pressed his lips to hers, and she, with a low, soft cry, half sigh, half sob, returned his kiss. And thus they plighted faith. He would have repeated the pleasant ceremony, but that she withdrew from his passionate embrace.

"Go, Richard, go!" cried she. "I have done your bidding; your fate and mine are henceforth one; but you must leave me now."

"I am your slave, dear Maggie, now and forever, and must obey you. For the present, then, good-by. To-morrow may have good news in store for us, after all."

"Do not count upon it, Richard. Nor is it riches, even if you should be rich, that will make you happy."

"I know it, Maggie; for, rich or poor, I am now sure of happiness. But if the old man has relented, it may be realized at once. Think of that, sweetheart. And, meanwhile, good-by, my own, my very own!"

With a kiss snatched from her forehead, for she had covered her face with her hands, he left the arbor, and the next minute she heard the front door close behind him. He was gone, and had taken her heart with him; yet well she knew it was not in safe-keeping.

Her eyes fell upon those two tell-tale letters upon the ground, and she erased them slowly and reluctantly with her feet.

"Vows written in sand," sighed she. "It is an evil omen. I have done wrong; yet how could I do otherwise. O, Richard, Richard! I have given myself to you, in spite of my own heart's foreboding; do not betray my trust."

This powerful and gracefully-written romance of the higher order, intensely absorbing, yet free from forced sensationalism, will be commenced, and also continued from where it leaves off here, in the Sunday Mercury of to-morrow, March 22, which can be had at all the news depots on Sunday morning. The circulation of the Sunday Mercury exceeds the combined issues of all the other Sunday newspapers, and "Maggie Thorne, or, the Best of Husbands," fully sustains its reputation for unexceptionable family literature.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent. News packages for the Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:02 | Sun sets.....6:13 | Moon rises.10:49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:24 | Gov. Island.11:13 | Hell Gate..12:35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, March 20.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Gaelic, (Br.,) Jennings, Liverpool, &c., R. G. Cortis; Oceanic, (Br.,) Kiddle, Liverpool, &c., J. Hyde Sparks; California, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; City of Richmond, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Cornwall, (Br.,) Gibson, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Black Diamond, Smith, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Vindicator, Martin, Baltimore, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ships Marietta W., (Aust.,) Patrota, Cork, for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Woodburn, (Br.,) Hartwick, Liverpool, A. Baxter & Co.

Barks Kragero, (Norw.,) Larsen, Liverpool, for orders, Tetens & Bockmann; Hopewell, (Br.,) Parsons, London, C. L. Wright & Co.

Brig Cacique, (Br.,) Benton, Richmond, Wright, Brown & Co.

Schrs. J. W. Wilson, Wicks, Cedar Keys, &c., Overton & Hawkins; Webster Barnard, Smith, Jacksonville, Warren Roy & Co.; Pereaux, (Br.,) Borden, Dockport, N. S., C. W. Berteaux & Co.; Dart, Williams, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Harold, Haarfager, (Norw.,) Heltberg, London March 3, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. March 13, lat. 41, lon. 44, passed schr. Little Fury, (Br.,) bound E.

Steam-ship Etna, (Br.,) Ecker, Santa Martha March 1, Savanilla 7th, and Kingston 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forward & Co.

Steam-ship North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Mediator, Smith, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship L. B. Gilchrist, (of Thomaston,) Emerson, Liverpool Jan. 22, via Tybee March 9, with salt to order.

Ship Trimountain, Urquhart, Bristol and Lundy Island 42 ds., with empty barrels to order. Feb. 20, lat. 52 36, lon. 29, passed ship J. L. Wright, bound E.

Ship W. J. Hatfield, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Churchill, Liverpool Jan. 28, via Tybee 10 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Is anchored in the Lower Bay for orders.

Ship Prinz Albert, (Ger.,) Hoepner, Hamburg 76 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Cunningham, Liverpool Feb. 3, with mdse. to Charles H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Ventus, (of Thomaston,) Theobald, Liverpool Jan. 31, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Midas, (of Bath,) Higgins, Iquique Nov. 10, with nitrate of soda to E. D. Morgan & Co.

Bark Cardenas, Sundbury, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to Peter V. King & Co.

Bark Horace Beals, Fickett, Cardenas 17 ds., with sugar to B. Blonda & Co.

Bark Argonaut, (Ger.,) Steengraf, Bremen 75 ds., with mdse. to Herman Koop & Co.

Bark Berger, (Russ.,) Store, Liverpool 57 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Hows.

Bark Union, (of Philadelphia,) Call, Tuxpan 28 ds., with cedar, &c., to L. Brandeis & Co. March 15, lat. 31 08, lon. 77, spoke schr. A. Denike, from Mobile for Providence.

Bark Cleone, Maloney, Cienfugos 15 ds., with sugar to Brugiere & Aviles.

Bark Ellen Dyer, Clapp, Matanzas 21 ds., with Melado to order—vessel to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Bark Henry Knight, (of Camden,) Gilkey, Havana 21 days, with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Annie & Sophia, (of Whitstable,) Crocker, Pernambuco 49 days, with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.

Bark Salvatore, (Ital.,) Murillo, Dublin 54 days, in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Centaur, Stanley, Arroyo, P. R., 24 ds., with sugar to Galwey & Casado.

Brig Laura Gertrude, Risk, Fernandina 7 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Porter & Co.

Brig E. H. Williams, (of Portland,) Tucker, Matanzas 15 ds., with molasses to order.

Brig Otacilia, (of St. John, N. B.,) Tooser, Pernambuco 34 ds., with sugar to Bowring & Archibald.

Brig Heled G. Rich, Houn, Seville 40 ds., with wine and corkwood to order—vessel to John Zittlosen.

Brig Lije Houghton, (of Portland,) Rose, Matanzas 21 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Milly, (Ger.,) Knuth, Hamburg 80 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Eva M. Jonnson, Johnson, Matanzas 21 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Five Brothers, (of Boston,) Thurlow, Cardenas 15 ds., with molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Pearl, (of New-Haven,) Briggs, Mayaguez 18 ds., with sugar to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Brig Rachel Coney, (of Bangor,) Coney, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to Peter V. King & Co.; vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Aura, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Card, Cienfuegos 30 ds., via Newport, with sugar and cedar to Gossler & Co.

Brig Carrie Bertha, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Hall, Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar to order; vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Eva Parker, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Slocum, Caibarien 9 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Brig Leona, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bishop, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Simon de Visser.

Brig Guisboro, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Enos, Matanzas 20 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Brig Annie Bachelder, (of Philadelphia,) Stevens, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to Simon De Visser.

Brig John Shay, (of Brookhaven,) Nickerson, Santos 60 ds., with coffee to Chas. Luling & Co.

Brig Shasta, Brown, Sagua 18 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Brig Sea Side, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Dodd, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne—vessel to Honey & Parker.

Brig Nellie Higgins, St. Croix, via Turk's Island, 22 ds., with salt to Roche Bros. & Co.

Brig Three Cheers, (of Halifax,) McConnell, Caibarien 9 ds., with sugar to Fernandes & Calvo.

Brig Charles Miller, Hilden, Kennebeck River, with ice to order.

Brig Anna Lindsley, (of St. John, N. B.,) Outhouse, Matanzas 20 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Honey & Parker.

Brig Albatros, (Norw.,) Svensen, Palermo 57 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Arizona, (of St. John, N. B.,) Auberry, Sagua 18 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.

Schr. L. W. Wheeler, (of Boston,) Lewis, Cardenas 15 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell.

Schr. H. S. Marlor, Wines, Galveston 17 ds., with mdse. to E. S. Stackpole.

Schr. Mary B. Somers, (of Boston,) Carter, Sagua 16 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Schr. C. H. Eaton, (of Calais,) Shackford, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Schr. Glenmire, (of St. John, N. B.,) Tufts, Maracaibo 28 ds., with coffee to Ribon & Munoz. Has been 10 ds. short of provisions, and but two buckets of water on board; 14th, spoke brig Victoria Amelia, (of Arichat,) from Portland, who supplied us with provisions.

Schr. Abbie H. Brown, (of Provincetown,) Dowling, Ponce, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Schr. M. A. Somers, (of Boston,) Eaton, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Schr. Harold, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Hansen, Havana 23 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Schr. F. A. Saunders, Miller, Musquito Inlet, Fla. 12 ds., with live oak to Swift Bros.

Schr. John Rommell, Jr., Billard, Musquito Inlet, Fla., 12 ds., with live oak to Swift Bros.

Schr. Harry C. Sheppard, Clark, Musquito Inlet, Fla., 14 ds., with live oak to Swift Bros.

Schr. Minnie Rippler, (of Philadelphia,) Somers, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.

Schr. Lanesita, Underhill, Baracoa 16 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Jacob E. Ridgway, Townsend, Jacksonville 8 ds., lumber to order—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. West Side, Davis, Corpus Christi 17 ds., with wool, hides, &c., to order—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Melville, Wentworth, Savannah 20 ds., with lumber to J. W. Russell.

Schr. E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. O. M. Marrett, (of Boothbay,) Reed, Para 25 ds., with rubber to L. E. Amsinck & Co. March 14, lat. 23, lon. 74, Thos. Croft, chief mate, was washed overboard from the jibboom and drowned.

Schr. Thos. J. Frazier, Plum, Aux Cayes 21 ds., with logwood, &c., to Kunhardt & Co.

Schr. C. C. Bearse, Bisbidell, Pensacola 20 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to H. B. Metcalf & Co.

Schr Daylight, (of Bath,) McFadden, Baracoa 16 ds., with fruit to J. Lewis.

Schr. Chas. McCarthy, (of Philadelphia,) Colcord, Cardenas 15 ds., with molasses to De Castro & Donner. March 6, off Cape Florida, spoke bark Richmond, from New-Orleans, for Liverpool, 8 ds. out; 16th, off Hatteras, spoke brig Jennie Butler, (Br.,) from Cienfuegos, for Halifax.

Schr. Quickstep, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

WIND—Sundown, N. W.; light, clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Frisia, for Hamburg; Castalia, for Glasgow; Calabria, for Liverpool; City of Merida, for Havana; ships New Era, for Melbourne; Kate Kellock, for Liverpool; Oxford, for London; barks Canaan, for London; Jane Adeline, for Laguayra; Esther, for St. Thomas; Fannie, for Falmouth; brigs Sarah Gilmore, for Cadiz; O. C. Clary and Tubal Cain, for Havana; Queen of the Fal, for Kingston; Sarah Crowell, for St. Johns, P. R.; Lydia H. Cole, for St. Jago; Nancy Ross, for Point-a-Pitre; schrs. Jos. Nicherson, for Bahia; Marion, for Australia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The reported arr. of steam-ship Canada, (Br.,) Webster, from Liverpool, in yesterday's paper, was an error.

The steam-ship Mohongo arr. at Panama on the 9th inst.

The Arizona sld. from Panama for San Francisco on the 11th inst.

The steam-ship Acapulco, from New-York, arr. at Aspinwall on the 9th inst.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., March 20.—Arr. schrs. J. P. Wyman, from Cape Haytien, and Mattie W. Atwood, from New-Orleans.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 20.—Arr., bark Maria, from London, in ballast, seeking. On March 14 she spoke the bark Argo, from Liverpool, for Baltimore, in lat. 32 N., lon. 77.

Passed in for Baltimore—Ship Macaulay, from Rotterdam; barks Azow, from Palermo; Ocean Traveler, from Messina; Elverton, from Matanzas; schr. Fannie R. Williams, and three light barks.

Passed out—Brig R. C. Wright, for Rio; bark Smith Peterson and steamer Nurnberg, for Bremen.

Below bark Wellamo, from London, for Hampton Roads.

LEWES, Del., March 20.—Arr. ship Storkors, from Antwerp; barks Annie Kimball, from Liverpool, via Tybee; Mizpah, from Antwerp; W. F. Hammond, from do.; Melbourne, from Newport, Eng.; schrs. Charles H. Kelly, from Cienfuegos; May Munroe, from Cardenas; Ida M. Eldridge, from do.; Fred Smith, from do.; brigs Racer, from Palermo; Alice Lee, from Jamaica.

The steamer Ohio passed out for Liverpool.

Arr. for orders, bark Frances Bourneuf, from Antwerp; brigs S. M. Merrick, from Havana; E. P. Stewart and Richmond, from Cardenas. The Stewart is ordered to New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 20.—Sld. for the United States: Fenice, Germania, Triumph, Alice Reed, British America, Venus, Emerald, Farwell, C. C. Sweeny, Suliote, and Rapuelo.

Arr. out from the United States on the 19th inst., Charles Dickens, Bertha, Commendatore, Tonello, Zio Lorenzo, Agnes Campbell, and Transatlantic.

Arr. out from the United States on the 20th inst., Plymouth Rock, West Ridge, Royal Alfred, Sampo, Trojednica, Electra, and Harlaw.

Also arr. out from the United States, Smyrniote.

LONDON, March 15.—Sld. steam-ship Kong Sverre, Dannevig, New-York.

QUEENSTOWN, March 20.—The Williams & Guion Line steam-ship Idaho, Capt. Moore, from New-York March 10, for Liverpool, arr. here this afternoon.

The Cunard Line steam-ship Abyssinia, Capt. Haines, from New-York March 11, for Liverpool, arr. here at 2 P. M.

The steam-ship City of Brussels sld. hence to-day, for New-York.

LIVERPOOL, March 20.—The steam-ship Illinois sld. hence, for Philadelphia, at 1 P. M. to-day, with 77 passengers.

DISASTERS.

LONDON, March 20.—The bark Falcon, from New-York, arr. here to-day, in tow. She suffered much damage during the voyage.

The bark Elisa Oulton, from Savannah, for Malmo, is ashore at Nyhamn, Sweden.

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